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Foreign
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Circular Series
WAP 1-94
January 1994

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World Agricultural Production

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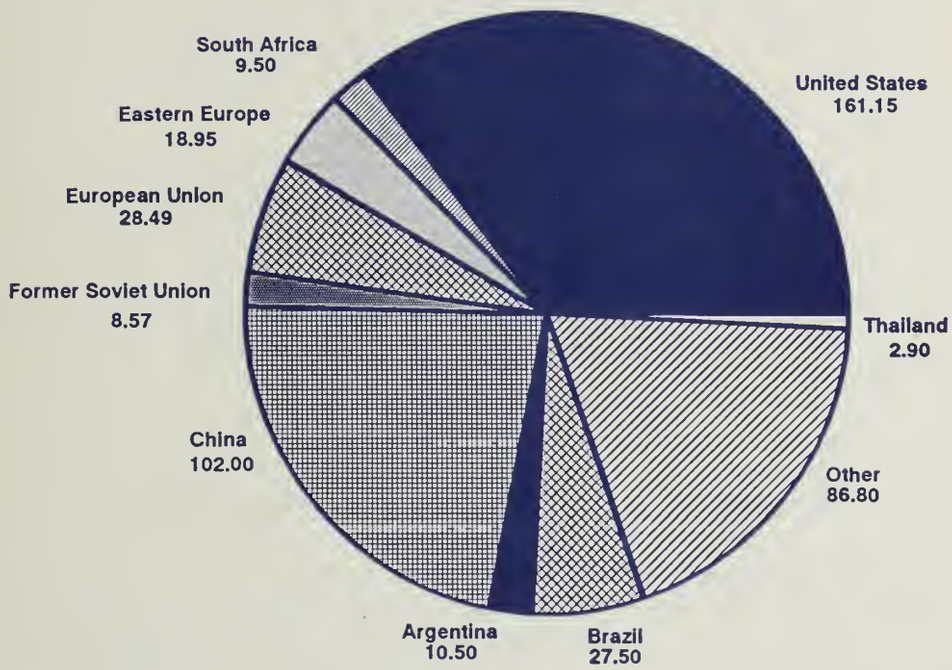
World Corn Production

1993/94 Estimate

Million Metric Tons



Production Articles This Month...

- World Corn
- Russian Winter Grains
- Poultry and Eggs In Selected Countries
- Processing Tomatoes In Selected Countries

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-286), January 12, 1994.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. Eastern time on February 11, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

January 1994

WHEAT

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	559.6	-0.1	-0	-0	This year's crop is only slightly below last season. A small reduction in the United States' crop more than offset a marginal increase in total foreign output.
United States	65.4	-0.5	-1	-2	Harvested area is estimated down from last month due to a lower spring wheat crop.
Total Foreign	494.2	+0.4	+0	+0	An increase in the estimated harvested area is the primary reason for the increased output. Wheat production estimates for the European Union (EU) and Czechoslovakia are larger this month, while Turkey's prospective output is lower.
Eastern Europe	30.5	+0.4	+1	+15	Production is estimated higher in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia at 4.8 and 5.1 million tons, respectively. In Czechoslovakia, harvested area is revised higher, while the yield estimate is lower since the drought impact is more substantial than earlier expected.
European Union	80.7	+0.3	+0	-5	Official estimates from Germany indicate a lower estimated harvested area, but higher yield. The yield estimate for the European Union (EU) of 5.16 tons per hectare is second to the record 1991/92 estimate of 5.35 tons.
Turkey	16.8	-0.2	-1	+8	Production is estimated lower due to a slight decline in yield. Turkey is still at a record production level.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	779.9	+1.4	+0	-9	The 1993/94 crop is increased this month as foreign production more than offset a decline in the United States.
United States	187.5	-5.7	-3	-33	Corn and sorghum estimated production are down 2 and 8 percent, respectively from last month due to reduced area and yield. Estimated barley production declined 4 percent due to a smaller harvested area.
Total Foreign	592.4	+7.1	+1	+2	Estimated production is higher this month as preliminary harvest results reported by China's State Statistical Bureau (SSB) indicate a record total grain crop. In southern Africa, continued favorable rains increased production prospects.
China	116.0	+5.3	+5	+6	Corn production is estimated at a record 102.0 million tons as favorable growing and harvest weather support an increase in output. In late December, the SSB reported a record aggregate total grain crop.
South Africa	10.1	+1.0	+11	-0	Continued favorable rainfall improved planting conditions and early crop development of corn. Temperatures over the next two months will be critical in determining yield potential.
Eastern Europe	42.8	+1.0	+2	-1	The U.S. agricultural attache in Vienna reports a higher barley area and production estimate for Czechoslovakia. Estimated yields fell on a year-to-year basis due to input shortages and poor weather.
Zimbabwe	2.8	+0.4	+17	+3	An increase in estimated harvested area and favorable weather during planting and early crop emergence boosted corn production prospects to 2.5 million tons.
European Union	82.9	-0.4	-0	+0	Corn production is estimated lower in Germany due to unfavorable harvest weather.
Australia	9.2	-0.3	-3	+11	Sorghum output is estimated lower due to hot, dry weather in Queensland. Queensland produces about 75 percent of the total sorghum output.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	346.9	+3.0	+1	-1	The 1993/94 crop increased this month as foreign production prospects offset a decline in the United States.
United States	5.0	-0.2	-4	-13	Estimated harvested area declined from last month. The reduction is in long grain rice area in Arkansas.
Total Foreign	342.0	+3.2	+1	-1	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in China which is partially offset by a decrease in Brazil.
China	127.4	+3.4	+3	-2	Based on a recently released SSB report and a review of Provincial harvest results, estimated production is increased due to higher-than-anticipated yield prospects. Production is still estimated below last year and the record 132.5 million tons produced in 1990/91.
Brazil	6.6	-0.2	-3	-2	Harvested area is reduced due to planting delays caused by early season dryness in the Center-South region and excessively wet conditions in the South. Also, yields were reduced slightly.

OILSEEDS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	223.1	+0.2	+0	-2	World oilseed production is forecast slightly higher this month due to increased estimates for soybeans, rapeseed, and peanuts.
United States	57.7	-1.0	-2	-16	Production is lower this month due to reduced estimates for soybeans, sunflowerseed, and cottonseed.
Total Foreign	165.4	+1.2	+1	+4	Production is estimated higher due to increased soybean prospects in South America and official Chinese estimates of the total oilseed harvest. However, peanut output in Senegal and sunflowerseed estimates for Russia and Argentina are lower.

SOYBEANS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	112.1	+0.3	+0	-4	Production is estimated higher this month due to an increase in foreign output which offset a decline in the United States.
United States	49.2	-0.7	-1	-17	Harvested area is estimated higher on revised survey data; however, lower yield estimates reduced production. Wet conditions in the Midwest and drought in the Southeast reduced yields.
Total Foreign	62.8	+1.0	+2	+10	Yields are estimated higher in Brazil and China, while Argentina is forecast to plant additional soybean area.
Brazil	23.8	+0.5	+2	+7	Record production is forecast due to favorable weather throughout the growing season. Planting has been completed slightly ahead of schedule.
China	12.0	+0.4	+3	+17	Production is estimated higher based on official estimates. Yield is estimated higher due to favorable growing conditions, while harvested area is estimated to be the largest in the past 5 years.
Argentina	12.2	+0.2	+2	+11	Production is forecast at a record due to increased area. Recent field travel by the U.S. agricultural attache in Buenos Aires, indicates that early-season wet conditions frustrated the planting of sunflowers prompting growers to switch to soybeans.

COTTONSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World Total	30.7	-0.2	-1	-3	The 1993/94 crop is reduced as pest, disease, and unfavorable weather cut yields in Pakistan. Area in the United States is slightly lower.
United States	5.7	-0.0	-1	+1	The 1993/94 cotton harvest is complete. Production is estimated lower due to a decline in harvested area.
Total Foreign	25.0	-0.2	-1	-4	Production is estimated down from last month in Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan, but up in Greece.
Pakistan	2.8	-0.3	-10	-8	Yields are estimated lower in the Punjab resulting from a severe infestation of white fly and leaf curl virus.

PEANUTS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	23.0	+0.2	+1	+0	The 1993/94 crop is estimated higher due mainly to production increases outside the United States.
United States	1.5	+0.0	+2	-22	While harvested area is estimated down only slightly from last year, harvest reports indicate that yield was better than expected, but still below last year.
Total Foreign	21.5	+0.2	+1	+2	Production is estimated up slightly, approaching the record 21.5 million tons set in 1989/90. Chinese peanut output is a record, however, Senegal continues to suffer from last year's drought.
Senegal	0.6	-0.1	-14	+8	Production is estimated lower due to a reduction in planted area and a lack of quality seed for sowing. Apprehensive producers have switched to millet or sorghum this season.
China	7.5	+0.3	+4	+26	Record production is forecast based on official estimates of the total oilseed harvest. Harvested area is just below the record set in 1985/86. Yield is estimated at a record 2.3 tons per hectare, due to favorable weather that boosted the harvest of the fall peanut crop.

SUNFLOWERSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	21.3	-0.7	-3	+0	The 1993/94 crop is estimated lower due to declines in both the United States and foreign producers.
United States	1.2	-0.3	-22	-0	Harvested area and yield is estimated down based on harvest reports. The crop suffered this season from adverse growing conditions, including heavy rains and flooding.
Total Foreign	20.2	-0.4	-2	+0	Production is estimated down due primarily to unfavorable harvest reports from Russia and reduced planting in Argentina.
Russia	3.0	-0.2	-6	-2	Production is estimated lower based on harvest reports indicating reduced yields.

SUNFLOWERSEED (continued)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
Argentina	3.3	-0.2	-6	+6	Production is estimated lower based on a smaller planted area. Wet conditions and flooding hampered field operations and prevented producers from completing intended sunflower plantings. Since the planting season for sunflowers is over, some producers are expected to switch to soybeans.
China	1.3	+0.1	+9	+6	Production is estimated higher based on official estimates of the total oilseed harvest. Favorable growing conditions improved yields.

RAPESEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	27.2	+0.6	+2	+5	Production is estimated higher due to increases outside the United States.
United States	0.1	-0.0	-2	+39	Based on harvest reports, harvested area for 1993/94 is estimated at 78,000 hectares, up slightly. Yield is estimated down however, resulting in a lower output.
Total Foreign	27.1	+0.6	+2	+4	This month's estimate is higher due to increased production in the European Union and China.
China	6.8	+0.1	+1	-11	Production is estimated higher based on official estimates of the total oilseed harvest. Yield benefitted from favorable growing conditions and good fall harvest weather.
European Union	6.1	+0.5	+9	-3	Production is estimated higher based on favorable harvest reports from Germany. Official estimates indicate that the crop was better than expected for both this season and 1992/93. Harvested area estimates were increased for both years.

COPRA

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	4.8	NC	NC	+4	No change this month. Production is forecast below the record 5.3 million tons set during 1985/86. The Philippines and Indonesia account for 70 percent of world output.

PALM KERNEL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	4.0	NC	NC	+5	No change this month. Record palm kernel output is forecast for 1993/94. Palm kernel is a byproduct of the collection of oil palm fruit for palm oil processing. Malaysia accounts for 56 percent of the world's production.

PALM OIL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	13.8	NC	NC	+7	No change this month. Production is forecast to be a record during 1993/94. Favorable growing conditions and a net increase in fruit collection is forecast. Weather over the past 12 to 18 months replenished fruit bearing potential after an extended period of below normal rainfall.

COTTON

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World Total	80.3	-0.9	-1	-3	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month as pest, disease, and unfavorable weather cut yields in Pakistan. Area in the United States is slightly lower.
United States	16.2	-0.1	-1	-0	Production is estimated lower this month due to a decline in harvested area. The 1993/94 cotton harvest is complete.
Total Foreign	64.2	-0.8	-1	-4	Production is estimated down from last month in Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan, but up in Greece.
Pakistan	6.5	-0.8	-10	-8	Yields are estimated lower in the Punjab resulting from a severe infestation of white fly and leaf curl virus.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	69.9	72.3	72.2	57.7	62.4	62.6	34.3	39.4	38.4	38.3	1,981	2,459	2,422	2,402
Winter	51.1	51.1	51.7	39.4	41.9	43.8	34.8	38.3	40.3	40.3	1,373	1,607	1,769	1,769
Other	18.8	21.2	20.5	18.3	20.5	18.8	33.2	41.6	34.1	33.6	608	852	652	633
Rye	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.6	29.4	27.1	27.1	10	12	10	10
Soybeans	59.2	59.1	59.4	58.0	58.2	56.4	34.2	37.6	32.7	32.0	1,987	2,188	1,834	1,809
Corn	76.0	79.3	73.3	68.8	72.2	63.0	108.6	131.4	103.1	100.7	7,475	9,482	6,503	6,344
Sorghum	11.1	13.3	10.5	9.9	12.2	9.5	59.3	72.8	63.6	59.9	585	884	620	568
Barley	8.9	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.3	6.8	55.2	62.5	58.9	58.9	464	458	416	400
Oats	8.7	8.0	7.9	4.8	4.5	3.8	50.7	65.6	54.6	54.4	243	295	208	206
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	5,674	5,736	5,511	5,510	157.5	179.7	162.0	156.1
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.0	11.1	12.8	652	699	597	607	17.6	16.2	16.3	16.2

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

January 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1991/92	542.5	488.6	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.4	4.1	38.5	70.9	96.0	55.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.9	3.1	10.6	2.1	16.5	41.2
1992/93 prel.	560.6	493.7	66.9	29.9	3.0	85.0	3.7	26.6	88.3	105.0	55.1	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	36.1
1993/94 proj.																				
Dec.	559.7	493.8	65.9	27.8	2.8	80.4	4.1	30.1	83.4	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.0	17.3	1.9	17.0	39.8
Jan.	559.6	494.2	65.4	27.8	2.8	80.7	4.0	30.5	83.4	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.0	17.3	1.9	16.8	39.8
Coarse Grains																				
1991/92	803.4	584.8	218.6	21.8	17.6	89.7	12.5	64.7	76.2	112.3	26.3	5.4	1.6	3.8	14.5	31.4	8.0	3.4	9.6	86.0
1992/93 prel.	857.6	579.7	277.9	19.5	18.0	82.5	9.4	43.1	92.8	109.0	36.8	5.6	1.6	3.6	14.3	28.7	8.3	10.1	9.1	87.5
1993/94 proj.																				
Dec.	778.5	585.2	193.3	24.5	18.5	83.2	11.3	41.8	92.9	110.7	34.7	5.7	1.7	3.1	14.1	28.2	9.5	9.1	10.1	86.3
Jan.	779.9	592.4	187.5	24.5	18.5	82.9	11.4	42.8	92.9	116.0	34.7	5.7	1.7	3.1	14.1	28.2	9.2	10.1	10.1	86.7
Rice (Milled)																				
1991/92	348.3	343.2	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.7	29.0	3.2	13.5	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	84.0
1992/93 prel.	351.3	345.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	130.4	72.5	30.7	3.1	13.2	0.4	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	84.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Dec.	343.9	338.8	5.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	124.0	73.5	31.3	3.6	12.2	0.3	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.2
Jan.	346.9	342.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	127.4	73.5	31.3	3.6	12.2	0.3	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	83.2
Total Grains 1/																				
1991/92	1,694.2	1,416.6	277.6	53.7	21.5	181.6	16.7	103.2	148.4	336.9	155.1	34.4	19.4	17.2	24.8	41.4	19.3	5.6	26.2	211.2
1992/93 prel.	1,769.5	1,419.0	350.5	49.4	21.2	169.0	13.1	69.7	182.3	344.3	164.3	36.3	20.4	16.7	24.3	38.1	25.1	11.4	24.8	208.5
1993/94 proj.																				
Dec.	1,682.2	1,392.0	290.2	52.3	21.5	165.1	15.4	71.9	177.7	345.2	164.2	36.4	20.9	16.2	23.9	37.3	27.5	11.0	27.3	178.3
Jan.	1,686.4	1,428.6	257.9	52.3	21.4	164.8	15.4	73.3	177.8	348.4	164.7	37.0	21.5	15.3	23.9	36.8	27.2	12.0	27.1	209.6
Oilseeds 2/																				
1991/92	223.5	159.2	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.1	0.7	4.4	11.4	34.2	20.8	4.4	4.8	0.8	15.9	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.8
1992/93 prel.	226.8	158.4	68.4	5.2	1.0	12.1	0.7	4.1	10.3	32.7	23.5	4.4	3.5	0.7	14.7	23.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	18.7
1993/94 proj.																				
Dec.	222.9	164.2	58.7	7.3	0.9	10.6	0.7	3.7	10.7	33.4	24.3	4.6	3.6	0.8	16.2	24.3	1.1	0.7	1.9	19.5
Jan.	223.1	165.4	57.7	7.3	0.9	11.1	0.7	3.6	10.5	34.4	24.3	4.6	3.3	0.7	16.2	24.8	1.1	0.7	1.9	19.4
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	14.0
1992/93 prel.	82.8	66.6	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.0	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	12.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Dec.	81.2	64.9	16.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.3	18.5	10.8	0.0	7.3	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.5	0.1	2.4	13.1
Jan.	80.3	64.2	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	6.3	18.5	10.8	0.0	6.5	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.5	0.1	2.4	13.1

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	222.26	222.42	222.43	222.48	2.44	2.52	2.52	2.52	542.51	560.58	559.70	559.58	−0.11	−0.02	−0.99	−0.18
United States	23.35	25.26	25.49	25.35	2.31	2.65	2.59	2.58	53.92	66.92	65.90	65.37	−0.53	−0.80	−1.55	−2.31
Total Foreign	198.91	197.17	196.94	197.12	2.46	2.50	2.51	2.51	488.59	493.66	493.79	494.21	0.42	0.09	0.56	0.11
Major Exporters	42.78	44.25	42.56	42.55	3.34	3.18	3.17	3.18	142.81	140.75	135.03	135.29	0.25	0.19	−5.46	−3.88
European Union	16.89	16.92	15.66	15.65	5.35	5.02	5.14	5.16	90.42	84.99	80.43	80.69	0.25	0.31	−4.30	−5.06
France	5.21	5.13	4.60	4.60	6.64	6.39	6.45	6.45	34.59	32.78	29.66	29.66	0.00	0.00	−3.12	−9.51
United Kingdom	1.98	2.06	1.83	1.83	7.27	6.80	7.12	7.12	14.40	14.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	−1.00	−7.14
Germany	2.45	2.60	2.41	2.40	6.77	5.98	6.44	6.57	16.61	15.54	15.50	15.74	0.24	1.55	0.20	1.27
Canada	14.16	13.83	12.60	12.60	2.26	2.16	2.21	2.21	31.95	29.87	27.80	27.80	0.00	0.00	−2.07	−6.93
Australia	7.18	9.10	9.50	9.50	1.47	1.78	1.82	1.82	10.56	16.18	17.30	17.30	0.00	0.00	1.12	6.90
Argentina	4.55	4.40	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.20	1.98	1.98	9.88	9.70	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−2.06
Major Importers	91.52	89.98	89.06	89.27	2.34	2.47	2.51	2.51	214.48	221.90	223.33	223.73	0.40	0.18	1.82	0.82
China	30.95	30.50	30.50	30.50	3.10	3.33	3.44	3.44	96.00	101.59	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	3.36
FSU−12	45.56	46.67	44.89	44.89	1.56	1.89	1.86	1.86	70.88	88.27	83.43	83.43	0.00	0.00	−4.83	−5.48
Russia	23.15	24.40	24.00	24.00	1.68	1.89	1.88	1.88	38.90	46.20	45.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	−1.20	−2.60
Ukraine	7.02	6.33	5.76	5.76	3.01	3.08	3.65	3.65	21.16	19.51	21.03	21.03	0.00	0.00	1.52	7.78
Kazakhstan	13.46	13.88	12.80	12.80	0.51	1.32	0.98	0.98	6.89	18.29	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−5.79	−31.64
Baltic States	0.37	0.43	0.48	0.48	2.99	2.76	2.68	2.68	1.10	1.19	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.78
Eastern Europe	9.86	8.15	9.49	9.70	3.90	3.26	3.17	3.14	38.48	26.55	30.10	30.50	0.40	1.33	3.95	14.87
Poland	2.44	2.41	2.50	2.50	3.80	3.06	3.32	3.32	9.27	7.37	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.93	12.65
Romania	2.18	1.48	2.20	2.20	2.52	2.16	2.41	2.41	5.49	3.18	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.12	66.72
Egypt	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.90	5.26	5.51	5.51	4.48	4.62	4.85	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	5.05
Morocco	2.64	2.23	2.31	2.31	1.87	0.70	0.66	0.66	4.94	1.56	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−2.69
Brazil	2.15	2.00	1.40	1.40	1.43	1.37	1.43	1.43	3.08	2.74	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	−0.74	−26.98
Other Foreign	64.61	62.94	65.32	65.30	2.03	2.08	2.07	2.07	131.31	131.01	135.43	135.20	−0.23	−0.17	4.19	3.20
India	24.17	22.98	24.50	24.50	2.28	2.40	2.31	2.31	55.13	55.09	56.50	56.50	0.00	0.00	1.41	2.56
Turkey	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90	1.88	1.76	1.91	1.89	16.50	15.50	17.00	16.80	−0.20	−1.18	1.30	8.39
Pakistan	7.91	7.85	8.24	8.24	1.84	2.00	1.97	1.97	14.57	15.68	16.20	16.20	0.00	0.00	0.52	3.29
Mexico	0.88	0.73	0.65	0.65	4.20	4.14	4.31	4.31	3.70	3.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	5.22	5.54	5.51	5.51	3.86	4.10	3.75	3.75	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−8.54
Rep. of South Africa	1.43	0.74	1.07	1.07	1.49	1.77	1.78	1.78	2.13	1.32	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.58	44.16
Others	20.68	21.10	21.29	21.27	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.75	35.42	36.32	37.28	37.25	−0.03	−0.09	0.93	2.57

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	317.80	317.74	311.41	311.48	2.53	2.70	2.50	2.50	803.43	857.57	778.53	779.93	1.40	0.18	−77.64	−9.05
United States	37.37	39.07	34.03	33.77	5.85	7.11	5.68	5.55	218.63	277.85	193.29	187.54	−5.74	−2.97	−90.31	−32.50
Total Foreign	280.43	278.67	277.38	277.71	2.09	2.08	2.11	2.13	584.79	579.72	585.24	592.39	7.14	1.22	12.67	2.19
Major Exporters	20.63	20.41	21.73	21.65	2.49	2.73	2.77	2.82	51.42	55.69	60.27	60.97	0.70	1.16	5.28	9.49
Canada	6.59	6.22	6.95	6.95	3.30	3.13	3.53	3.53	21.78	19.49	24.50	24.50	0.00	0.00	5.01	25.68
Argentina	3.80	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.80	3.68	3.64	3.64	14.45	14.26	14.11	14.11	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−1.05
Australia	4.61	4.60	5.36	5.29	1.74	1.80	1.77	1.74	8.00	8.29	9.51	9.21	−0.30	−3.16	0.92	11.05
South Africa, Rep.	4.14	4.34	4.29	4.29	0.83	2.33	2.12	2.35	3.44	10.09	9.07	10.07	1.00	11.02	−0.02	−0.20
Thailand	1.49	1.37	1.25	1.25	2.52	2.59	2.46	2.46	3.75	3.55	3.08	3.08	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−13.24
Major Importers	101.02	99.65	97.85	98.20	2.62	2.49	2.56	2.56	264.97	248.52	250.72	251.46	0.74	0.29	2.94	1.18
FSU−12	52.18	51.28	52.27	52.27	1.46	1.81	1.78	1.78	76.20	92.75	92.88	92.88	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.13
Russia	33.50	33.29	32.60	32.60	1.38	1.67	1.61	1.61	46.18	55.73	52.40	52.40	0.00	0.00	−3.33	−5.98
Ukraine	5.83	5.81	6.35	6.35	2.58	2.68	3.04	3.04	15.06	15.59	19.30	19.30	0.00	0.00	3.71	23.84
Kazakhstan	8.66	7.93	8.89	8.89	0.50	1.33	1.02	1.02	4.36	10.58	9.10	9.10	0.00	0.00	−1.48	−13.97
Baltic States	1.69	1.77	1.58	1.58	2.50	1.55	1.97	1.97	4.23	2.73	3.11	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.38	13.84
European Union	18.92	18.13	16.92	16.92	4.74	4.55	4.92	4.90	89.70	82.55	83.23	82.87	−0.36	−0.43	0.33	0.39
Germany	4.11	3.92	3.84	3.84	5.52	4.91	5.17	5.09	22.66	19.22	19.85	19.55	−0.30	−1.51	0.33	1.74
France	3.98	4.16	3.84	3.84	6.48	6.68	6.65	6.65	25.80	27.78	25.57	25.57	0.00	0.00	−2.21	−7.95
Eastern Europe	16.53	16.64	15.44	15.78	3.91	2.59	2.70	2.71	64.69	43.09	41.76	42.79	1.03	2.47	−0.30	−0.70
Poland	6.28	5.92	6.10	6.10	2.95	2.13	2.49	2.49	18.54	12.59	15.20	15.20	0.00	0.00	2.61	20.69
Romania	3.85	4.30	3.68	3.68	3.58	2.11	2.42	2.42	13.78	9.07	8.90	8.90	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−1.81
Czechoslovakia	1.17	1.25	0.87	1.25	4.67	3.89	3.84	3.58	5.48	4.84	3.33	4.48	1.15	34.59	−0.37	−7.54
Mexico	8.84	9.14	9.05	9.05	1.99	1.96	2.04	2.04	17.63	17.95	18.45	18.45	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.79
Other W. Europe	2.86	2.70	2.60	2.61	4.37	3.49	4.34	4.36	12.52	9.44	11.29	11.36	0.06	0.58	1.92	20.29
Other Foreign	158.78	158.62	157.81	157.86	1.69	1.74	1.74	1.77	268.40	275.52	274.26	279.96	5.70	2.08	4.45	1.61
China	26.94	26.37	26.27	26.27	4.17	4.13	4.22	4.42	112.28	108.98	110.74	116.04	5.30	4.79	7.06	6.48
India	33.77	35.33	35.39	35.39	0.78	1.04	0.98	0.98	26.28	36.75	34.70	34.70	0.00	0.00	−2.05	−5.58
Brazil	14.51	12.78	12.97	12.97	2.17	2.24	2.17	2.17	31.43	28.66	28.20	28.20	0.00	0.00	−0.46	−1.61
Turkey	4.45	4.48	4.55	4.55	2.17	2.04	2.23	2.23	9.65	9.15	10.14	10.14	0.00	0.00	0.99	10.83
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.10	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.45	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Others	72.73	73.33	72.49	72.55	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	78.87	81.64	80.34	80.74	0.40	0.50	−0.89	−1.09

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	131.07	131.80	127.06	127.05	3.72	4.02	3.58	3.59	487.20	529.40	454.47	456.36	1.90	0.42	−73.04	−13.80
United States	27.86	29.20	25.53	25.49	6.82	8.25	6.47	6.32	189.89	240.85	165.19	161.15	−4.04	−2.45	−79.70	−33.09
Total Foreign	103.21	102.60	101.52	101.55	2.88	2.81	2.85	2.91	297.32	288.56	289.28	295.22	5.94	2.05	6.66	2.31
Major Exporters	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.20	2.41	3.15	3.04	3.18	17.33	23.00	21.90	22.90	1.00	4.57	−0.10	−0.43
Argentina	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50	4.42	4.16	4.20	4.20	10.60	10.20	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.94
South Africa	3.45	3.62	3.60	3.60	0.91	2.60	2.36	2.64	3.13	9.40	8.50	9.50	1.00	11.76	0.10	1.06
Thailand	1.35	1.23	1.10	1.10	2.67	2.76	2.64	2.64	3.60	3.40	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−14.71
Major Importers	21.50	22.45	21.11	21.06	4.06	3.32	3.53	3.52	87.21	74.46	74.56	74.07	−0.49	−0.66	−0.39	−0.52
Eastern Europe	6.66	7.54	6.49	6.44	5.10	2.73	2.94	2.94	33.97	20.54	19.05	18.95	−0.10	−0.52	−1.59	−7.74
Romania	2.58	3.34	2.70	2.70	4.08	2.05	2.59	2.59	10.50	6.83	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	2.52
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.20	2.05	2.00	5.48	3.02	3.02	3.00	11.50	6.65	6.20	6.00	−0.20	−3.23	−0.65	−9.77
European Union	3.85	3.75	3.60	3.60	6.94	7.84	8.02	7.92	26.71	29.36	28.84	28.49	−0.35	−1.21	−0.87	−2.98
France	1.77	1.86	1.80	1.80	7.29	7.98	8.11	8.11	12.93	14.87	14.60	14.60	0.00	0.00	−0.27	−1.83
Italy	0.86	0.88	0.96	0.96	7.26	8.70	8.33	8.33	6.24	7.68	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	4.18
Mexico	7.70	8.10	8.10	8.10	1.88	1.91	1.98	1.98	14.50	15.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.23
FSU−12	2.98	2.77	2.63	2.63	3.27	2.62	3.26	3.26	9.76	7.24	8.58	8.58	0.00	0.00	1.34	18.47
Russia	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.70	2.69	2.64	3.14	3.14	1.97	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Ukraine	1.46	1.16	1.10	1.10	3.25	2.46	3.18	3.18	4.75	2.85	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.65	22.76
Other W. Europe	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	8.41	6.63	8.14	7.94	1.81	1.34	1.62	1.58	−0.04	−2.47	0.24	17.91
Others	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.67	4.89	4.92	4.92	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.42
Other Foreign	74.50	72.85	73.21	73.29	2.59	2.62	2.63	2.70	192.78	191.10	192.82	198.25	5.43	2.82	7.15	3.74
China	21.57	21.04	21.00	21.00	4.58	4.53	4.62	4.86	98.77	95.38	97.00	102.00	5.00	5.15	6.62	6.94
Brazil	14.03	12.35	12.50	12.50	2.20	2.27	2.20	2.20	30.80	28.00	27.50	27.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−1.79
India	5.78	6.07	5.90	5.90	1.38	1.70	1.61	1.61	7.98	10.30	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−0.80	−7.77
Canada	1.11	0.86	0.99	0.99	6.71	5.70	6.67	6.67	7.41	4.88	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	1.72	35.16
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.10	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.45	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Egypt	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.77	6.39	6.00	6.10	6.10	4.43	4.50	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.44
Zimbabwe	0.88	1.20	1.30	1.40	0.59	2.00	1.62	1.79	0.52	2.40	2.10	2.50	0.40	19.05	0.10	4.17
Others	24.05	24.25	24.60	24.58	1.37	1.46	1.43	1.44	32.98	35.29	35.27	35.30	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.04

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	76.00	72.61	73.12	73.39	2.22	2.28	2.28	2.29	169.08	165.55	166.99	167.75	0.76	0.45	2.19	1.32
United States	3.41	2.96	2.86	2.75	2.97	3.36	3.17	3.17	10.11	9.97	9.05	8.71	−0.34	−3.73	−1.26	−12.60
Total Foreign	72.59	69.64	70.26	70.64	2.19	2.23	2.25	2.25	158.97	155.58	157.94	159.03	1.09	0.69	3.45	2.22
European Union	12.03	11.44	10.37	10.37	4.28	3.78	4.16	4.16	51.53	43.19	43.18	43.17	−0.01	−0.01	−0.03	−0.06
Denmark	0.94	0.90	0.75	0.75	5.34	3.34	5.47	5.47	5.04	3.02	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	1.08	35.67
France	1.74	1.80	1.60	1.60	6.19	5.88	5.55	5.55	10.79	10.58	8.88	8.88	0.00	0.00	−1.70	−16.07
Germany	2.54	2.41	2.21	2.21	5.72	5.06	5.02	5.02	14.49	12.20	11.10	11.10	0.00	0.00	−1.10	−8.99
Italy	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.40	3.80	3.87	3.75	3.75	1.79	1.74	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−13.84
Spain	4.37	4.01	3.70	3.70	2.09	1.49	2.43	2.43	9.14	5.99	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	50.15
United Kingdom	1.39	1.31	1.20	1.20	5.54	5.61	5.25	5.25	7.70	7.35	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	−1.05	−14.29
FSU−12	27.44	25.97	28.20	28.20	1.40	1.97	1.81	1.81	38.43	51.21	50.96	50.96	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−0.50
Russia	15.28	14.53	14.70	14.70	1.45	1.86	1.67	1.67	22.17	27.00	24.50	24.50	0.00	0.00	−2.50	−9.26
Ukraine	3.19	3.45	4.05	4.05	2.52	2.93	3.28	3.28	8.05	10.11	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	3.19	31.60
Kazakhstan	6.61	5.72	7.06	7.06	0.47	1.49	1.01	1.01	3.09	8.51	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	−1.41	−16.58
Baltic States	1.21	1.24	0.99	0.99	2.56	1.45	2.03	2.03	3.09	1.80	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	10.59
Eastern Europe	4.05	3.67	3.21	3.59	3.67	3.12	2.90	2.90	14.83	11.44	9.32	10.43	1.10	11.80	−1.01	−8.84
Poland	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.44	2.35	2.75	2.75	4.26	2.82	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.48	17.06
Czechoslovakia	0.79	0.89	0.50	0.88	4.79	4.00	4.20	3.62	3.79	3.55	2.10	3.20	1.10	52.38	−0.35	−9.86
Romania	1.02	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.89	2.71	2.17	2.17	2.95	1.68	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.38	−22.53
Canada	4.22	3.79	4.20	4.20	2.75	2.88	3.17	3.17	11.62	10.92	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	2.38	21.81
Other W. Europe	1.54	1.42	1.35	1.35	4.19	3.47	4.05	4.05	6.43	4.92	5.47	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.54	11.01
Sweden	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.39	4.21	2.92	4.49	4.49	1.94	1.26	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.49	38.78
Turkey	3.40	3.43	3.50	3.50	2.00	1.84	2.06	2.06	6.80	6.30	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.90	14.29
Australia	2.74	2.90	3.50	3.50	1.65	1.92	1.83	1.83	4.53	5.56	6.40	6.40	0.00	0.00	0.84	15.15
China	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.23	3.27	3.20	3.43	3.43	3.93	4.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.00
Morocco	2.36	2.23	1.50	1.50	1.38	0.48	0.68	0.68	3.25	1.08	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.64
India	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.70	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.63	1.65	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.03
Others	11.46	11.37	11.23	11.23	1.13	1.19	1.18	1.18	12.91	13.51	13.20	13.20	0.00	0.00	−0.31	−2.27

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.08	19.56	20.02	20.02	1.63	1.72	1.72	1.72	32.78	33.71	34.37	34.41	0.04	0.13	0.71	2.10
United States	1.95	1.82	1.54	1.54	1.82	2.35	1.96	1.95	3.53	4.28	3.02	2.99	−0.03	−0.89	−1.28	−30.01
Total Foreign	18.14	17.74	18.48	18.48	1.61	1.66	1.70	1.70	29.25	29.43	31.35	31.42	0.07	0.22	1.99	6.77
FSU−12	10.43	9.83	10.42	10.42	1.18	1.42	1.32	1.32	12.34	14.01	13.73	13.73	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−1.97
Russia	9.03	8.50	9.00	9.00	1.15	1.32	1.22	1.22	10.37	11.20	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−1.79
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.90	2.52	2.40	2.40	0.95	1.25	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−3.69
Belarus	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	2.11	2.22	2.50	2.50	0.76	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	12.50
Baltic States	0.22	0.17	0.20	0.20	2.39	1.26	1.88	1.88	0.52	0.22	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.16	73.61
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	3.07	3.06	3.06	1.97	1.96	2.25	2.25	5.31	6.03	6.90	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.87	14.45
Canada	0.84	1.24	1.35	1.35	2.13	2.28	2.67	2.67	1.79	2.82	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.78	27.52
Sweden	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.30	4.13	2.36	4.50	4.50	1.43	0.81	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.54	67.29
Australia	1.16	1.14	1.06	1.06	1.46	1.71	1.42	1.42	1.69	1.95	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.45	−23.04
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.14	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	4.80	4.67	4.80	4.80	2.31	1.97	2.16	2.17	11.08	9.17	10.34	10.41	0.07	0.68	1.24	13.49
China	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
European Union	1.32	1.24	1.26	1.26	3.33	2.88	3.26	3.26	4.38	3.58	4.11	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.54	14.99
France	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	4.23	4.24	4.48	4.48	0.74	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−7.14
Germany	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	4.91	3.67	4.72	4.72	1.87	1.31	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.39	29.38
Italy	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.46	2.28	2.29	2.29	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.90
United Kingdom	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	5.24	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.76
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.20	1.34	1.35	2.43	1.87	2.00	2.01	2.92	2.24	2.68	2.71	0.03	1.12	0.46	20.65
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.89	3.00	3.24	3.24	0.35	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.84
Poland	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.70	2.73	1.84	2.14	2.14	1.87	1.23	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.27	22.05
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.05	0.12	0.13	1.92	1.80	1.67	1.77	0.25	0.09	0.20	0.23	0.03	15.00	0.14	155.56
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	3.37	3.20	3.64	3.64	1.16	1.06	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.14	13.42
Norway	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	4.20	2.39	3.75	3.75	0.54	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.13	41.51
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.87	1.93	1.93	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.93	0.97	1.16	1.06	0.99	1.03	0.04	4.06	−0.03	−3.30

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TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	13.14	14.04	13.06	13.07	2.08	2.00	2.17	2.17	27.36	28.08	28.33	28.39	0.06	0.19	0.31	1.09
United States	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	1.55	1.85	1.71	1.71	0.25	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−13.49
Total Foreign	12.98	13.88	12.90	12.91	2.09	2.00	2.18	2.18	27.11	27.78	28.07	28.12	0.06	0.20	0.35	1.25
FSU−12	8.30	9.63	8.41	8.41	1.69	1.88	1.98	1.98	14.06	18.09	16.61	16.61	0.00	0.00	−1.48	−8.18
Russia	6.46	7.60	6.40	6.40	1.64	1.83	1.95	1.95	10.62	13.90	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−1.40	−10.07
Ukraine	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.32	2.00	2.00	0.98	1.16	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−13.49
Belarus	0.78	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.51	2.78	2.78	2.78	1.96	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.27	0.36	0.39	0.39	2.32	2.01	1.90	1.90	0.62	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	3.93
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.16	1.87	1.92	1.88	1.88	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	13.21
Other Foreign	4.23	3.75	3.95	3.96	2.86	2.32	2.64	2.65	12.09	8.70	10.41	10.47	0.06	0.53	1.76	20.28
Eastern Europe	2.62	2.27	2.46	2.46	2.60	1.98	2.26	2.26	6.80	4.51	5.55	5.55	0.00	0.00	1.04	23.17
Hungary	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.38	2.00	1.57	1.57	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−21.43
Poland	2.29	2.03	2.20	2.20	2.58	1.96	2.27	2.27	5.90	3.98	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	25.60
Czechoslovakia	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.81	2.90	3.00	3.00	0.48	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	17.65
European Union	1.18	1.07	1.07	1.07	3.74	3.19	3.73	3.73	4.40	3.40	3.98	3.98	0.00	0.00	0.58	17.07
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	4.94	3.62	5.71	5.71	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.07	20.12
France	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	3.50	3.73	3.80	3.80	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.32
Germany	0.71	0.62	0.66	0.66	4.68	3.94	4.39	4.39	3.32	2.42	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.48	19.74
Spain	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.23	1.24	1.67	1.67	0.24	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.07	30.43
Other W. Europe	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.15	4.00	3.91	4.12	4.22	0.57	0.47	0.56	0.62	0.06	9.73	0.15	33.33
Austria	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.07	4.12	4.03	3.92	4.14	0.35	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.05	23.40	0.01	4.32
Sweden	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	3.93	4.12	4.80	4.80	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.10	76.47
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.39	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.17
Others	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−5.62

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	38.01	40.19	38.73	38.52	1.36	1.58	1.45	1.42	51.60	63.55	56.01	54.65	−1.36	−2.43	−8.89	−14.00
United States	3.99	4.92	3.95	3.84	3.72	4.57	3.99	3.76	14.86	22.46	15.76	14.42	−1.34	−8.47	−8.03	−35.76
Total Foreign	34.01	35.27	34.78	34.68	1.08	1.16	1.16	1.16	36.74	41.09	40.25	40.23	−0.02	−0.06	−0.86	−2.10
India	12.59	13.50	13.30	13.30	0.67	0.95	0.94	0.94	8.40	12.80	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−2.34
China	1.39	1.34	1.30	1.30	3.55	3.55	3.62	3.85	4.93	4.76	4.70	5.00	0.30	6.38	0.24	5.04
Mexico	0.82	0.70	0.60	0.60	3.17	2.71	3.17	3.17	2.60	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	4.40	4.80	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	3.50	3.80	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−2.63
Sudan	4.20	4.50	4.35	4.35	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.80	3.36	4.05	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	−0.55	−13.58
Argentina	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.70	3.84	4.00	3.57	3.57	2.77	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−16.67
Australia	0.57	0.43	0.68	0.60	2.54	1.09	1.93	1.67	1.44	0.47	1.30	1.00	−0.30	−23.08	0.53	111.86
Ethiopia	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.72
Colombia	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.00
Venezuela	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.13	2.18	2.20	1.88	1.88	0.58	0.53	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−52.65
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.73	4.77	4.77	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.55	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.53	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Niger	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.73	2.24	2.07	2.07	0.10	0.38	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−23.68
Thailand	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.20	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	20.00
Others	21.28	21.63	21.33	21.23	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.30	28.19	28.14	27.57	27.55	−0.02	−0.09	−0.59	−2.11

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TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.74	145.15	145.28	145.13	3.53	3.58	3.51	3.54	348.28	351.32	343.95	346.92	2.98	0.87	−4.40	−1.25
United States	1.12	1.27	1.19	1.15	6.36	6.43	6.18	6.18	5.04	5.70	5.14	4.96	−0.19	−3.64	−0.75	−13.10
Total Foreign	144.62	143.89	144.09	143.98	3.51	3.55	3.49	3.52	343.24	345.62	338.80	341.97	3.16	0.93	−3.65	−1.06
Major Exporters	15.67	16.23	17.07	17.07	2.43	2.34	2.26	2.26	24.13	24.04	24.28	24.28	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.99
Thailand	9.05	9.40	9.60	9.60	2.25	2.12	1.93	1.93	13.46	13.15	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−7.25
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.26	5.26	2.83	2.76	2.79	2.79	7.42	7.77	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.73	9.37
Pakistan	2.10	1.97	2.21	2.21	2.32	2.37	2.43	2.43	3.24	3.12	3.58	3.58	0.00	0.00	0.46	14.89
Major Importers	13.70	14.35	14.74	14.74	4.19	4.18	4.05	4.05	38.36	40.03	39.90	39.90	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−0.33
Indonesia	10.28	10.87	11.25	11.25	4.35	4.35	4.28	4.28	29.04	30.75	31.33	31.33	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.90
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.14	6.14	6.27	5.63	5.63	5.39	5.33	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.63	−11.84
European Union	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	6.19	5.69	5.69	1.49	1.43	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−11.51
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.46	3.46	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.04	7.41
Other Foreign	114.57	112.66	111.60	111.50	3.60	3.67	3.62	3.66	279.95	280.77	273.80	276.96	3.16	1.16	−3.81	−1.36
China	32.59	32.09	31.30	31.30	5.64	5.80	5.66	5.81	128.67	130.35	124.00	127.40	3.40	2.74	−2.95	−2.27
India	42.31	41.40	41.20	41.20	2.61	2.63	2.68	2.68	73.66	72.50	73.50	73.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.38
Bangladesh	10.24	10.08	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.02	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−0.11
Vietnam	6.52	6.53	6.40	6.40	3.36	3.30	3.41	3.41	14.48	14.21	14.39	14.39	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.25
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.13	2.13	5.86	6.28	4.51	4.51	8.74	9.62	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	−2.62	−27.24
Brazil	4.61	4.38	4.30	4.20	2.19	2.26	2.33	2.31	6.87	6.73	6.80	6.60	−0.20	−2.94	−0.13	−1.98
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.20	2.78	2.94	2.88	2.88	5.94	6.18	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−2.96
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.36	5.19	5.34	5.34	1.67	1.50	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.06	4.14
FSU−12	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.66	3.33	3.16	3.48	3.48	1.30	1.28	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.22	16.91
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.30	2.89	2.85	3.08	3.08	0.50	0.49	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.11	22.20
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	8.81	7.65	8.85	8.85	0.70	0.59	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.15	25.00
Others	11.81	11.69	11.88	11.87	2.77	2.79	2.85	2.85	19.69	19.79	20.32	20.28	−0.04	−0.18	0.49	2.49

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	223.55	226.76	222.93	223.11	0.19	0.08	-3.65	-1.61
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.23	158.35	164.18	165.40	1.22	0.74	7.05	4.45
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.41	3.82	4.02	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.21	5.37
Major Oilseeds 2/	146.75	145.72	139.99	148.86	1.47	1.50	1.53	1.44	215.38	218.30	214.06	214.25	0.19	0.09	-4.05	-1.86
United States 2/	30.69	29.63	29.82	29.77	2.10	2.31	1.97	1.94	64.32	68.41	58.75	57.71	-1.03	-1.76	-10.69	-15.63
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	116.07	116.09	110.17	119.09	1.30	1.29	1.41	1.31	151.06	149.89	155.31	156.53	1.22	0.78	6.64	4.43
China	23.32	23.73	22.97	22.97	1.47	1.38	1.45	1.50	34.21	32.75	33.35	34.40	1.05	3.15	1.65	5.05
Brazil	11.75	12.01	12.93	12.93	1.76	1.93	1.88	1.91	20.66	23.18	24.25	24.75	0.50	2.06	1.57	6.75
India	27.76	27.98	29.17	29.17	0.73	0.82	0.82	0.82	20.36	23.04	23.80	23.80	0.00	0.00	0.76	3.28
Argentina	8.37	7.64	8.32	8.22	1.90	1.92	1.95	1.97	15.86	14.65	16.22	16.22	0.00	0.00	1.57	10.69
FSU-12	8.82	9.14	8.96	9.06	1.29	1.13	1.23	1.19	11.41	10.30	10.99	10.76	-0.23	-2.09	0.45	4.40
Russia	3.56	3.84	3.72	3.82	1.09	1.00	1.08	0.99	3.87	3.83	4.00	3.80	-0.20	-5.00	-0.03	-0.73
Ukraine	1.77	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.50	1.26	1.32	1.32	2.65	2.27	2.36	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.09	4.06
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.53	1.53	2.68	2.38	2.51	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.13	5.47
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.23
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.86	4.86	1.52	1.47	1.51	1.51	5.82	5.20	7.33	7.33	0.00	0.00	2.13	41.07
European Union	5.70	5.75	5.57	5.70	2.29	2.10	1.89	1.94	13.06	12.05	10.55	11.05	0.50	4.77	-1.00	-8.30
France	1.87	1.71	1.44	1.44	2.66	2.33	2.42	2.42	4.99	3.99	3.48	3.48	0.00	0.00	-0.51	-12.79
Italy	0.56	0.49	0.30	0.30	3.00	2.74	2.93	2.93	1.68	1.34	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-33.58
Germany	1.07	1.08	0.99	1.11	2.62	2.81	2.63	2.81	2.79	3.04	2.59	3.11	0.52	19.90	0.07	2.17
Spain	1.17	1.47	1.83	1.83	0.91	1.03	0.74	0.74	1.06	1.51	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-10.66
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.37	0.37	2.96	2.73	2.83	2.83	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-7.83
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94
Pakistan	3.30	3.31	3.19	3.19	1.44	1.05	1.13	1.02	4.77	3.49	3.59	3.26	-0.33	-9.17	-0.23	-6.62
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.58	2.23	2.22	1.89	1.60	1.66	1.63	4.43	4.13	3.69	3.62	-0.07	-1.95	-0.51	-12.30
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-8.97
Romania	0.59	0.78	0.60	0.60	1.35	1.15	1.25	1.21	0.80	0.90	0.75	0.73	-0.02	-2.66	-0.17	-18.87
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.42	2.01	1.74	1.76	1.76	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-13.08
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.35	1.33	1.37	1.43	1.44	1.46	1.69	2.02	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-4.01
Philippines	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
Paraguay	1.42	1.29	1.51	1.51	1.12	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.60	2.06	2.19	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.13	6.30
Mexico	0.68	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.66	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.13	0.77	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-10.77
Others	15.49	15.10	15.38	15.24	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.91	13.56	13.62	14.03	13.82	-0.20	-1.45	0.20	1.50

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

January 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.47	56.70	59.15	59.36	1.96	2.05	1.89	1.89	106.92	116.50	111.73	112.06	0.33	0.30	−4.44	−3.81
United States	23.48	23.55	22.67	22.84	2.30	2.53	2.20	2.15	54.07	59.55	49.91	49.22	−0.69	−1.38	−10.32	−17.34
Total Foreign	31.00	33.15	36.47	36.52	1.71	1.72	1.69	1.72	52.86	56.95	61.82	62.84	1.02	1.65	5.89	10.34
Major Exporters	15.40	16.58	18.05	18.15	3.27	2.12	2.06	2.08	31.75	35.10	37.10	37.80	0.70	1.89	2.70	7.69
Brazil	9.70	10.70	11.70	11.70	1.99	2.08	1.99	2.03	19.30	22.30	23.30	23.80	0.50	2.15	1.50	6.73
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.30	5.40	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.00	12.20	0.20	1.67	1.20	10.91
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.84	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	15.60	16.57	18.42	18.37	1.35	1.32	1.34	1.36	21.11	21.85	24.72	25.04	0.32	1.29	3.19	14.58
China	7.05	7.22	8.30	8.30	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.45	9.71	10.30	11.60	12.00	0.40	3.45	1.70	16.50
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.72	0.72	2.44	2.48	2.57	2.57	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.46	33.38
Eastern Europe	0.23	0.28	0.21	0.19	1.85	1.11	1.04	1.26	0.43	0.32	0.21	0.23	0.02	9.35	−0.08	−25.71
European Union	0.49	0.42	0.24	0.24	3.09	2.77	3.07	3.07	1.50	1.16	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	−0.43	−36.92
India	2.82	3.67	4.40	4.40	0.81	0.85	1.02	1.02	2.28	3.11	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	1.39	44.74
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.49
FSU−12	0.81	0.80	0.76	0.76	1.00	0.83	0.94	0.94	0.81	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.05	7.12
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.78	0.89	0.89	0.62	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.91
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	1.32	0.78	1.25	1.25	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.58
Mexico	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.28	2.11	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−10.55
Thailand	0.32	0.34	0.38	0.35	1.37	1.28	1.32	1.16	0.44	0.44	0.50	0.40	−0.10	−20.00	−0.03	−8.05
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.40	1.71	1.71	1.71	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.64
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.54	1.68	1.60	1.60	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.09
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.76	0.73	0.78	0.78	1.31	1.40	1.44	1.44	0.99	1.02	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.10	10.06

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	34.67	32.39	31.47	31.33	1.05	0.98	0.98	0.98	36.56	31.60	30.93	30.68	−0.25	−0.80	−0.91	−2.90
United States	5.25	4.51	5.30	5.18	1.20	1.25	1.08	1.10	6.28	5.65	5.73	5.69	−0.04	−0.73	0.04	0.65
Total Foreign	29.43	27.88	26.17	26.15	1.03	0.93	0.96	0.96	30.27	25.95	25.20	24.99	−0.21	−0.82	−0.95	−3.67
China	6.54	6.84	5.30	5.30	1.48	1.12	1.26	1.29	9.66	7.66	6.70	6.85	0.15	2.24	−0.81	−10.57
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	1.47	1.29	1.38	1.37	4.44	3.72	3.93	3.90	−0.03	−0.76	0.18	4.70
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.53	1.53	2.68	2.37	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.13	5.49
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.23
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	1.54	1.09	1.16	1.04	4.36	3.08	3.16	2.83	−0.33	−10.42	−0.25	−8.18
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	0.52	0.62	0.61	0.61	4.00	4.64	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−0.76
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.13	1.13	0.61	0.60	0.70	0.70	1.19	0.73	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.06	8.22
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.57	0.55	1.47	1.40	1.42	1.46	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−9.09
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.23	1.14	1.14	0.72	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.73
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	2.57	2.02	1.70	1.70	0.72	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−12.88
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.24	1.50	1.36	1.36	0.44	0.54	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−9.35
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.43	0.28	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.14	51.27
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	0.53	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.26	0.22	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.13	59.09
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.34	1.57	1.57	1.53	1.54	0.36	0.43	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.38	0.09	20.55
Syria	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.19	2.03	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.03	1.18	1.79	1.77	1.77	0.29	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−26.67
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	2.75	2.70	2.59	2.59	0.56	0.56	0.52	0.52	1.53	1.52	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	−0.17	−11.26

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.80	19.39	19.86	19.75	1.13	1.18	1.15	1.16	22.30	22.93	22.74	22.98	0.23	1.03	0.05	0.20
United States	0.82	0.68	0.67	0.66	2.74	2.87	2.21	2.28	2.24	1.94	1.48	1.51	0.03	2.31	−0.43	−22.34
Total Foreign	18.98	18.71	19.19	19.09	1.06	1.12	1.11	1.12	20.06	20.99	21.27	21.47	0.20	0.94	0.48	2.29
India	8.67	8.39	8.55	8.55	0.81	1.03	0.87	0.87	7.07	8.60	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	−1.20	−13.95
China	2.88	2.98	3.25	3.25	2.19	2.00	2.22	2.31	6.30	5.95	7.20	7.50	0.30	4.17	1.55	25.99
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06
Senegal	0.87	0.93	0.88	0.78	0.86	0.63	0.82	0.81	0.75	0.58	0.73	0.63	−0.10	−13.79	0.05	7.94
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.24
Argentina	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.57	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.48	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.09
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.56	1.05	1.07	1.07	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.88
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.87	1.86	1.88	1.88	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.53	1.57	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.02

January 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.12	17.56	18.23	18.05	1.26	1.21	1.21	1.18	21.54	21.27	22.09	21.34	−0.74	−3.36	0.07	0.35
United States	1.08	0.84	1.11	1.01	1.51	1.41	1.36	1.16	1.64	1.18	1.51	1.18	−0.34	−22.14	−0.00	−0.25
Total Foreign	16.04	16.72	17.12	17.04	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.18	19.90	20.09	20.57	20.17	−0.41	−1.98	0.08	0.38
FSU−12	4.51	4.98	4.90	5.00	1.25	1.11	1.22	1.15	5.63	5.53	5.96	5.76	−0.20	−3.36	0.22	3.99
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.80	2.90	1.12	1.07	1.14	1.03	2.90	3.07	3.20	3.00	−0.20	−6.25	−0.07	−2.38
Ukraine	1.60	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.52	1.30	1.34	1.34	2.44	2.13	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.07	3.43
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.40	2.20	1.36	1.35	1.46	1.50	3.80	3.10	3.50	3.30	−0.20	−5.71	0.20	6.45
European Union	2.40	2.64	2.91	2.91	1.68	1.54	1.26	1.26	4.04	4.06	3.67	3.66	−0.01	−0.41	−0.40	−9.79
France	1.07	0.99	0.81	0.81	2.40	2.14	2.17	2.17	2.57	2.11	1.76	1.76	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−16.59
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.80	1.80	0.84	1.00	0.72	0.72	0.90	1.36	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−4.41
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.29	2.35	2.35	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−1.82
Eastern Europe	1.37	1.67	1.48	1.49	1.72	1.56	1.57	1.49	2.35	2.61	2.31	2.22	−0.09	−3.98	−0.39	−14.92
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.38	2.05	1.77	1.81	1.81	0.80	0.76	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.05
Romania	0.48	0.62	0.53	0.53	1.28	1.26	1.32	1.25	0.61	0.77	0.70	0.66	−0.04	−5.71	−0.11	−14.73
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	2.00	2.00	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.50
Bulgaria	0.27	0.38	0.32	0.33	1.61	1.58	1.34	1.15	0.43	0.60	0.43	0.38	−0.05	−12.09	−0.22	−37.00
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−13.04
China	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.72	1.47	1.63	1.60	1.74	1.10	1.18	1.15	1.25	0.10	8.70	0.07	5.93
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.59	0.65	0.65	1.18	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	15.38
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.17	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	9.89
Australia	0.08	0.06	0.17	0.17	1.06	0.64	1.01	1.01	0.08	0.04	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.13	344.74
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−6.25
Others	0.85	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.79	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.47

January 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.69	19.69	20.25	20.37	1.36	1.32	1.31	1.33	28.06	26.00	26.57	27.18	0.61	2.30	1.18	4.54
United States	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.42	1.55	1.58	1.51	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	−0.00	−1.67	0.03	38.82
Total Foreign	20.62	19.63	20.17	20.29	1.36	1.32	1.31	1.33	27.97	25.92	26.45	27.06	0.61	2.32	1.15	4.43
India	6.47	6.20	6.42	6.42	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.90	5.84	5.40	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	7.41
China	6.10	5.98	5.40	5.40	1.22	1.28	1.24	1.26	7.44	7.65	6.70	6.80	0.10	1.49	−0.85	−11.15
Canada	3.14	2.90	4.06	4.06	1.34	1.27	1.33	1.33	4.22	3.69	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00	1.71	46.38
European Union	2.51	2.34	2.07	2.19	2.80	2.69	2.71	2.79	7.03	6.30	5.59	6.11	0.52	9.23	−0.19	−3.00
France	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.57	3.07	2.64	2.80	2.80	2.27	1.81	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	−0.21	−11.82
Germany	1.00	1.01	0.90	1.02	2.61	2.79	2.60	2.80	2.62	2.81	2.34	2.86	0.52	22.05	0.05	1.64
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.37	0.37	2.96	2.73	2.83	2.83	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−7.83
Denmark	0.28	0.19	0.19	0.19	2.59	2.36	2.74	2.74	0.73	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.07	15.56
Eastern Europe	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.54	2.26	1.97	2.17	2.17	1.64	1.20	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−3.17
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.97
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	12.00
FSU−12	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	1.10	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.53	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.56
Russia	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	1.10	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.74	1.94	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	21.46
Pakistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.41
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.81	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	−0.00	−2.31	0.01	6.72
Others	0.32	0.26	0.35	0.35	1.44	1.72	1.47	1.47	0.46	0.45	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.06	13.97

January 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33
Philippines	1.97	2.02	2.18	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.19
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−2.70
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	3.82	4.02	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.21	5.37
Malaysia	1.81	2.12	2.23	2.23	0.00	0.00	0.11	5.20
Indonesia	0.66	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.04	5.67
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.46	12.95	13.83	13.83	0.00	0.00	0.88	6.82
Malaysia	6.19	7.13	7.60	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.47	6.59
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06

January 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	1991/92	1992/93	Dec.	Jan.	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	34.71	32.68	31.49	31.35	602	552	561	558	95.97	82.85	81.19	80.33	−0.86	−1.06	−2.52	−3.04
United States	5.25	4.51	5.30	5.18	731	783	669	681	17.61	16.22	16.28	16.18	−0.11	−0.66	−0.04	−0.26
Total Foreign	29.47	28.17	26.19	26.17	579	515	540	534	78.35	66.63	64.91	64.15	−0.75	−1.16	−2.48	−3.72
Major Exporters	18.07	17.28	15.41	15.40	743	621	679	668	61.64	49.28	48.08	47.28	−0.80	−1.66	−2.00	−4.06
China	6.54	6.84	5.30	5.30	869	659	760	760	26.10	20.70	18.50	18.50	0.00	0.00	−2.20	−10.63
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	768	543	580	520	10.00	7.07	7.25	6.50	−0.75	−10.34	−0.57	−8.10
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	335	337	337	0.39	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.57	0.55	937	901	917	943	2.58	2.64	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−8.92
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	814	709	757	753	11.25	9.40	9.85	9.80	−0.05	−0.51	0.40	4.26
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	844	842	6.79	6.00	6.32	6.30	−0.02	−0.32	0.30	5.00
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	710	684	719	719	1.97	1.79	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.06	3.35
Other	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.64	790	538	568	558	2.49	1.61	1.68	1.65	−0.03	−1.79	0.04	2.48
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	814	988	1000	1000	1.34	1.62	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.08	4.94
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.15	1.15	438	438	453	453	2.47	2.50	2.39	2.39	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−4.29
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.34	2.32	2.32	494	477	540	540	7.52	5.12	5.75	5.75	0.00	0.00	0.63	12.33
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	431	431	479	479	1.15	0.64	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	71.07
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	1780	1424	1210	1210	2.31	1.71	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.21	−12.43
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.13	1.13	381	310	405	405	3.45	2.11	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−0.62
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	281	534	544	544	0.62	0.65	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.40	61.54
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.43	831	837	842	865	1.67	1.67	1.64	1.69	0.05	2.74	0.02	1.20
Other Foreign	10.95	10.46	10.35	10.35	299	327	320	320	15.04	15.68	15.19	15.19	0.00	0.00	−0.49	−3.15
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	316	314	314	9.43	10.93	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−1.20
Others	3.26	2.93	2.85	2.85	375	353	336	336	5.61	4.75	4.39	4.39	0.00	0.00	−0.36	−7.64

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TABLE 19

The table below presents a 12–year record of the difference between the January projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the January projection and the final estimate have averaged 3.7 million tons (0.7 percent) and ranged from –8.3 to 6.4 million tons. The January projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1992/93 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.7	3.7	–8.3	6.4	8	4
U.S.	0.1	0.0	–0.1	0.1	5	2
Foreign	0.9	3.7	–8.3	6.4	8	4
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.9	7.0	–17.9	8.2	6	6
U.S.	0.4	0.8	–4.6	1.3	9	1
Foreign	1.1	6.4	–15.1	8.2	6	6
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.7	5.2	–12.6	1.8	10	2
U.S.	1.4	0.1	–0.2	0.2	5	1
Foreign	1.7	5.2	–12.6	1.8	10	2
SOYBEANS						
World	1.6	1.6	–2.9	2.9	6	6
U.S.	1.3	0.7	–1.1	1.8	5	6
Foreign	3.5	1.6	–2.9	2.6	7	5
		---Million 480–lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	2.0	1.7	–5.4	3.1	7	4
U.S.	0.7	0.1	–0.1	0.3	3	8
Foreign	2.5	1.8	–5.7	3.1	7	4
UNITED STATES		*-------Million bushels-------*				
CORN	0.4	28	–148	38	4	1
SORGHUM	0.7	6	–53	14	1	3
BARLEY	0.5	2	–3	11	7	1
OATS	0.1	0	–2	0	3	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 12 if projection was the same as the final.

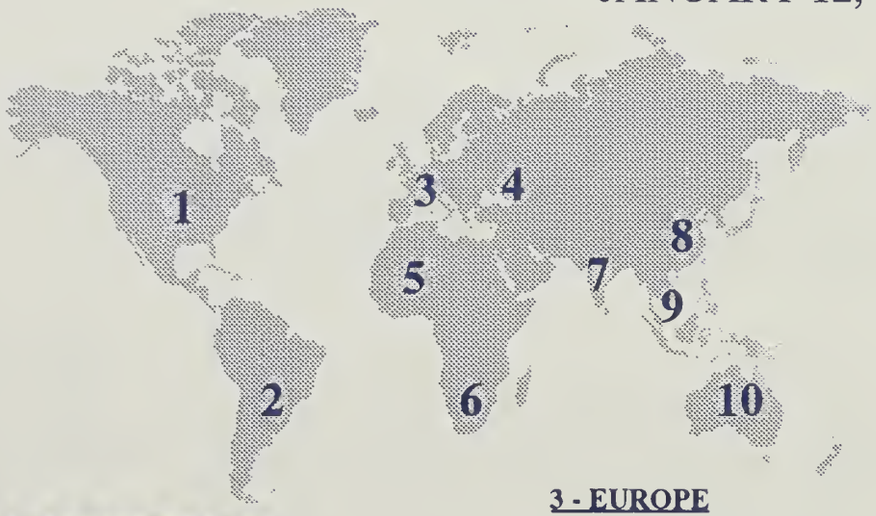
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

January 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY 12, 1994



1 - UNITED STATES

Snowcover protected northern Plains winter wheat but Arctic cold stressed livestock. Elsewhere, little or no snow covered wheat exposed to brief cold periods. Wet soils in the Southeast delayed harvest completion but aided late-planted small grains. Unfavorable dryness continued in the southwest Plains and the West.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Southern Brazil received widespread rains during most of December. Drier weather prevailed across the southern soybean areas in late December and early January, but soil moisture remained favorable. December rains slowed wheat harvesting and summer crop planting across central Argentina. Nevertheless, recent drier weather aided fieldwork and summer crop development.

3 - EUROPE

Persistent, locally heavy rain inundated western Europe from northwestern Spain across France and southern England to northwestern portions of Germany and Italy. Four consecutive weeks of above average temperatures left winter grains without snow cover in the east. Rain helped emerging winter crops in the southeast

4 - FSU

In December, abundant moisture and unusually mild weather over winter grain areas followed November's bitterly cold weather. Winter grain areas in Ukraine and southern Russia lacked a protective snow cover.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Recent beneficial rain over Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia reversed December's below-normal rainfall, improving moisture for vegetative winter grains. Subsoil moisture is limited.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

Despite some dry pockets in the west, frequent widespread showers during December benefited emerging corn, as well as Natal's sugarcane.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably dry, warm weather aided winter crop development and final harvests. Periodic showers were confined to Sri Lanka and sections of Tamil Nadu, boosting irrigation reserves.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Seasonably dry weather prevailed across the North China Plain during December. Seasonable temperatures kept winter wheat dormant, but warmer weather in early January helped wheat to lose some winter hardiness.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

More flooding and typhoon damage occurred in Philippine rice, corn, copra, and sugarcane regions. In December, storm remnants also caused additional flooding in central Vietnam and the Malay Peninsula. In Java, frequent showers maintained generally favorable conditions for main-season rice.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Wet weather during early December favored eastern summer crops but slowed southern wheat harvesting. However, hot, dry weather during early January stressed eastern summer crops.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

EUROPE: WET WEATHER PLAGUES WESTERN EUROPE

Rainfall was persistent, widespread, and heavy across western Europe during the period of December 9, 1993 through January 12, 1994. Across the United Kingdom, and in an area reaching from northern Spain, across France, into Germany, precipitation was at least 25 millimeters per week and in many areas exceeded 100 millimeters per week. This heavy precipitation caused numerous incidences of waterlogged fields and flooding. By December 25th, floodwaters along many of Europe's major river systems were reported to be at their highest levels in over 50 years. Flooding has been extensive across France, Belgium, and Germany. Late sugar beet harvest was further delayed due to wet fields across the United Kingdom, western Germany, the former Yugoslavia, and western Romania. In southern and eastern Europe, precipitation became more frequent and widespread during December 26 through January 12. This rainfall benefited winter grains and boosted soil moisture reserves. Temperatures across Europe during December 9 through January 12 were mild and generally 1 to 5 degrees Centigrade above normal. Winter grains in northeast Europe lost the protective snow cover, which could be a problem if extreme cold temperatures return.

AFRICA: DROUGHTS END IN TANZANIA, MADAGASCAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE

Northern Mozambique, Tanzania, and Madagascar were plagued by persistent dryness during November and early December 1993. Dry conditions delayed corn and other summer crop planting. According to meteorologists at the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, "Heavy rains (50 - 100 millimeters) finally moved north into Tanzania, breaking the drought and encouraging farmers to plant main season crops. With December rainfall less than 20 percent of normal in the center and south, conditions were critically dry when the rains arrived around January 5. As the rains began past the usual planting period, overall prospects for a normal crop have been greatly diminished." Relief in the form of moderate-to-heavy showers (20 - 40 millimeters) came to Madagascar and northern Mozambique around mid-December and continued each week into January 8, 1994. This rainfall benefited rice planting and development in Madagascar, which normally begins in mid-December and also was well timed for summer crop planting in Mozambique.

PHILIPPINES: TYPHOONS AND TROPICAL STORMS DAMAGE CROPS

A series of typhoons and tropical storms accompanied by high winds and heavy rainfall inundated the Philippine archipelago during December 5, 1993 through January 8, 1994. Typhoon Lola struck southern Luzon on December 5 and brought heavy rainfall (up to 487 millimeters) and winds around 80 knots. Typhoon Manny crossed the Philippines on December 9 and 10, only 60 miles south of Lola's track. Winds from Manny were estimated at 120 knots and rainfall exceeded 200 millimeters in some areas. During the week of December 12 - 18, rainfall associated with a tropical depression was heavy (exceeding 100 millimeters) and widespread. The following week on December 25 and 26 Typhoon Nell brought inundating rainfall (100 - 200 millimeters, with isolated amounts exceeding 300 millimeters) to Mindanao and the other southern islands. Finally, during the week of January 2 - 8 moderate-to-heavy rain (35 - 100 millimeters) fell across east central Philippines and heavy rain (100 - 360 millimeters) fell across southern Luzon. Cumulatively, these storms damaged corn, rice and other crops. According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Manila, losses to paddy rice from the December storms using the Philippines Bureau of Agricultural Statistics data totaled 17,200 metric tons. However, "..due to the earliness of the crop season (Jan-June), replanting of most damaged areas is expected, and overall paddy losses are likely to be minimal." Weather has been clear during January 8 - 12, 1994, favoring field work.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

GERMANY: INFESTATION OF GYPSY MOTHS FORECAST FOR 1994

Gypsy moths (Lymantria dispar) were a significant problem for forest owners during 1993, defoliating approximately 11,500 hectares of hardwood stands and infesting an additional 43,000 hectares. Since gypsy month infestations usually run in 4-year cycles, German forest scientists are forecasting another severe infestation during 1994. However, the scope of this year's infestation may be somewhat different and possibly broader in that the European strain of the gypsy moth has cross bred with the Asian strain whose female moth is a much stronger flyer than the European female.

In 1993, eradication measures were hindered by inclement weather and strong public opinion against the use of chemical or biological agents that might adversely affect beneficial insects. Foresters hope this situation will not be repeated in 1994 and are urging authorities to permit eradication programs using bacilus thuringiensis or a chemical skinning inhibitor.

Additionally, foresters are anticipating problems this year with two other pests. Indications are that the nun moth (Lymantria monacha) and the common cockchafer (Melolontha melolontha) may also reach infestation levels. Unfortunately, there is no controlling chemical agent approved for the cockchafer as this beetle has not been a problem for several decades.

ROMANIA: SUGAR PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY

Romanian sugar production for 1993/94 has been revised downward to 150,000 tons (raw value), 21 percent less than the previous forecast and 50 percent below last year's weather-damaged outturn, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Bucharest. As recently as the 1991/92 season, Romania produced 450,000 tons of sugar.

The 1993/94 sugarbeet crop of 1.7 million tons is down 40 percent from last season and is, by far, the lowest on record. Although average yields were higher in 1993/94, the area planted to sugarbeets was smaller. Harvested area dropped to 91,000 hectares, the lowest on record. According to a Romanian agriculture official, sugarbeet area could double in 1994/95, providing the Government offers financial assistance to the sugarbeet factories.

Sugarbeet growers, displeased with the low prices offered by factories during the past two seasons, decided to plant other crops. Additionally, the major grower complaint continues to be that factories are slow in paying for sugarbeet deliveries. In 1994, producer prices for sugarbeets will be completely decontrolled, giving processors the flexibility to offer higher prices to producers.

ISRAEL: AVOCADO PRODUCTION TO DOUBLE IN 1993/94

Israel's avocado production in 1993/94 (October-September) is forecast to increase 97 percent, to 75,000 tons, up substantially from 1992/93's weather-reduced crop of 38,000 tons. Avocado production in Israel is mainly for export.

Production developed rapidly during the 1960's and 1970's. The avocado sector began to decline during the late 1980's in the wake of a series of financial and natural disasters which hit Israel and resulted in the uprooting of several hundred hectares of bearing plantations.

Throughout the development of the avocado industry in Israel the three main varieties have been Ettinger, Fuerte, and Haas. The Ettinger variety is preferred by the individual grower because of its relatively high yield and its early ripening. Normally, Ettingers manage to escape frost damage because harvesting is nearly completed before the beginning of December.

Water scarcity is a major concern of Israel's agricultural policy makers, who normally encourage the development of export crops that are water efficient. Most tree crops fail to meet this criterion, ensuring that planners provide few if any incentives to plant avocado groves. However, there are government efforts directed at developing and testing more suitable export varieties, including early and late types which can extend the season, and encouraging cultivation of smaller, more compact trees which can be picked without expensive, sophisticated equipment.

ISRAEL: AVOCADO AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD

	Area		Production	Yield
	Total	Bearing		
Year	(Hectares)		1,000 (Metric tons)	(Metric tons/Hectare)
1975/76	4,380	2,190	18.5	6.9
1970/71	2,270	1,100	7.6	8.5
1980/81	9,800	4,540	8.0	1.8
1983/84	11,300	8,190	52.5	6.4
1986/87	11,000	9,500	127.0	13.3
1987/88	10,230	9,730	33.3	3.4
1988/89	9,300	9,000	17.9	2.0
1989/90	8,800	8,500	45.7	5.4
1990/91	9,100	8,500	52.7	6.2
1991/92	8,700	8,100	27.1	9.2
1992/93	8,700	8,100	38.0	4.7
1993/94	n/a	n/a	75.0	n/a

MEXICO: FRESH TOMATO PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN IN 1993/94

Mexico's tomato production for fresh consumption is forecast at 1.35 million tons in 1993/94 (October/September), compared to 1.43 million tons in 1992/93. Farmers cut back acreage in response to lower prices caused by excess supplies during the 1992/93 season.

Total area planted to tomatoes in 1993/94 is estimated at 78,000 hectares, 69,000 hectares for fresh market tomatoes and 9,000 hectares for processing tomatoes; harvested area estimates are 67,000 hectares and 8,000 hectares, respectively. Area planted in Sinaloa, which accounts for approximately 35 percent of Mexico's tomato crop, has decreased slightly in recent years because producers are using technologically advanced methods to achieve higher yields rather than increasing planted area. Depending on price expectations at planting time, most producers alternate between tomatoes and other horticultural crops, such as cucumbers, bell peppers, and eggplant.

About one-third of Mexico's fresh tomato crop and all of the processing tomatoes are produced in northwestern Mexico. The winter crop is grown mainly in Sinaloa, Michoacan, and Baja California. The summer crop is more widespread, with the predominant states being San Luis Potosi, Baja California, Sinaloa, and Morelos.

Overall yields for tomatoes for fresh consumption during 1992/93 were about 20.0 tons per hectare. Yields for the individual states vary depending upon production conditions and the use of inputs. The highest yields, about 35.0 tons per hectare, are normally in Baja California and Sinaloa because these states have comprehensive programs for pest and virus control. In other areas of Mexico, yields average around 15.0 tons per hectare.

The Mexican Government has no support policies for tomatoes. Additionally, subsidies for fertilizers, electricity, pesticides, and other inputs have virtually disappeared. The Government's new support program, "PROCAMPO", does not include assistance for horticultural producers.

MEXICO: AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FRESH MARKET TOMATOES
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	Forecast 1993/94
Area harvested	64	69	58	69	67
Production	1,279	1,400	1,350	1,430	1,350

RUSSIA: POTATO PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN DUE TO RAIN

Russian potato production for 1993/94 (September-August) is forecast at 35.0 million tons, 7 percent below 1992/93. A reduced yield due to rain in Russia's central region is the main reason for the decline.

The Russian Federation is the largest producer of potatoes in the world, with annual output in the range of 34.0 to 38.0 million tons. At the same time, Russian potato yields are among the lowest in the world (on average, 10.0 to 11.0 tons per hectare) and harvest and post-harvest losses represent 20 percent or more of total production. Reasons underlying the low yields and high losses include: bacteria-prone, low-quality seed-potato stock; inadequate infrastructure, especially poor roads and storage facilities; and, obsolete processing technology.

Over the past few years, the role of private growers has expanded in Russia's potato industry. Currently, more than 80 percent of all potatoes are produced by private growers; in 1990, private growers accounted for only about 60 percent of total production. Approximately 70 percent of all potato operations in the Russian Federation are concentrated on millions of small plots, where productivity is low and the crop is consumed primarily on-site.

While potatoes are grown in most areas of the Russian Federation, the central and Ural regions are the principal producing areas, accounting, in 1992/93, for more than 30 percent of total production.

RUSSIA: POTATO AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION,

	Average 1981-85	Average 1986-90	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
Area (1,000 Hectares)					
Total	3,702	3,313	3,187	3,400	3,500
Harvested	3,442	3,088	2,998	3,208	3,320
Yield (Metric tons/Hectare)	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.8	10.5
Production (1,000 Metric tons)	38,426	35,881	34,330	37,800	35,000

1/ Estimate.

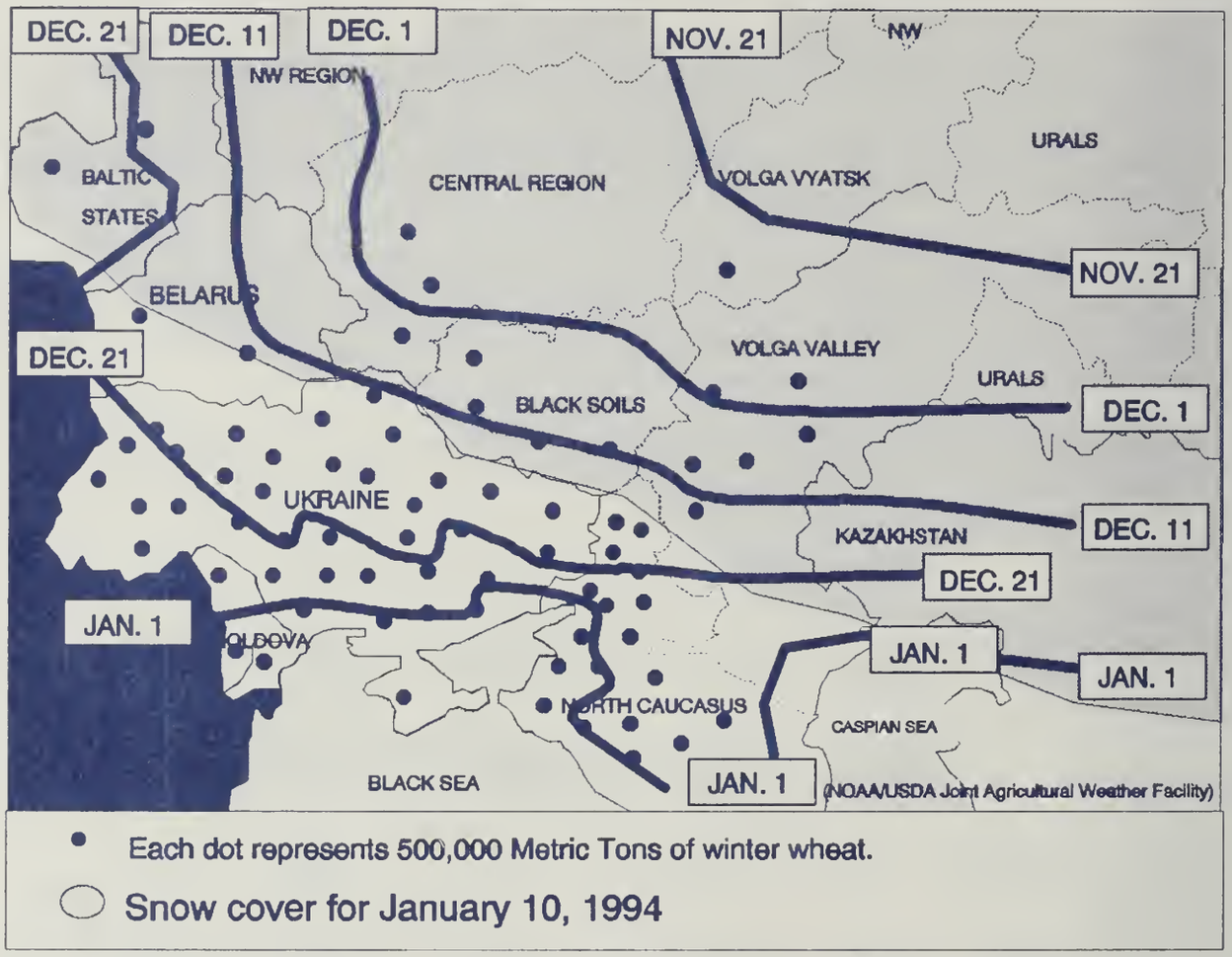
FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In December, abundant moisture and unusually mild weather covered winter grain areas in the Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia, in contrast to November's bitterly cold weather. Most areas received near-to- above-normal precipitation. The mild weather in December provided generally favorable overwintering conditions for crops. However, considerable melting of protective snow cover occurred in Ukraine and southern Russia, leaving winter grains vulnerable to potential extreme cold. Since early January, mild weather continued over most grain areas accompanied by widespread snow in the north, with mixed precipitation falling over the south.

MAP 2

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

NORMAL DATES OF APPEARANCE OF SUSTAINED SNOW COVER



WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS

December 10, 1993 - January 11, 1994

- Abundant moisture and unusually mild weather follows November's bitterly cold weather over winter grain areas.
- December's mild weather caused considerable melting of snow, especially in southern growing areas.
- Winter wheat areas in Ukraine and North Caucasus, Russia lack a protective snow cover.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION

World corn production for 1993/94 is estimated at 456.4 million tons, down 73.0 million or 14 percent from last year's record crop. The lower production outlook is primarily due to the reduced crop in the United States. Global harvested area is estimated at 127.0 million hectares, a decline of 4 percent from 1992/93 due to lower estimates for the United States and Eastern Europe. In the United States, excessive precipitation in the major Midwest growing areas and a drought in the Southeast resulted in reduced planted and harvested area and yield losses, while in Eastern Europe drought reduced the harvested area. The world average yield is estimated at 3.59 tons per hectare, down 11 percent from last year's record of 4.02. Lower yield prospects in the United States more than offset prospective gains in foreign countries. Foreign yields were lead by gains in the European Union (EU) and China. In the Northern Hemisphere, harvest activity is completed. In the Southern Hemisphere, producers have finished planting and crops are emerging. (See Table 5 of this circular for area, yield, and production estimates for the major countries or regions.)

United States: Corn production for 1993/94 is estimated at 161.1 million tons, down 79.7 million or 33 percent from last year's record crop. Harvested area, estimated at 25.5 million hectares, fell to the lowest level since the 23.6 million hectares harvested during the drought year of 1988/89. This year, however, the crop was affected by excessive rain and flooding in the Midwest and a drought in the southeastern states. The area forecast declined abruptly late in the season as farmers elected to plow up poorer-yielding land in order to quality for payments under the 0/92 program. Other fields were plowed up because they were declared a "total economic loss" by crop insurance adjusters. Yield is estimated at 6.32 tons per hectare in 1993/94, down 23 percent from last season's record and down 11 percent from the 5-year average. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service, cool, wet weather in the Midwest continued into crop maturity and adversely affected yield.

Thailand: Corn production for 1993/94 is estimated at 2.9 million tons, down 0.5 million or 15 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area is estimated at 1.1 million hectares, 10 percent below last year's level, and yield prospects are 5 percent lower due to hot, dry weather. Yield for 1993/94 is estimated at 2.64 tons per hectare, down 5 percent from last year. Early in the growing season the weather was favorable throughout Thailand, but inclement weather in the latter half of the year developed over portions of the Lower North, Northeast, and Central Plain. The persistent hot, dry weather extended into tasseling, reducing prospective yield. The increasing use of high-yielding varieties and favorable weather in other parts of the country kept yields from falling precipitously.

Brazil: Corn production for 1993/94 is projected at 27.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last year's bumper crop. Harvested area, is projected at 12.5 million hectares, 1 percent above the level achieved in 1992/93 as relatively strong domestic corn prices and generally favorable planting weather supported a marginal raise in plantings. Planting of the main season corn crop is finished. This crop accounts for over 90 percent of production and is planted during a 4-month period ending in December. Wet weather delayed plantings slightly in the State of Parana (which accounted for about 25 percent of Brazil's total production last year), thus increasing the risk of weather-related problems during the critical tasseling stage. In the other major states, dry weather caused some seed germination problems, forcing producers to replant. However, with such a large planting period, farmers can respond to weather and prices and adjust accordingly.

South Africa: Corn production for 1993/94 is projected at 9.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last year. Production is projected 13 percent above the five-year average as the weather has been advantageous for planting and early crop development. The only region of concern is the western corn belt where rainfall has been variable. Harvested area is projected at 3.6 million hectares, virtually unchanged from last year as producers are enjoying the most favorable planting conditions experienced in years. The current yield is estimated at 2.64 tons per hectare, 2 percent above last season's yields. Weather is extremely variable in South Africa with temperatures and rainfall during January and February being the critical indicator of yield. This was clearly demonstrated last year when some early season projections were calling for another poor crop because of dry weather. However, rains came at the critical period and a 9.4 million ton crop was realized.

Argentina: Corn production for 1993/94 is projected at 10.5 million tons, up 3 percent from last year. Harvested area and yield are projected slightly higher than 1992/93 at 2.5 million hectares and 4.20 tons per hectare, respectively. Corn planting is virtually complete, although it progressed at a slower pace than last year. Wet field conditions in major portions of Buenos Aires Province hindered sowings, while in parts of Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Formosa, below-normal rainfall delayed planting. However, the long planting season allowed farmers to wait and take advantage of weather and price developments. Since planting, rainfall has been favorable and ample soil moisture is available to promote early growth and development before next month's pollination stage. Corn is generally reported to be in good to excellent condition.

European Union: Corn production for 1993/94 in the EU is estimated at 28.5 million tons, down 0.9 million or 3 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area is estimated 4 percent lower than last season, at 3.6 million hectares. France and Italy are the primary corn producers in the EU. In France, production is estimated at 14.6 million tons, down 2 percent from 1992/93. Corn yield is estimated at a record 8.11 tons per hectare as the crop received favorable precipitation throughout the growing season. In late September and early October, heavy rains in the southwest caused flooding, but crop damage was minimal. The same fall weather pattern affected Italy's main corn producing region -- the Po Valley. Again, crop damage was reported to be minimal. Italian production is estimated at 8.0 million tons, up 4 percent from last season. Harvested area expanded 9 percent from 1992/93, to 1.0 million hectares, due to a significant shift from double-crop soybean cultivation. The implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and a continued favorable domestic market for corn caused producers to switch from soybean to corn production.

Eastern Europe: Corn production for 1993/94 is estimated at 18.9 million tons, down 1.6 million or 8 percent from last year. Weather, civil unrest (particularly in the former Yugoslavia), land reform adjustments, and the reduced availability and higher price of inputs continued to cut production. For the second consecutive year, weather across the lower half of the region was unfavorably dry. In Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria, corn yields were severely reduced from earlier projections due to a persistent drought during the summer months.

China: Corn production for 1993/94 is estimated at a record 102.0 million tons, up 6.6 million or 7 percent from last year. The State Statistical Bureau (SSB) reported that China had harvested a record total grain crop of 456.4 million tons. (The SSB total grain crop includes wheat, coarse grains, soybeans, tubers, and other miscellaneous crops.) Harvested corn area is estimated to be virtually unchanged from 1992/93 at 21.0 million hectares. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Bejing reported a good corn crop in the North China Plain (NCP) due to favorable weather and increased area, which was partially offset by an area reduction in the Northeast. During 1992/93, corn in the NCP suffered drought damage, but yields are estimated to have rebounded significantly for the 1993/94 crop. The NCP usually accounts for 40 percent of China's total corn production. Harvest was complete by November.

FSU-12: Corn production for 1993/94 is estimated at 8.6 million tons, up 1.3 million or 18 percent from last year. The increased production is the result of a yield of 3.26 tons per hectare, up 24 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area is estimated to have decreased from last year by 5 percent, to 2.6 million hectares. Russia and Ukraine produce about two-thirds of the FSU-12 total corn output. In Ukraine, production is estimated at 3.5 million tons, up 23 percent from last year's drought-stricken crop. The first half of the growing season during 1993/94 was favorable, but an unseasonably dry and hot August lowered yield. Harvest results indicate that the yield was not as high as previously anticipated, suggesting also a reduction in inputs. In Russia, the crop is estimated at 2.2 million tons, up 5 percent from last year. Although harvested area is estimated lower than last season, the yield of 3.14 tons per hectare is the highest in four years. Near-to above-normal rainfall helped improve yield prospects.

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RUSSIAN WINTER GRAINS REVIEW

The 1993 fall sowing campaign for grains to be harvested in 1994 reached completion in November and for the second consecutive year winter grain area has fallen. Recent Russian reports indicate that winter grains were sown on slightly over 14 million hectares, roughly 3 million below last year and the lowest level since the 1970's. As is usually the case in years of reduced winter planting, this year's decline is viewed by Russian officials as an unexpected and unwelcome development, and as an indication, along with reduced fall plowing, of the poor state of preparation by agricultural enterprises for the 1994 grain crop.

Winter grains account for roughly 30 percent of Russian total grain area and 40 percent of total grain production. Winter grain production for 1993/94, including private farms, is estimated by USDA at 44.0 million tons from 17.1 million hectares. In 1992/93, Russia harvested 44.6 million tons of winter grains (including an estimated 28.0 million tons of wheat and 13.9 million of rye) from 19.2 million hectares. (The USDA will release the first official forecast of Russia's 1994/95 total grain area, yield, and production on May 10, 1994.)

The major winter grains are wheat, grown in the fertile chernozem (black earth) region of southern European Russia, and rye, which is the dominant winter grain in the more northern non-chernozem region. Between 1987 and 1992, winter wheat accounted for an average of 53 percent of Russia's winter grain grain area and rye accounted for 43 percent. Winter barley comprises only about 4 percent (0.8 million hectares in 1992) of Russian winter grain area. Winter grains constitute less than 10 percent of total grain area in the Russian New Lands (Western Siberia and the Urals) where spring wheat and barley are the major cereals.

Although for the past 25 years winter wheat area has consistently exceeded rye area, rye was the main winter grain in Russia prior to 1960. During the early 1900's, rye occupied over 20 million hectares - 85 percent of total winter grain area. In the 1960's and 70's rye area declined. Russian historians cite two main reasons for the decrease: mechanization and poor genetic research. Following World War II, grain harvesting became increasingly mechanized but Russian combines were being developed for wheat and were ill-suited to gather the much-taller rye. With technological improvements and genetic research being geared primarily toward wheat, rye cultivation declined throughout the 1960's and 70's. Rye area "bottomed out" at 4.4 million hectares in 1979 but has since rebounded, averaging over 7 million hectares since 1987.

Winter grain area routinely fluctuates from year to year, frequently by more than 15 percent from the previous season. Weather plays a large part in determining final winter grain area; twice within the past five years (in the fall of 1990 and again in 1993), sown area was lower than expected due to wet conditions which delayed the harvest and prevented the completion of fall sowing. Unusually high winterkill, as occurred in the winter of 1986-87, also can result in a decrease in final area. Spring barley area is inversely - and closely - related to winter grain area in both the winter wheat and rye regions. A shift in winter grain area (either up or down) almost always signals a compensating adjustment in spring barley seedings the following spring.

In terms of total grain production, however, reduced fall seedings do not necessarily mean lower production the following summer despite the fact that the combined yield of winter grains is consistently higher than that of spring grains. Winter grain area is only one factor in the grain production equation. Weather has traditionally played the dominant role in determining final total grain production, although economic forces, including procurement prices and input constraints, have become increasingly important over the past several years. As a result, the impact of a decline in winter grain area can be substantially outweighed by the effects of weather and economic factors.

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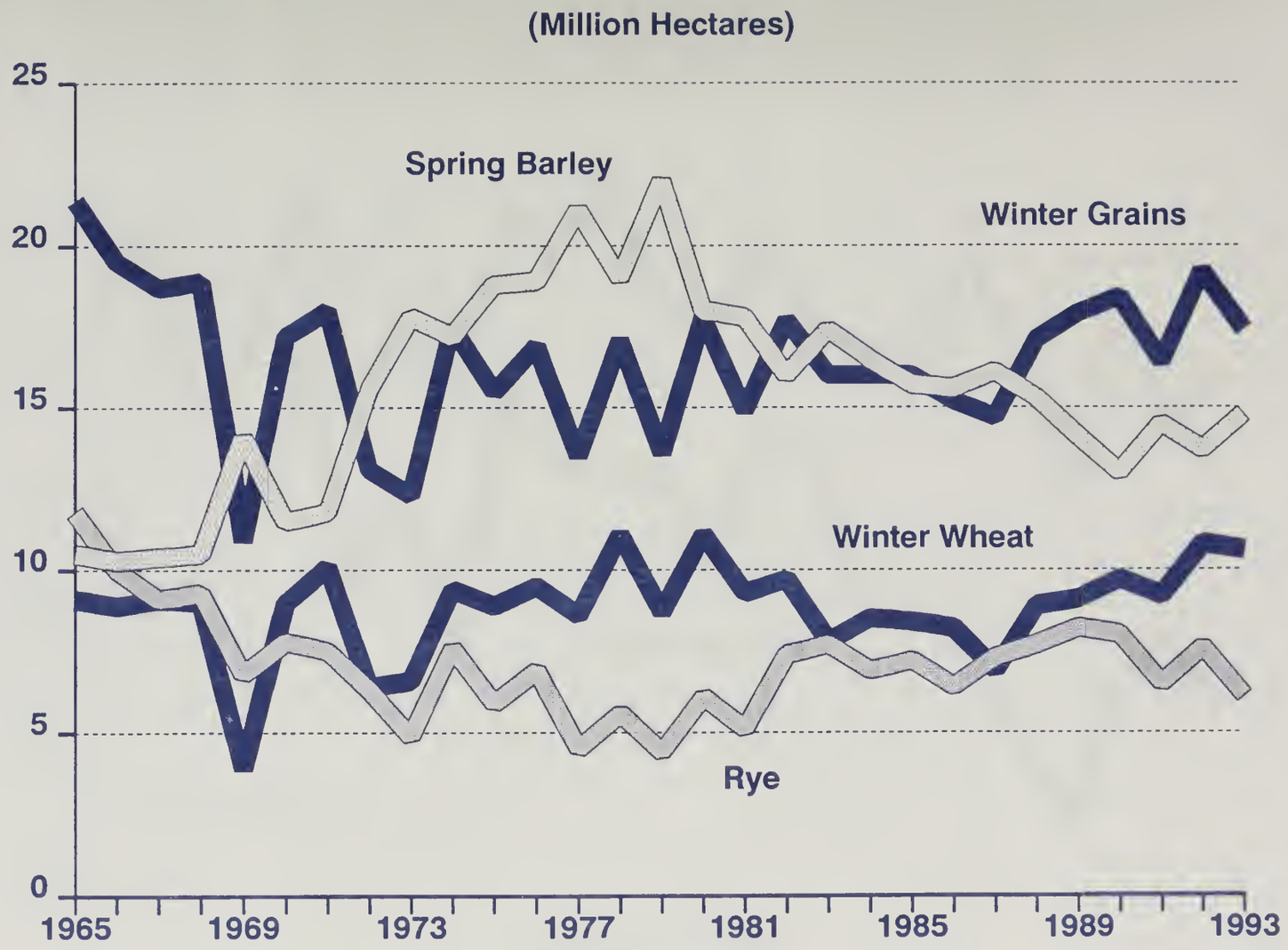
CHART 1

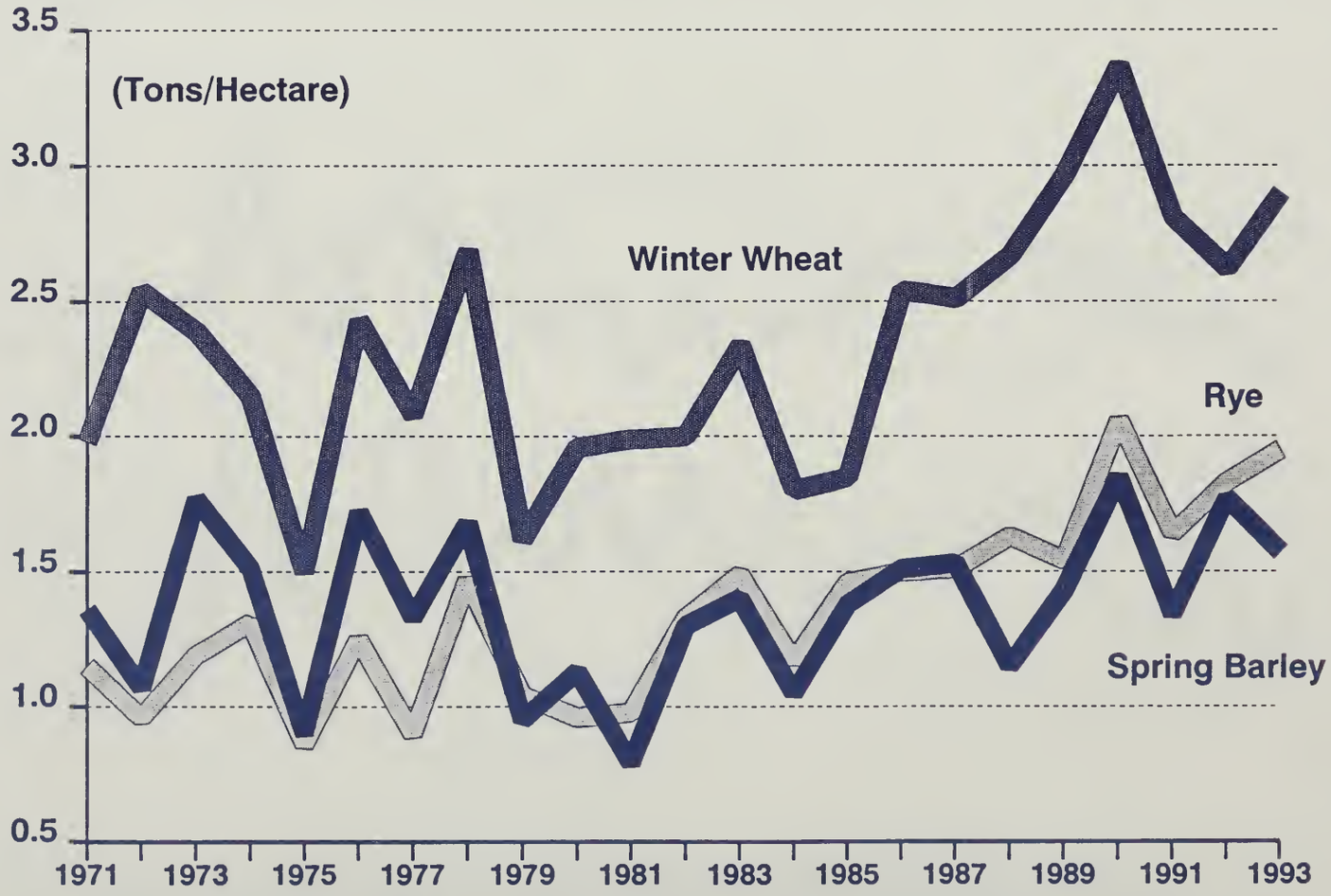
Russia: Grain Area, 1965-1993



Sources: GOSKOMSTAT; USDA/FAS/PECAD estimates

CHART 2

Russia: Yield of Selected Grains, 1971-1993



Sources: GOSKOMSTAT; USDA/FAS/PECAD estimates.

POULTRY MEAT AND EGG PRODUCTION ESTIMATES LOWERED

Revised forecasts for the major poultry meat producing countries indicate 1994 production will total 41.2 million tons, down slightly from the August 1993 forecast (WAP 8-93), but 4 percent above 1993. Compared to the August forecasts, the production estimate for the United States is slightly higher, while the estimates for France, Russia, Japan, and Thailand are down.

Broiler meat production for 1994 has been revised to 30.3 million tons, slightly below the August forecast, but 4 percent greater than the 1993 estimate. Output of turkey meat is estimated at 3.9 million tons, down slightly from the August forecast, but 2 percent above 1993. Egg production in 1994 is estimated at 569.4 billion eggs, up slightly from the August forecast and 2 percent above the 1993 estimate.

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION

North America: Broiler meat production in the United States for 1994 is estimated at 10.5 million tons, marginally above the August forecast and 5 percent above 1993. Growing domestic and export demand is the major reason for the upward adjustment. Broiler production in Canada for 1994 is estimated at 620,000 tons, 2 percent above 1993, but unchanged from the August forecast. Mexico's 1994 broiler meat output is estimated at 1.1 million tons, unchanged from the August forecast, but 5 percent above 1993. The increase is in response to strong consumer demand which has generated large investments in production and processing facilities.

South America: Brazil's 1994 production estimate for broiler meat is 3.4 million tons, up 3 percent from the August forecast and 9 percent above 1993. Improvements in the domestic economy have resulted in strong demand for poultry meat.

European Union: French broiler production for 1994 is estimated at 1.0 million tons, significantly below the August estimate of 1.2 million tons, as expansion during late-1992 and early-1993 proved to be less buoyant than expected and conditions remained stagnant in France's export and domestic broiler markets. In contrast, the 1994 estimate for broiler meat production in the Netherlands has been revised upward 1 percent since the August forecast, to 485,000 tons, due to stronger-than-anticipated demand from other EU countries.

Former Soviet Union: Russia's broiler production for 1994 is estimated at 780,000 tons, 2 percent below 1993. Feed shortages and problems in the general economy continue to adversely affect the poultry sector. Broiler production in Ukraine is estimated at 250,000 tons, 4 percent below 1993. The good 1993/94 grain harvest should ensure that ample feed is available to poultry producers. However, with the poor economy, domestic demand will continue to be a problem.

Asia: Japan's broiler meat output for 1994 is estimated at 1.2 million tons, down marginally from the August forecast and 2 percent below 1993. The downturn in Japanese broiler meat production reflects increased competition from imports of poultry meat and beef which are cutting into consumption of domestic poultry meat. Thailand is expected to produce 670,000 tons of broiler meat in 1994, 9 percent below the August forecast, but 3 percent above 1993. The downturn since August is due to a further slowdown in exports and to efforts by the industry to increase prices by limiting production.

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION

Turkey meat production in the major producing countries is expected to total 3.9 million tons in 1994, slightly below the August forecast, but 2 percent above 1993. In the United States, the 1994 estimate for turkey meat production is unchanged from the August forecast of 2.2 million tons. Low producer prices continue to limit expansion. France's

1994 output of turkey meat is estimated at 540,000 tons, 5 percent below the August forecast and 1 percent below 1993 due to stagnant domestic and foreign demand.

EGG PRODUCTION

North America: In the United States, 1994 egg production is estimated at 72.2 billion eggs, up marginally from the August forecast and 1 percent above the 1992 estimate. The forecast for egg production in Canada has been raised 3 percent from the August forecast because table egg consumption has been stronger than anticipated.

South America: Egg production in Brazil for 1994 is estimated at 13.5 billion eggs, down 4 percent from the August forecast, but up 6 percent from 1993. Following the sector's over-expansion in 1992, recovery has been slower than anticipated.

Former Soviet Union: Egg output in Russia and Ukraine for 1994 is expected to decline for the fourth consecutive year. Short supplies of quality feeds and problems in the general economy continue to adversely affect egg production in Russia, while economic problems have dampened demand in Ukraine.

Asia: Japan's egg output in 1994 is estimated at 42.6 billion, slightly below the August forecast and 1 percent below 1993. Rising production costs and declining egg consumption are adversely affecting the financial stability of small producers.

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TABLE 20

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/	1994 4/
Canada	701	708	707	730	752	752
Mexico	700	840	990	1,090	1,140	1,140
United States	10,645	11,204	11,885	12,417	12,940	12,984
North America	12,046	12,752	13,582	14,237	14,832	14,876
Guatemala	57	61	73	83	90	90
Central America & Caribbean	57	61	73	83	90	90
Argentina	335	430	590	605	620	620
Brazil	2,416	2,691	2,932	3,195	3,485	3,485
Venezuela	225	313	333	350	361	361
South America	2,976	3,434	3,855	4,150	4,466	4,466
Belgium–Luxembourg	181	181	189	188	187	187
Denmark	131	137	158	163	170	170
France	1,651	1,759	1,866	1,860	2,030	1,845
Germany	599	574	604	630	650	650
Greece	160	160	175	168	162	162
Ireland	81	83	84	86	87	87
Italy	1,069	1,051	1,057	1,065	1,065	1,065
Netherlands	526	547	577	565	585	585
Portugal	213	234	237	242	243	243
Spain	836	875	867	874	874	874
United Kingdom	1,310	1,360	1,511	1,554	1,595	1,595
European Union	6,757	6,961	7,325	7,395	7,648	7,463
Austria	78	83	88	91	93	93
Finland	33	37	36	34	36	36
Other Western Europe	111	120	124	125	129	129
Bulgaria	182	100	95	90	85	85
Hungary	426	320	320	320	330	330
Poland	328	320	336	310	340	340
Romania	425	280	190	160	150	150
Eastern Europe	1,361	1,020	941	880	905	905
Russia	1,801	1,751	1,577	1,420	1,450	1,350
Ukraine	708	671	600	550	525	525
Former Soviet Union	2,509	2,422	2,177	1,970	1,975	1,875
Israel	173	188	206	216	222	222
Saudi Arabia	265	285	303	318	337	337
Turkey	269	284	330	335	340	340
United Arab Emirates	14	14	15	15	17	17
Middle East	721	771	854	884	916	916
Egypt	235	225	225	275	280	275
South Africa	697	731	752	735	740	740
Africa	932	956	977	1,010	1,020	1,015
China	3,229	3,952	4,540	5,100	5,600	5,600
Hong Kong	32	29	21	19	20	18
Japan	1,391	1,357	1,367	1,365	1,350	1,335
Korea, Republic of	269	324	354	368	380	380
Philippines	279	287	310	329	335	335
Singapore	56	58	57	60	58	62
Taiwan	476	480	531	545	555	555
Thailand	595	655	710	685	780	710
Asia	6,327	7,142	7,890	8,471	9,078	8,995
Australia	419	425	455	470	485	485
Oceania	419	425	455	470	485	485
TOTAL 5/	34,216	36,064	38,253	39,675	41,544	41,215

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast August 1993. 4/ Forecast January 1994. 5/ Total includes 41 countries.

January 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/	1994 4/
Canada	572	577	574	605	620	620
Mexico	660	790	940	1,030	1,080	1,080
United States	8,360	8,886	9,482	10,003	10,473	10,522
North America	9,592	10,253	10,996	11,638	12,173	12,222
Argentina	305	415	570	590	600	600
Brazil	2,356	2,628	2,872	3,130	3,325	3,410
Venezuela	224	313	333	350	361	361
South America	2,885	3,356	3,775	4,070	4,286	4,371
Belgium–Luxembourg	147	156	165	164	163	163
Denmark	116	121	137	144	150	150
France	959	995	1,020	1,039	1,200	1,030
Germany	334	316	344	350	350	350
Greece	129	130	144	140	140	140
Ireland	40	40	42	43	43	43
Italy	632	615	628	630	630	630
Netherlands	433	454	478	467	480	485
Portugal	182	200	206	210	211	211
Spain	766	810	798	810	806	806
United Kingdom	798	935	941	970	996	996
European Union	4,536	4,772	4,903	4,967	5,169	5,004
Austria	60	62	64	66	67	67
Finland	28	32	31	29	31	31
Other Western Europe	88	94	95	95	98	98
Hungary	290	215	200	210	215	215
Poland	180	170	168	156	172	172
Romania	400	260	175	145	130	130
Eastern Europe	870	645	543	511	517	517
Russia	984	978	867	800	685	780
Ukraine	388	374	288	260	250	250
Former Soviet Union	1,372	1,352	1,155	1,060	935	1,030
Israel	121	128	138	142	146	146
Saudi Arabia	263	275	292	308	326	326
Turkey	260	275	320	325	330	330
Middle East	644	678	750	775	802	802
Egypt	185	170	170	220	230	225
South Africa	585	620	640	625	630	630
Africa	770	790	810	845	860	855
China	1,400	1,745	2,025	2,300	2,550	2,550
Hong Kong	22	20	17	15	15	14
Japan	1,272	1,243	1,252	1,250	1,235	1,220
Singapore	45	48	46	49	47	51
Taiwan	362	375	413	425	435	435
Thailand	575	630	680	650	740	670
Asia	3,676	4,061	4,433	4,689	5,022	4,940
Australia	377	383	410	423	437	437
Oceania	377	383	410	423	437	437
TOTAL 5/	24,810	26,384	27,870	29,073	30,299	30,276

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast August 1993. 4/ Forecast January 1994. 5/ Total includes 37 countries.

January 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/	1994 4/
Canada	129	131	132	125	132	132
Mexico	8	12	13	10	8	8
United States	2,048	2,088	2,167	2,180	2,233	2,223
North America	2,185	2,231	2,312	2,315	2,373	2,363
Brazil	60	63	60	65	75	75
South America	60	63	60	65	75	75
Belgium–Luxembourg	4	4	4	4	4	4
Denmark	3	4	5	6	7	7
France	432	487	558	545	570	540
Germany	145	149	159	169	169	169
Greece	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ireland	16	16	16	16	16	16
Italy	279	273	269	275	275	275
Netherlands	30	32	34	34	35	36
Portugal	30	33	30	31	31	31
Spain	29	27	22	23	23	23
United Kingdom	223	242	246	249	255	255
European Union	1,194	1,270	1,346	1,355	1,388	1,359
Poland	15	15	15	16	17	17
Eastern Europe	15	15	15	16	17	17
Russia	54	45	37	35	35	33
Former Soviet Union	54	45	37	35	35	33
Israel	52	60	68	74	76	76
Middle East	52	60	68	74	76	76
TOTAL 5/	3,560	3,684	3,838	3,860	3,964	3,923

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast August 1993. 4/ Forecast January 1994. 5/ Total includes 19 countries.

January 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 23

EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Million eggs)

COUNTRY/REGION	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/	1994 4/
Canada	5,661	5,666	5,614	5,670	5,550	5,710
Mexico	18,040	19,840	19,650	20,140	20,450	20,450
United States	67,987	69,352	70,592	71,476	71,880	72,240
North America	91,688	94,858	95,856	97,286	97,880	98,400
Argentina	3,900	4,550	3,900	3,400	3,400	3,400
Brazil	13,454	13,655	14,190	12,700	14,000	13,500
Venezuela	1,146	1,928	2,353	2,252	2,320	2,320
South America	18,500	20,133	20,443	18,352	19,720	19,220
Belgium–Luxembourg	2,941	3,134	3,196	3,203	3,208	3,208
Denmark	1,409	1,435	1,440	1,300	1,300	1,300
France	14,629	15,300	15,375	15,400	15,500	15,400
Germany	16,800	15,525	15,165	14,700	14,800	14,800
Greece	2,566	2,514	2,495	2,540	2,500	2,500
Ireland	640	640	640	640	640	640
Italy	11,454	11,568	11,454	11,470	11,470	11,470
Netherlands	10,801	10,762	10,458	10,000	10,000	10,100
Portugal	1,590	1,671	1,814	1,840	1,860	1,860
Spain	10,659	10,184	8,675	8,985	9,000	9,000
United Kingdom	10,658	11,006	10,699	10,680	10,720	10,720
European Union	84,147	83,739	81,411	80,758	80,998	80,998
Austria	1,664	1,691	1,690	1,700	1,700	1,700
Finland	1,232	1,077	1,087	1,120	1,120	1,120
Other Western Europe	2,896	2,768	2,777	2,820	2,820	2,820
Hungary	4,300	4,100	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,800
Poland	7,649	6,500	6,300	6,200	6,300	6,300
Romania	7,100	6,900	6,700	5,450	5,600	5,600
Eastern Europe	19,049	17,500	17,000	15,550	15,700	15,700
Russia	47,470	47,132	42,552	40,000	38,000	39,000
Ukraine	16,287	15,188	13,445	12,000	11,500	11,500
Former Soviet Union	63,757	62,320	55,997	52,000	49,500	50,500
Israel	1,843	1,797	1,901	1,952	2,005	2,005
Saudi Arabia	2,900	2,863	2,850	2,915	2,975	2,975
Turkey	7,500	7,300	7,800	8,100	8,100	8,100
Middle East	12,243	11,960	12,551	12,967	13,080	13,080
Egypt	3,200	3,000	3,000	3,050	3,200	3,100
Africa	3,200	3,000	3,000	3,050	3,200	3,100
China	158,920	185,000	203,980	215,000	225,000	225,000
Hong Kong	34	33	21	18	20	20
Japan	40,318	41,638	42,911	43,120	42,800	42,600
Korea, Republic of	7,145	7,770	7,750	8,200	8,800	8,800
Taiwan	4,500	4,806	5,146	5,450	5,350	5,350
Asia	210,917	239,247	259,808	271,788	281,970	281,770
Australia	3,468	3,540	3,710	3,784	3,800	3,800
Oceania	3,468	3,540	3,710	3,784	3,800	3,800
TOTAL 5/	509,865	539,065	552,553	558,355	568,668	569,388

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast August 1993. 4/ Forecast January 1994. 5/ Total includes 35 countries.

January 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The revised 1993 production estimate for processing tomatoes in 11 major producing countries is 17.0 million tons, up 7 percent from the sharply reduced 1992 harvest, but more than 1.0 million tons below 1991. Most of the increase can be attributed to larger production in the United States. Preliminary information on processing indicates 1993 output in the important Mediterranean region totaled 7.2 million tons, slightly below the 1992 level.

United States: Processing tomato production for 1993 is estimated at 8.8 million tons, 10 percent above 1992. Area harvested is estimated at 124,000 hectares, up 12 percent from 1992 when processors cut back contracting because of burdensome stocks.

Mexico: Production of processing tomatoes for 1993 is estimated at 350,000 tons, sharply above last year's 52,000-ton crop, but below the 420,000-ton harvest of 1991. The 1992 crop was partially destroyed by heavy rainfall and flooding. Early-season assessments of the 1994 crop, to be harvested in the spring, point to output of approximately 400,000 tons, an expansion mainly due to an increase in plantings.

Chile: Output of processing tomatoes in Chile (included for the first time in this report) is estimated at 611,000 tons in 1993 and 711,000 tons in 1994. The rapid growth in Chile's tomato processing industry started in the mid-1980s when favorable international prices spurred the small domestic industry to expand production for export. Favorable conditions for tomato production, including dry summers, plentiful supplies of irrigation water, and a warm days/cool nights cycle necessary for proper color development facilitated expansion of the industry. Most processing tomatoes in Chile are grown under contract. Harvesting normally takes place from January through mid-April.

European Union: The 1993 harvest of processing tomatoes in the major producing countries of the European Union (EU) is forecast at 5.9 million tons, 5 percent above 1992. The 1993 EU support prices for processing tomatoes for paste production, in ECU terms, were unchanged from 1992 at 8.896 ECU per 100 kilograms. The overall EU quota also remained at the 1992 level of 6,561,787 tons.

Italy: Italy's 1993 crop of processing tomatoes totaled 3.2 million tons, unchanged from the volume produced in 1992. The weather was generally favorable but harvested area was down because processors reduced the area contracted. This year's higher support price, in lira terms, normally would have encouraged growers to expand production but unsold stocks of tomato paste discouraged processors from contracting additional supplies.

Greece: Greece's 1993 output of processing tomatoes is estimated at 1.0 million tons, 5 percent above 1992. Planted area for 1992 was down due to large carry-over stocks and the Government's decision to discourage plantings. Area planted was up slightly in 1993 even though government policy again discouraged expansion. In previous years, the Government encouraged area expansion to ensure that Greece completely filled its EC quota.

Spain: Production of processing tomatoes for 1993 is estimated at 892,000 tons, up 16 percent from the 768,000 tons produced in 1992. Although much of Spain suffered from drought, reservoir levels in the tomato producing areas were sufficient to ensure an adequate supply of irrigation water. Last season's favorable prices also generated optimism among tomato producers, leading to increased plantings and higher production in 1993.

Portugal: Output of processing tomatoes for 1993 totaled 508,000 tons, 14 percent above 1992, but 28 percent below 1991. Due to poor export prospects in 1992, processing plants refused delivery of a substantial amount of 1992's provisionally contracted production. As a result, plantings in 1993 were further reduced. Early in the season, yields were forecast down due to shortages of irrigation water. However, favorable rainfall during the main growing season enabled yields to recover.

Turkey: The estimate for Turkey's 1993 processing tomato crop is 1.1 million tons, 30 percent below 1992. Despite an increase in the base price for tomatoes, some farmers refused to plant processing tomatoes, preferring instead to cultivate sugarbeets or sunflowers. The loss of export markets in the Middle East adversely affected the financial position of many processors. As a result, some growers were not paid for their 1992 crop.

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TABLE 24

PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	Forecast 1994
WESTERN HEMISPHERE					
United States	9,394	9,864	7,962	8,778	NA
Mexico	365	420	52	350	400
Chile	NA	NA	515	611	711
Total	9,759	10,284	8,529	9,739	NA
MEDITERRANEAN					
European Union					
Italy	3,800	3,400	3,200	3,200	NA
France	326	320	249	300	NA
Greece	1,090 1/	1,177 2/	966 2/	1,010	NA
Spain	1,140	872	768	892	NA
Portugal	823	706	447	508	NA
Total	7,179	6,475	5,630	5,910	NA
OTHER MEDITERRANEAN					
Turkey	1,450	1,320	1,500	1,050	NA
Israel	370	168	143	250	NA
Total	1,820	1,488	1,643	1,300	NA
TOTAL MEDITERRANEAN	8,999	7,963	7,273	7,210	NA
Taiwan	182	220	133	86	NA
TOTAL	18,940	18,467	15,935	17,035	NA

1/ Includes 81,000 tons diverted to the fresh market and 19,000 tons withdrawn from the market.
2/ Includes approximately 50,000 tons diverted to the fresh market.

January 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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Old Title	New Title
World Cocoa Situation	Cocoa: World Markets and Trade
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World Sugar Situation and Outlook	Sugar: World Markets and Trade
World Tea Situation	Tea: World Markets and Trade
World Tobacco Situation	Tobacco: World Markets and Trade

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Foreign
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Circular Series
WAP 2-94
February 1994

World Agricultural Production

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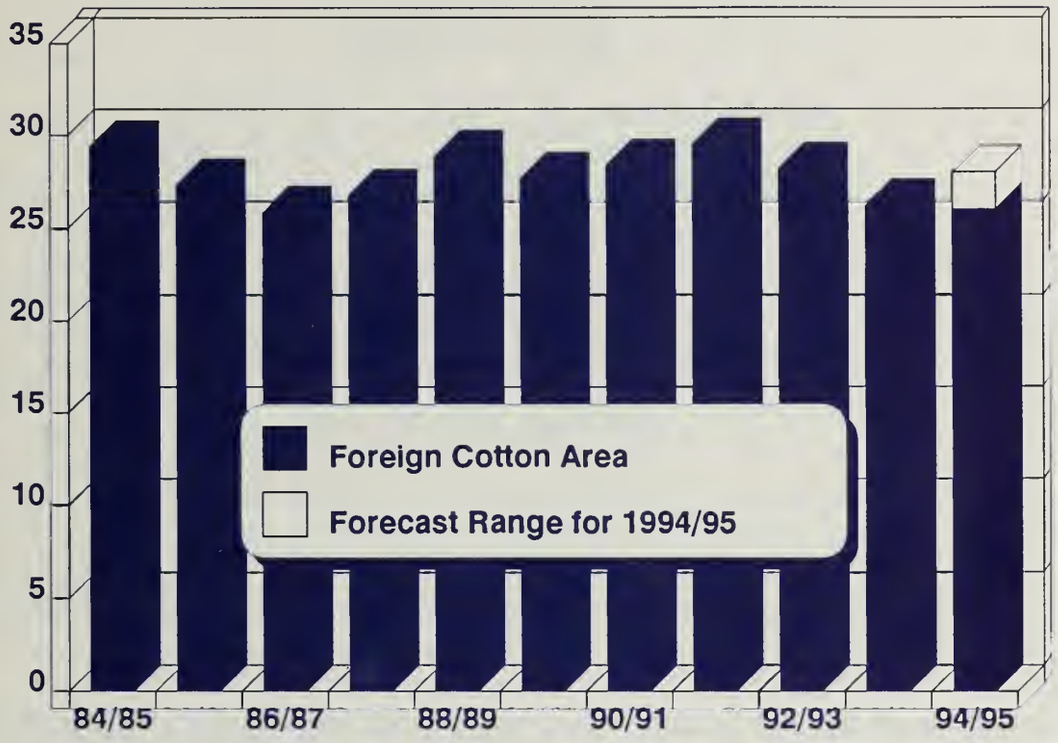
1994/95 Forecast of Foreign Cotton Area

Million Hectares



Production Articles This Month...

Foreign Cotton Area
World Rice
Russia 1993 Agricultural Results
India Soybeans
Fresh Deciduous Fruit
China Agriculture
Dairy Production in Selected Countries

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-287), February 10, 1994.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. Eastern time on March 11, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

February 1994

WHEAT

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	562.4	+2.8	+1	+0	This year's crop is only slightly above last season due to an increase this month in total foreign output.
United States	65.4	NC	NC	-2	No change this month.
Total Foreign	497.0	+2.8	+1	+1	Production is estimated higher due to increased output in Australia and the FSU-12.
FSU-12	85.6	+2.2	+3	-3	Statistics released by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Statistics Committee indicated that in Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan wheat output was higher than expected.
Australia	18.0	+0.7	+4	+11	Production is estimated higher based on revised estimates from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE). Yield is estimated at a record level.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	776.6	-3.3	-0	-9	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month due to lower estimated foreign production.
United States	187.5	NC	NC	-33	No change this month.
Total Foreign	589.1	-3.3	-1	+2	Production is estimated lower as harvest results from the FSU-12 and the European Union indicated smaller coarse grain output.
FSU-12	88.2	-4.7	-5	-5	Total grain estimates from the CIS indicate lower 1993 coarse grain output. Russia's estimated output is 4 percent lower this month, Ukraine's 2 percent lower, and Kazakhstan's 17 percent lower.
European Union	82.4	-0.5	-1	-0	Official estimates from Denmark lowered the barley production estimate; however, corn output in France is estimated higher.

COARSE GRAINS (CONT'D)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
South Africa	11.1	+1.0	+10	+10	Corn production is forecast higher due to continued favorable rainfall and moderate temperatures.
Australia	9.6	+0.4	+4	+16	Barley and oat estimated production are increased based on revised ABARE data. Barley output is estimated at a record level.
Eastern Europe	43.0	+0.3	+1	+3	Barley production in Romania is estimated higher based on higher harvested area and yield.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	346.7	-0.2	-0	-1	The 1993/94 crop is estimated lower this month as foreign production prospects are reduced.
United States	5.0	NC	NC	-13	No change this month.
Total Foreign	341.7	-0.2	-0	-1	Production is estimated lower due primarily to slight decreases in the FSU-12 and Uruguay.
FSU-12	1.3	-0.2	-12	+0	Production estimates for Russia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan were reduced based on lower yield and recently released total grain statistics.

OILSEEDS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	223.7	+0.6	+0	-1	World oilseed production is forecast slightly higher this month due to increased estimates for soybeans, peanuts, and palm kernels.
United States	57.7	NC	NC	-16	No change this month. Production is below last year due to reduced output for peanuts, soybeans, and sunflowerseed.
Total Foreign	166.0	+0.6	+0	+5	Production is estimated higher due to increased soybean and peanut estimates for China and palm kernel revisions for Indonesia. However, sunflowerseed output in the FSU-12 and France is estimated lower, as well as cottonseed in China and India.

SOYBEANS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	113.1	+1.0	+1	-3	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in foreign output.
United States	49.2	NC	NC	-17	No change this month. Both area and output are down from last season due to wet conditions in the Midwest and drought in the Southeast.
Total Foreign	63.8	+1.0	+2	+12	Record production in China more than offsets minor reductions in Australia and Kazakhstan.
China	13.0	+1.0	+8	+26	Record production is estimated. Output is increased due to a larger harvested area, estimated at 9.3 million hectares. Growing conditions were slightly less favorable than last season, but still resulted in an above-average yield.

COTTONSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World Total	30.2	-0.4	-1	-4	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month as pest, disease, and unfavorable weather cut yields in China, India, Pakistan, and Australia.
United States	5.7	NC	NC	+1	Production is unchanged from last month. The 1993/94 cotton harvest is complete.
Total Foreign	24.6	-0.4	-2	-5	Production is estimated down from last month in China, India, and Pakistan, but up in Egypt.
China	6.7	-0.2	-3	-13	Yield is estimated lower in the North China Plain since losses from the bollworm infestation were more severe than earlier estimated.
India	4.5	-0.2	-3	-4	Yield is estimated lower in Punjab and Rajasthan as losses from pests were more severe than earlier estimated.
Pakistan	2.7	-0.1	-4	-12	Yield is estimated lower in the Punjab as a result of a severe white fly infestation and leaf curl virus.
Egypt	0.6	0.1	+30	+18	Yield is estimated higher due to the combination of favorable weather and effective pest control.

PEANUTS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	23.5	+0.5	+2	+2	The 1993/94 crop is estimated at a record due to production increases outside the United States.
United States	1.5	NC	NC	-22	No change this month. Harvested area and yield are estimated down from last year.
Total Foreign	22.0	+0.5	+2	+5	Record production is estimated, surpassing the old record set in 1989/90.
China	8.0	+0.5	+7	+34	Record production is forecast based on official estimates of the total oilseed harvest. Harvested area is estimated at just below the record set in 1985/86. Due to favorable weather, yield is estimated at a record 2.4 tons per hectare.

SUNFLOWERSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	20.9	-0.4	-2	-2	The 1993/94 crop is estimated down due to lower production estimates outside the United States.
United States	1.2	NC	NC	-0	No change this month.
Total Foreign	19.7	-0.4	-2	-3	Production is estimated down due primarily to unfavorable harvest reports from Russia and reduced yield estimates for France.
FSU-12	5.4	-0.3	-6	-5	Russian production is estimated lower as a result of recently released official harvest reports. In Kazakstan, poor harvest conditions reduced yield prospects.

RAPESEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	27.0	-0.2	-1	+4	Production is estimated lower due to reductions outside the United States.
United States	0.1	NC	NC	+39	No change this month. Production for 1993/94 is up from last year due to a 40 percent increase in harvested area.
Total Foreign	26.9	-0.2	-1	+4	This month's production estimate is down due to reductions in Russia and Denmark.
FSU-12	0.3	-0.1	-24	-5	Russian production is lowered based on reduced area, while in Ukraine and Kazakhstan output is raised slightly. Newly-obtained historical oilseed data led to production revisions for the last 7 years.

COPRA

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.7	-0.2	-4	-2	Production is forecast down due to lowered expectations for Philippines copra.
Philippines	2.0	-0.2	-8	-5	Heavy winds and rain due to storms that have passed through coconut growing areas this season have lowered estimated yield.

PALM KERNEL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.4	0.3	+8	+9	Record palm kernel output is forecast for 1993/94.
Indonesia	1.0	+0.3	+38	+19	Plans by the palm oil industry indicate an increase in palm kernal collection and consequently an increase in the palm kernal production forecast.

PALM OIL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	13.8	NC	NC	+7	No change this month. Record production is forecast for 1993/94. Weather in Indonesia and Malaysia over the past 12 to 18 months replenished fruit-bearing potential after an extended period of below-normal rainfall.

COTTON

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World Total	79.2	-1.2	-1	-4	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month as pest, disease, and unfavorable weather cut yields in China, India, Pakistan, and Australia.
United States	16.2	NC	NC	-0	Production is unchanged from last month. The 1993/94 harvest is complete.
Total Foreign	63.0	-1.2	-2	-5	Production is estimated down from last month in China, India, Pakistan, and Australia, but up in Egypt and Sudan.
China	18.0	-0.5	-3	-13	Yield is estimated lower in the North China Plain since losses from the bollworm infestation were more severe than earlier estimated.
India	10.5	-0.3	-3	-4	Yield is estimated lower in Punjab and Rajasthan as losses from pests were more severe than earlier estimated.
Pakistan	6.3	-0.3	-4	-12	Yield is estimated lower in the Punjab due to a severe white fly infestation and leaf curl virus.
Australia	1.3	-0.2	-13	-24	Area and yield are estimated lower owing to continued drought and the increased use of dryland varieties.
Egypt	1.9	0.2	+9	+14	Yield is estimated higher due to the combination of favorable weather and effective pest control.
Sudan	0.3	0.1	+43	+21	Yield is estimated higher owing to an excellent growing season.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	69.9	72.3	72.2	57.7	62.4	62.6	34.3	39.4	38.3	38.3	1,981	2,459	2,402	2,402
Winter	51.1	51.1	51.7	39.4	41.9	43.8	34.8	38.3	40.3	40.3	1,373	1,607	1,769	1,769
Other	18.8	21.2	20.5	18.3	20.5	18.8	33.2	41.6	33.6	33.6	608	852	633	633
Rye	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.6	29.4	27.1	27.1	10	12	10	10
Soybeans	59.2	59.1	59.4	58.0	58.2	56.4	34.2	37.6	32.0	32.0	1,987	2,188	1,809	1,809
Corn	76.0	79.3	73.3	68.8	72.2	63.0	108.6	131.4	100.7	100.7	7,475	9,482	6,344	6,344
Sorghum	11.1	13.3	10.5	9.9	12.2	9.5	59.3	72.8	59.9	59.9	585	884	568	568
Barley	8.9	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.3	6.8	55.2	62.5	58.9	58.9	464	458	400	400
Oats	8.7	8.0	7.9	4.8	4.5	3.8	50.7	65.6	54.4	54.4	243	295	206	206
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	5,674	5,736	5,510	5,510	157.5	179.7	156.1	156.1
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.0	11.1	12.8	652	699	607	607	17.6	16.2	16.2	16.2

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

February 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1991/92	542.5	488.6	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.4	4.1	38.5	70.9	96.0	55.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.9	3.1	10.6	2.1	16.5	41.2
1992/93 prel.	560.3	493.4	66.9	29.9	3.0	84.9	3.7	26.4	88.2	101.6	55.1	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	39.5
1993/94 proj.																				
Jan.	559.6	494.2	65.4	27.8	2.8	80.7	4.0	30.5	83.4	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.0	17.3	1.9	16.8	39.8
Feb.	562.4	497.0	65.4	27.8	2.8	80.6	4.0	30.5	85.6	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.1	18.0	1.9	16.8	39.8
Coarse Grains																				
1991/92	803.4	584.8	218.6	21.8	17.6	89.7	12.5	64.7	76.2	112.3	26.3	5.4	1.6	3.8	14.5	31.4	8.0	3.4	9.6	86.0
1992/93 prel.	855.7	577.9	277.9	19.5	18.0	82.5	9.4	41.9	92.8	108.4	36.8	5.6	1.6	3.6	14.3	28.7	8.3	10.1	9.1	87.5
1993/94 proj.																				
Jan.	779.9	592.4	187.5	24.5	18.5	82.9	11.4	42.8	92.9	116.0	34.7	5.7	1.7	3.1	14.1	28.2	9.2	10.1	10.1	86.7
Feb.	776.6	589.1	187.5	24.5	18.5	82.4	11.4	43.0	88.2	116.0	34.7	5.7	1.7	3.1	14.1	28.2	9.6	11.1	10.1	86.9
Rice (Milled)																				
1991/92	348.3	343.2	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.7	29.0	3.2	13.5	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	84.0
1992/93 prel.	351.3	345.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	130.4	72.5	30.7	3.1	13.2	0.4	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	84.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Jan.	346.9	342.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	127.4	73.5	31.3	3.6	12.2	0.3	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	83.2
Feb.	346.7	341.7	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	127.4	73.5	31.3	3.6	12.2	0.3	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	83.2
Total Grains 1/																				
1991/92	1,694.2	1,416.6	277.6	53.7	21.5	181.6	16.7	103.2	148.4	336.9	155.1	34.4	19.4	17.2	24.8	41.4	19.3	5.6	26.2	211.2
1992/93 prel.	1,767.4	1,416.9	350.5	49.4	21.2	168.8	13.1	68.4	182.3	340.3	164.3	36.3	20.4	16.7	24.3	38.1	25.1	11.4	24.8	212.0
1993/94 proj.																				
Jan.	1,686.4	1,402.5	283.9	52.3	21.5	165.0	15.4	73.3	177.7	350.5	164.2	36.4	20.9	16.2	23.9	37.3	27.2	12.0	27.1	181.6
Feb.	1,685.7	1,427.8	257.9	52.3	21.4	164.2	15.4	73.6	175.1	348.4	164.7	37.0	21.5	15.3	23.9	36.8	28.3	13.0	27.1	209.8
Oilseeds 2/																				
1991/92	223.3	159.0	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.1	0.7	4.4	11.2	34.2	20.8	4.4	4.8	0.8	15.9	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.8
1992/93 prel.	226.9	158.5	68.4	5.2	1.0	12.0	0.7	4.1	10.3	32.7	23.5	4.6	3.5	0.7	14.7	23.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	18.8
1993/94 proj.																				
Jan.	223.1	165.4	57.7	7.3	0.9	11.1	0.7	3.6	10.5	34.4	24.3	4.6	3.3	0.7	16.2	24.8	1.1	0.7	1.9	19.4
Feb.	223.7	166.0	57.7	7.3	0.9	10.9	0.7	3.7	10.1	35.7	24.1	4.9	3.1	0.7	16.2	24.8	1.0	0.7	1.9	19.3
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	14.0
1992/93 prel.	82.8	66.5	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.0	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	12.8
1993/94 proj.																				
Jan.	80.3	64.2	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	6.3	18.5	10.8	0.0	6.5	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.5	0.1	2.4	13.1
Feb.	79.2	63.0	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	6.3	18.0	10.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	2.1	1.3	0.1	2.4	13.2

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

February 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	222.25	222.41	222.48	222.98	2.44	2.52	2.52	2.52	542.51	560.34	559.58	562.40	2.82	0.50	2.06	0.37
United States	23.35	25.26	25.35	25.35	2.31	2.65	2.58	2.58	53.92	66.92	65.37	65.37	0.00	0.00	−1.55	−2.31
Total Foreign	198.90	197.15	197.12	197.63	2.46	2.50	2.51	2.51	488.59	493.42	494.21	497.03	2.82	0.57	3.61	0.73
Major Exporters	42.77	44.24	42.55	42.51	3.34	3.18	3.18	3.20	142.81	140.68	135.29	135.88	0.59	0.44	−4.80	−3.41
European Union	16.88	16.91	15.65	15.61	5.36	5.02	5.16	5.16	90.42	84.93	80.69	80.58	−0.11	−0.14	−4.35	−5.12
France	5.20	5.12	4.60	4.60	6.65	6.40	6.45	6.46	34.59	32.78	29.66	29.70	0.04	0.13	−3.08	−9.39
United Kingdom	1.98	2.06	1.83	1.80	7.27	6.80	7.12	7.22	14.40	14.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	−1.00	−7.14
Germany	2.45	2.60	2.40	2.40	6.77	5.98	6.57	6.57	16.61	15.54	15.74	15.74	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.27
Canada	14.16	13.83	12.60	12.60	2.26	2.16	2.21	2.21	31.95	29.87	27.80	27.80	0.00	0.00	−2.07	−6.93
Australia	7.18	9.10	9.50	9.50	1.47	1.78	1.82	1.89	10.56	16.18	17.30	18.00	0.70	4.05	1.82	11.22
Argentina	4.55	4.40	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.20	1.98	1.98	9.88	9.70	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−2.06
Major Importers	91.52	89.98	89.27	89.82	2.34	2.46	2.51	2.52	214.48	221.71	223.73	225.96	2.24	1.00	4.25	1.92
China	30.95	30.50	30.50	30.20	3.10	3.33	3.44	3.48	96.00	101.59	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	3.36
FSU−12	45.56	46.67	44.89	45.65	1.56	1.89	1.86	1.88	70.88	88.21	83.43	85.62	2.18	2.62	−2.59	−2.94
Russia	23.15	24.40	24.00	24.77	1.68	1.89	1.88	1.84	38.90	46.20	45.00	45.50	0.50	1.11	−0.70	−1.52
Ukraine	7.02	6.33	5.76	5.76	3.01	3.08	3.65	3.79	21.16	19.51	21.03	21.83	0.81	3.83	2.32	11.90
Kazakhstan	13.46	13.88	12.80	12.74	0.51	1.32	0.98	1.04	6.89	18.29	12.50	13.20	0.70	5.60	−5.09	−27.81
Baltic States	0.37	0.43	0.48	0.48	2.99	2.76	2.68	2.68	1.10	1.19	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.78
Eastern Europe	9.86	8.15	9.70	9.59	3.90	3.24	3.14	3.18	38.48	26.42	30.50	30.50	0.00	0.00	4.08	15.44
Poland	2.44	2.41	2.50	2.50	3.80	3.06	3.32	3.32	9.27	7.37	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.93	12.65
Romania	2.18	1.48	2.20	2.30	2.52	2.07	2.41	2.30	5.49	3.05	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.25	73.88
Egypt	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.90	5.26	5.51	5.51	4.48	4.62	4.85	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	5.05
Morocco	2.64	2.23	2.31	2.31	1.87	0.70	0.66	0.66	4.94	1.56	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−2.69
Brazil	2.15	2.00	1.40	1.60	1.43	1.37	1.43	1.28	3.08	2.74	2.00	2.05	0.05	2.50	−0.69	−25.16
Other Foreign	64.61	62.94	65.30	65.30	2.03	2.08	2.07	2.07	131.31	131.03	135.20	135.19	−0.01	−0.01	4.16	3.18
India	24.17	22.98	24.50	24.50	2.28	2.40	2.31	2.31	55.13	55.09	56.50	56.50	0.00	0.00	1.41	2.56
Turkey	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90	1.88	1.76	1.89	1.89	16.50	15.50	16.80	16.80	0.00	0.00	1.30	8.39
Pakistan	7.91	7.85	8.24	8.24	1.84	2.00	1.97	1.97	14.57	15.68	16.20	16.20	0.00	0.00	0.52	3.29
Mexico	0.88	0.73	0.65	0.65	4.20	4.14	4.31	4.31	3.70	3.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	5.22	5.54	5.51	5.51	3.86	4.10	3.75	3.75	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−8.54
Rep. of South Africa	1.43	0.74	1.07	1.07	1.49	1.77	1.78	1.78	2.13	1.32	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.58	44.16
Others	20.68	21.10	21.27	21.27	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.75	35.42	36.34	37.25	37.24	−0.01	−0.02	0.91	2.49

February 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	317.80	317.48	311.48	310.99	2.53	2.70	2.50	2.50	803.43	855.72	779.93	776.60	−3.32	−0.43	−79.12	−9.25
United States	37.37	39.07	33.77	33.77	5.85	7.11	5.55	5.55	218.63	277.85	187.54	187.54	0.00	0.00	−90.31	−32.50
Total Foreign	280.43	278.41	277.71	277.22	2.09	2.08	2.13	2.12	584.79	577.87	592.39	589.06	−3.32	−0.56	11.19	1.94
Major Exporters	20.63	20.41	21.65	21.75	2.49	2.73	2.82	2.87	51.42	55.69	60.97	62.34	1.38	2.26	6.66	11.95
Canada	6.59	6.22	6.95	6.95	3.30	3.13	3.53	3.53	21.78	19.49	24.50	24.50	0.00	0.00	5.01	25.68
Argentina	3.80	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.80	3.68	3.64	3.64	14.45	14.26	14.11	14.11	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−1.05
Australia	4.61	4.60	5.29	5.29	1.74	1.80	1.74	1.81	8.00	8.29	9.21	9.58	0.38	4.07	1.29	15.57
South Africa, Rep.	4.14	4.34	4.29	4.39	0.83	2.33	2.35	2.53	3.44	10.09	10.07	11.07	1.00	9.93	0.98	9.71
Thailand	1.49	1.37	1.25	1.25	2.52	2.59	2.46	2.46	3.75	3.55	3.08	3.08	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−13.24
Major Importers	101.02	99.76	98.20	98.16	2.62	2.48	2.56	2.51	264.97	247.29	251.46	246.46	−5.00	−1.99	−0.83	−0.34
FSU−12	52.18	51.30	52.27	51.65	1.46	1.81	1.78	1.71	76.20	92.76	92.88	88.18	−4.70	−5.06	−4.58	−4.94
Russia	33.50	33.29	32.60	32.14	1.38	1.67	1.61	1.56	46.18	55.73	52.40	50.20	−2.20	−4.20	−5.53	−9.92
Ukraine	5.83	5.81	6.35	6.35	2.58	2.68	3.04	2.98	15.06	15.59	19.30	18.93	−0.38	−1.94	3.34	21.43
Kazakhstan	8.66	7.93	8.89	8.76	0.50	1.33	1.02	0.87	4.36	10.58	9.10	7.59	−1.52	−16.65	−2.99	−28.29
Baltic States	1.69	1.77	1.58	1.58	2.50	1.55	1.97	1.94	4.23	2.73	3.11	3.06	−0.05	−1.61	0.33	12.01
European Union	18.92	18.11	16.92	16.93	4.74	4.55	4.90	4.87	89.70	82.48	82.87	82.36	−0.51	−0.62	−0.11	−0.13
Germany	4.11	3.92	3.84	3.84	5.52	4.91	5.09	5.09	22.66	19.22	19.55	19.55	0.00	0.00	0.33	1.74
France	3.98	4.16	3.84	3.89	6.48	6.68	6.65	6.64	25.80	27.78	25.57	25.87	0.30	1.17	−1.91	−6.87
Eastern Europe	16.53	16.75	15.78	16.36	3.91	2.50	2.71	2.63	64.69	41.93	42.79	43.04	0.26	0.60	1.12	2.67
Poland	6.28	5.92	6.10	6.10	2.95	2.13	2.49	2.49	18.54	12.59	15.20	15.20	0.00	0.00	2.61	20.69
Romania	3.85	4.31	3.68	4.04	3.58	1.83	2.42	2.27	13.78	7.90	8.90	9.15	0.25	2.81	1.25	15.84
Czechoslovakia	1.17	1.25	1.25	1.25	4.67	3.89	3.58	3.58	5.48	4.84	4.48	4.48	0.00	0.00	−0.37	−7.54
Mexico	8.84	9.14	9.05	9.05	1.99	1.96	2.04	2.04	17.63	17.95	18.45	18.45	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.79
Other W. Europe	2.86	2.70	2.61	2.61	4.37	3.49	4.36	4.36	12.52	9.44	11.36	11.36	0.00	0.00	1.92	20.29
Other Foreign	158.78	158.24	157.86	157.31	1.69	1.74	1.77	1.78	268.40	274.90	279.96	280.26	0.30	0.11	5.37	1.95
China	26.94	26.00	26.27	25.72	4.17	4.17	4.42	4.51	112.28	108.36	116.04	116.04	0.00	0.00	7.68	7.09
India	33.77	35.33	35.39	35.39	0.78	1.04	0.98	0.98	26.28	36.75	34.70	34.70	0.00	0.00	−2.05	−5.58
Brazil	14.51	12.78	12.97	12.97	2.17	2.24	2.17	2.17	31.43	28.66	28.20	28.20	0.00	0.00	−0.46	−1.61
Turkey	4.45	4.48	4.55	4.55	2.17	2.04	2.23	2.23	9.65	9.15	10.14	10.14	0.00	0.00	0.99	10.83
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.10	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.45	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Others	72.73	73.33	72.55	72.55	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.12	78.87	81.64	80.74	81.04	0.30	0.37	−0.59	−0.73

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	131.07	131.91	127.05	127.31	3.72	4.01	3.59	3.59	487.20	528.60	456.36	457.51	1.14	0.25	−71.10	−13.45
United States	27.86	29.20	25.49	25.49	6.82	8.25	6.32	6.32	189.89	240.85	161.15	161.15	0.00	0.00	−79.70	−33.09
Total Foreign	103.21	102.70	101.55	101.82	2.88	2.80	2.91	2.91	297.32	287.76	295.22	296.36	1.14	0.39	8.60	2.99
Major Exporters	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.30	2.41	3.15	3.18	3.27	17.33	23.00	22.90	23.90	1.00	4.37	0.90	3.91
Argentina	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50	4.42	4.16	4.20	4.20	10.60	10.20	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.94
South Africa	3.45	3.62	3.60	3.70	0.91	2.60	2.64	2.84	3.13	9.40	9.50	10.50	1.00	10.53	1.10	11.70
Thailand	1.35	1.23	1.10	1.10	2.67	2.76	2.64	2.64	3.60	3.40	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−14.71
Major Importers	21.50	22.55	21.06	21.63	4.06	3.27	3.52	3.43	87.21	73.66	74.07	74.24	0.17	0.23	0.58	0.79
Eastern Europe	6.66	7.64	6.44	6.95	5.10	2.58	2.94	2.73	33.97	19.73	18.95	18.95	0.00	0.00	−0.78	−3.93
Romania	2.58	3.34	2.70	3.00	4.08	1.80	2.59	2.33	10.50	6.01	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	16.41
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.20	2.00	2.00	5.48	3.02	3.00	3.00	11.50	6.65	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.65	−9.77
European Union	3.85	3.75	3.60	3.65	6.94	7.84	7.92	7.90	26.71	29.36	28.49	28.79	0.30	1.05	−0.57	−1.96
France	1.77	1.86	1.80	1.85	7.29	7.98	8.11	8.05	12.93	14.87	14.60	14.90	0.30	2.05	0.03	0.19
Italy	0.86	0.88	0.96	0.96	7.26	8.70	8.33	8.33	6.24	7.68	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	4.18
Mexico	7.70	8.10	8.10	8.10	1.88	1.91	1.98	1.98	14.50	15.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.23
FSU−12	2.98	2.77	2.63	2.64	3.27	2.62	3.26	3.20	9.76	7.25	8.58	8.45	−0.13	−1.52	1.19	16.43
Russia	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.70	2.69	2.64	3.14	3.14	1.97	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Ukraine	1.46	1.16	1.10	1.10	3.25	2.46	3.18	3.18	4.75	2.85	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.65	22.76
Other W. Europe	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	8.41	6.63	7.94	7.94	1.81	1.34	1.58	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.24	17.91
Others	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.67	4.89	4.92	4.92	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.42
Other Foreign	74.50	72.85	73.29	72.89	2.59	2.62	2.70	2.72	192.78	191.10	198.25	198.23	−0.03	−0.01	7.12	3.73
China	21.57	21.04	21.00	20.60	4.58	4.53	4.86	4.95	98.77	95.38	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00	6.62	6.94
Brazil	14.03	12.35	12.50	12.50	2.20	2.27	2.20	2.20	30.80	28.00	27.50	27.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−1.79
India	5.78	6.07	5.90	5.90	1.38	1.70	1.61	1.61	7.98	10.30	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−0.80	−7.77
Canada	1.11	0.86	0.99	0.99	6.71	5.70	6.67	6.67	7.41	4.88	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	1.72	35.16
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.10	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.45	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Egypt	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.77	6.39	6.00	6.10	6.10	4.43	4.50	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.44
Zimbabwe	0.88	1.20	1.40	1.40	0.59	2.00	1.79	1.79	0.52	2.40	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.17
Others	24.05	24.25	24.58	24.58	1.37	1.46	1.44	1.43	32.98	35.29	35.30	35.28	−0.03	−0.07	−0.01	−0.03

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	76.00	72.62	73.39	74.05	2.22	2.27	2.29	2.23	169.08	165.17	167.75	165.44	−2.30	−1.37	0.27	0.16
United States	3.41	2.96	2.75	2.75	2.97	3.36	3.17	3.17	10.11	9.97	8.71	8.71	0.00	0.00	−1.26	−12.60
Total Foreign	72.59	69.65	70.64	71.30	2.19	2.23	2.25	2.20	158.97	155.20	159.03	156.73	−2.30	−1.45	1.53	0.98
European Union	12.03	11.43	10.37	10.32	4.28	3.78	4.16	4.11	51.53	43.15	43.17	42.42	−0.75	−1.74	−0.73	−1.68
Denmark	0.94	0.89	0.75	0.72	5.34	3.33	5.47	4.72	5.04	2.97	4.10	3.40	−0.70	−17.07	0.43	14.32
France	1.74	1.80	1.60	1.60	6.19	5.88	5.55	5.55	10.79	10.58	8.88	8.88	0.00	0.00	−1.70	−16.07
Germany	2.54	2.41	2.21	2.21	5.72	5.06	5.02	5.02	14.49	12.20	11.10	11.10	0.00	0.00	−1.10	−8.99
Italy	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.40	3.80	3.87	3.75	3.75	1.79	1.74	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−13.84
Spain	4.37	4.01	3.70	3.70	2.09	1.49	2.43	2.43	9.14	5.99	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	50.15
United Kingdom	1.39	1.31	1.20	1.18	5.54	5.61	5.25	5.30	7.70	7.35	6.30	6.25	−0.05	−0.79	−1.10	−14.97
FSU−12	27.44	25.98	28.20	28.87	1.40	1.97	1.81	1.68	38.43	51.21	50.96	48.60	−2.35	−4.62	−2.61	−5.09
Russia	15.28	14.53	14.70	15.46	1.45	1.86	1.67	1.60	22.17	27.00	24.50	24.70	0.20	0.82	−2.30	−8.52
Ukraine	3.19	3.45	4.05	4.05	2.52	2.93	3.28	3.10	8.05	10.11	13.30	12.58	−0.73	−5.45	2.47	24.43
Kazakhstan	6.61	5.72	7.06	6.97	0.47	1.49	1.01	0.79	3.09	8.51	7.10	5.49	−1.61	−22.75	−3.03	−35.55
Baltic States	1.21	1.24	0.99	0.99	2.56	1.45	2.03	2.03	3.09	1.80	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	10.59
Eastern Europe	4.05	3.67	3.59	3.63	3.67	3.02	2.90	2.94	14.83	11.11	10.43	10.68	0.25	2.40	−0.43	−3.87
Poland	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.44	2.35	2.75	2.75	4.26	2.82	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.48	17.06
Czechoslovakia	0.79	0.89	0.88	0.88	4.79	4.00	3.62	3.62	3.79	3.55	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−9.86
Romania	1.02	0.63	0.60	0.64	2.89	2.14	2.17	2.42	2.95	1.35	1.30	1.55	0.25	19.23	0.20	15.07
Canada	4.22	3.79	4.20	4.20	2.75	2.88	3.17	3.17	11.62	10.92	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	2.38	21.81
Other W. Europe	1.54	1.42	1.35	1.35	4.19	3.47	4.05	4.05	6.43	4.92	5.47	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.54	11.01
Sweden	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.39	4.21	2.92	4.49	4.49	1.94	1.26	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.49	38.78
Turkey	3.40	3.43	3.50	3.50	2.00	1.84	2.06	2.06	6.80	6.30	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.90	14.29
Australia	2.74	2.90	3.50	3.50	1.65	1.92	1.83	1.90	4.53	5.56	6.40	6.65	0.25	3.91	1.09	19.65
China	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.23	3.27	3.20	3.43	3.43	3.93	4.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.00
Morocco	2.36	2.23	1.50	1.50	1.38	0.48	0.68	0.68	3.25	1.08	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.64
India	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.70	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.63	1.65	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.03
Others	11.46	11.37	11.23	11.23	1.13	1.19	1.18	1.20	12.91	13.51	13.20	13.50	0.30	2.27	−0.01	−0.04

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TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.08	19.56	20.02	19.46	1.63	1.72	1.72	1.76	32.78	33.69	34.41	34.15	−0.26	−0.76	0.47	1.39
United States	1.95	1.82	1.54	1.54	1.82	2.35	1.95	1.95	3.53	4.28	2.99	2.99	0.00	0.00	−1.28	−30.01
Total Foreign	18.14	17.74	18.48	17.92	1.61	1.66	1.70	1.74	29.25	29.41	31.42	31.16	−0.26	−0.83	1.75	5.96
FSU−12	10.43	9.83	10.42	9.84	1.18	1.42	1.32	1.35	12.34	14.01	13.73	13.32	−0.41	−2.99	−0.69	−4.90
Russia	9.03	8.50	9.00	8.42	1.15	1.32	1.22	1.25	10.37	11.20	11.00	10.50	−0.50	−4.55	−0.70	−6.25
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.90	2.52	2.40	2.60	0.95	1.25	1.20	1.30	0.10	8.33	0.05	4.33
Belarus	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	2.11	2.22	2.50	2.22	0.76	0.80	0.90	0.80	−0.10	−11.11	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.22	0.17	0.20	0.20	2.39	1.26	1.88	1.88	0.52	0.22	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.16	73.61
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	3.07	3.06	3.06	1.97	1.96	2.25	2.30	5.31	6.03	6.90	7.05	0.15	2.17	1.02	16.93
Canada	0.84	1.24	1.35	1.35	2.13	2.28	2.67	2.67	1.79	2.82	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.78	27.52
Sweden	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.30	4.13	2.36	4.50	4.50	1.43	0.81	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.54	67.29
Australia	1.16	1.14	1.06	1.06	1.46	1.71	1.42	1.56	1.69	1.95	1.50	1.65	0.15	10.00	−0.30	−15.34
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.14	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	4.80	4.67	4.80	4.82	2.31	1.96	2.17	2.16	11.08	9.15	10.41	10.41	−0.00	−0.00	1.26	13.74
China	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
European Union	1.32	1.24	1.26	1.26	3.33	2.88	3.26	3.26	4.38	3.58	4.11	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.54	14.99
France	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	4.23	4.24	4.48	4.48	0.74	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−7.14
Germany	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	4.91	3.67	4.72	4.72	1.87	1.31	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.39	29.38
Italy	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.46	2.28	2.29	2.29	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.90
United Kingdom	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	5.24	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.76
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.20	1.35	1.37	2.43	1.86	2.01	1.98	2.92	2.22	2.71	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.48	21.74
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.89	3.00	3.24	3.24	0.35	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.84
Poland	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.70	2.73	1.84	2.14	2.14	1.87	1.23	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.27	22.05
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.13	1.92	1.80	1.77	1.77	0.25	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.14	155.56
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	3.37	3.20	3.64	3.64	1.16	1.06	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.14	13.42
Norway	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	4.20	2.39	3.75	3.75	0.54	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.13	41.51
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.87	1.93	1.93	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.97	0.97	1.16	1.06	1.03	1.03	−0.00	−0.00	−0.03	−3.30

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	13.14	14.04	13.07	12.68	2.08	2.00	2.17	2.12	27.36	28.05	28.39	26.93	−1.46	−5.13	−1.12	−4.00
United States	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	1.55	1.85	1.71	1.71	0.25	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−13.49
Total Foreign	12.98	13.87	12.91	12.53	2.09	2.00	2.18	2.13	27.11	27.75	28.12	26.67	−1.46	−5.17	−1.08	−3.90
FSU−12	8.30	9.63	8.41	8.01	1.69	1.88	1.98	1.91	14.06	18.09	16.61	15.26	−1.35	−8.13	−2.83	−15.64
Russia	6.46	7.60	6.40	6.07	1.64	1.83	1.95	1.81	10.62	13.90	12.50	11.00	−1.50	−12.00	−2.90	−20.86
Ukraine	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.32	2.00	2.40	0.98	1.16	1.00	1.20	0.20	20.00	0.04	3.81
Belarus	0.78	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.51	2.78	2.78	2.78	1.96	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.27	0.36	0.39	0.39	2.32	2.01	1.90	1.77	0.62	0.71	0.74	0.69	−0.05	−6.76	−0.02	−3.09
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.16	1.87	1.92	1.88	1.88	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	13.21
Other Foreign	4.23	3.75	3.96	3.97	2.86	2.31	2.65	2.62	12.09	8.68	10.47	10.41	−0.06	−0.53	1.73	19.99
Eastern Europe	2.62	2.27	2.46	2.46	2.60	1.98	2.26	2.26	6.80	4.51	5.55	5.56	0.01	0.09	1.05	23.28
Hungary	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.38	2.00	1.57	1.57	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−21.43
Poland	2.29	2.03	2.20	2.20	2.58	1.96	2.27	2.27	5.90	3.98	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	25.60
Czechoslovakia	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.81	2.90	3.00	3.00	0.48	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	17.65
European Union	1.18	1.06	1.07	1.08	3.74	3.18	3.73	3.64	4.40	3.38	3.98	3.92	−0.06	−1.51	0.55	16.16
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	4.94	3.50	5.71	4.25	0.40	0.31	0.40	0.34	−0.06	−15.00	0.03	10.39
France	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	3.50	3.73	3.80	3.80	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.32
Germany	0.71	0.62	0.66	0.66	4.68	3.94	4.39	4.39	3.32	2.42	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.48	19.74
Spain	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.23	1.24	1.67	1.67	0.24	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.07	30.43
Other W. Europe	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.15	4.00	3.91	4.22	4.22	0.57	0.47	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.15	33.33
Austria	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.12	4.03	4.14	4.14	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.32
Sweden	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	3.93	4.12	4.80	4.80	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.10	76.47
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.39	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.17
Others	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	−0.00	−0.00	−0.01	−5.62

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	38.01	40.15	38.52	38.56	1.36	1.58	1.42	1.42	51.60	63.53	54.65	54.65	0.00	0.00	−8.87	−13.97
United States	3.99	4.92	3.84	3.84	3.72	4.57	3.76	3.76	14.86	22.46	14.42	14.42	0.00	0.00	−8.03	−35.76
Total Foreign	34.01	35.23	34.68	34.72	1.08	1.17	1.16	1.16	36.74	41.07	40.23	40.23	0.00	0.00	−0.84	−2.06
India	12.59	13.50	13.30	13.30	0.67	0.95	0.94	0.94	8.40	12.80	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−2.34
China	1.39	1.30	1.30	1.34	3.55	3.65	3.85	3.73	4.93	4.74	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	5.49
Mexico	0.82	0.70	0.60	0.60	3.17	2.71	3.17	3.17	2.60	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	4.40	4.80	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	3.50	3.80	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−2.63
Sudan	4.20	4.50	4.35	4.35	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.80	3.36	4.05	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	−0.55	−13.58
Argentina	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.70	3.84	4.00	3.57	3.57	2.77	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−16.67
Australia	0.57	0.43	0.60	0.60	2.54	1.09	1.67	1.67	1.44	0.47	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	111.86
Ethiopia	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.72
Colombia	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.00
Venezuela	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.13	2.18	2.20	1.88	1.88	0.58	0.53	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−52.65
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.73	4.77	4.77	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.55	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.53	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Niger	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.73	2.24	2.07	2.07	0.10	0.38	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−23.68
Thailand	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.20	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	20.00
Others	21.28	21.59	21.23	21.27	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.30	28.19	28.12	27.55	27.55	0.00	0.00	−0.57	−2.04

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.74	145.13	145.13	143.96	3.53	3.58	3.54	3.57	348.28	351.35	346.92	346.69	−0.24	−0.07	−4.66	−1.33
United States	1.12	1.27	1.15	1.15	6.36	6.43	6.18	6.18	5.04	5.70	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	−0.75	−13.10
Total Foreign	144.62	143.87	143.98	142.81	3.51	3.55	3.52	3.55	343.24	345.64	341.97	341.73	−0.24	−0.07	−3.91	−1.13
Major Exporters	15.67	16.23	17.07	17.07	2.43	2.34	2.26	2.26	24.13	24.04	24.28	24.28	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.99
Thailand	9.05	9.40	9.60	9.60	2.25	2.12	1.93	1.93	13.46	13.15	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−7.25
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.26	5.26	2.83	2.76	2.79	2.79	7.42	7.77	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.73	9.37
Pakistan	2.10	1.97	2.21	2.21	2.32	2.37	2.43	2.43	3.24	3.12	3.58	3.58	0.00	0.00	0.46	14.89
Major Importers	13.70	14.35	14.74	14.74	4.19	4.18	4.05	4.05	38.36	40.03	39.90	39.90	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−0.33
Indonesia	10.28	10.87	11.25	11.25	4.35	4.35	4.28	4.28	29.04	30.75	31.33	31.33	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.90
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.14	6.14	6.27	5.63	5.63	5.39	5.33	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.63	−11.84
European Union	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	6.19	5.69	5.69	1.49	1.43	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−11.51
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.46	3.46	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.04	7.41
Other Foreign	114.57	112.64	111.50	110.33	3.60	3.67	3.66	3.70	279.95	280.80	276.96	276.72	−0.24	−0.08	−4.08	−1.45
China	32.59	32.09	31.30	30.20	5.64	5.80	5.81	6.03	128.67	130.35	127.40	127.40	0.00	0.00	−2.95	−2.27
India	42.31	41.40	41.20	41.20	2.61	2.63	2.68	2.68	73.66	72.50	73.50	73.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.38
Bangladesh	10.24	10.08	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.02	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−0.11
Vietnam	6.52	6.53	6.40	6.40	3.36	3.30	3.41	3.41	14.48	14.21	14.39	14.39	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.25
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.13	2.13	5.86	6.28	4.51	4.51	8.74	9.62	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	−2.62	−27.24
Brazil	4.61	4.38	4.20	4.20	2.19	2.26	2.31	2.31	6.87	6.73	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−1.98
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.20	2.78	2.94	2.88	2.88	5.94	6.18	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−2.96
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.36	5.19	5.34	5.34	1.67	1.50	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.06	4.14
FSU−12	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.62	3.33	3.23	3.48	3.24	1.30	1.31	1.49	1.31	−0.19	−12.39	0.00	0.15
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.26	2.89	2.85	3.08	2.96	0.50	0.49	0.60	0.50	−0.10	−16.67	0.01	1.83
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	8.81	7.65	8.85	8.85	0.70	0.59	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.15	25.00
Others	11.81	11.67	11.87	11.84	2.77	2.80	2.85	2.84	19.69	19.79	20.28	20.23	−0.05	−0.25	0.44	2.23

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	223.31	226.89	223.11	223.74	0.63	0.28	-3.14	-1.39
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.00	158.48	165.40	166.03	0.63	0.38	7.55	4.76
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.73	4.73	4.84	4.66	-0.18	-3.80	-0.07	-1.52
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.41	4.00	4.02	4.36	0.33	8.33	0.36	9.09
Major Oilseeds 2/	146.67	145.66	139.80	149.98	1.47	1.50	1.53	1.43	215.17	218.16	214.25	214.73	0.48	0.22	-3.43	-1.57
United States 2/	30.69	29.63	29.77	29.77	2.10	2.31	1.94	1.94	64.32	68.41	57.71	57.71	0.00	0.00	-10.69	-15.63
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	115.98	116.03	110.03	120.20	1.30	1.29	1.42	1.31	150.86	149.76	156.53	157.01	0.48	0.31	7.26	4.85
China	23.32	23.82	22.97	24.10	1.47	1.38	1.50	1.48	34.21	32.75	34.40	35.71	1.31	3.81	2.96	9.05
Brazil	11.75	12.01	12.93	12.78	1.76	1.93	1.91	1.94	20.66	23.18	24.75	24.75	0.00	0.00	1.57	6.75
India	27.76	27.98	29.17	29.17	0.73	0.82	0.82	0.81	20.36	23.04	23.80	23.65	-0.15	-0.63	0.61	2.63
Argentina	8.37	7.64	8.22	8.22	1.90	1.92	1.97	1.97	15.86	14.65	16.22	16.22	0.00	0.00	1.57	10.69
FSU-12	8.74	9.02	9.06	8.92	1.28	1.14	1.19	1.16	11.21	10.32	10.76	10.31	-0.45	-4.16	-0.01	-0.12
Russia	3.51	3.73	3.82	3.68	1.06	1.00	0.99	0.95	3.72	3.74	3.80	3.48	-0.32	-8.42	-0.26	-7.00
Ukraine	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.51	1.35	1.32	1.33	2.66	2.42	2.36	2.38	0.02	0.64	-0.05	-1.98
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.53	1.53	2.68	2.38	2.51	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.13	5.47
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.23
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.86	4.86	1.52	1.47	1.51	1.51	5.82	5.20	7.33	7.33	0.00	0.00	2.13	41.07
European Union	5.70	5.73	5.70	5.68	2.29	2.10	1.94	1.92	13.06	12.01	11.05	10.89	-0.16	-1.44	-1.11	-9.28
France	1.87	1.71	1.44	1.45	2.66	2.33	2.42	2.36	4.99	3.99	3.48	3.41	-0.07	-2.01	-0.58	-14.55
Italy	0.56	0.49	0.30	0.30	3.00	2.74	2.93	2.93	1.68	1.34	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-33.58
Germany	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.11	2.62	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.79	3.04	3.11	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.07	2.17
Spain	1.17	1.47	1.83	1.83	0.91	1.03	0.74	0.74	1.06	1.51	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-10.66
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.37	0.37	2.96	2.73	2.83	2.83	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-7.83
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94
Pakistan	3.30	3.31	3.19	3.19	1.44	1.05	1.02	0.99	4.77	3.49	3.26	3.15	-0.11	-3.35	-0.34	-9.74
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.58	2.22	2.55	1.89	1.60	1.63	1.44	4.43	4.13	3.62	3.67	0.05	1.24	-0.46	-11.21
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-8.97
Romania	0.59	0.78	0.60	0.94	1.35	1.15	1.21	0.83	0.80	0.90	0.73	0.78	0.05	6.16	-0.13	-13.87
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.42	2.01	1.74	1.76	1.76	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-13.08
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.33	1.33	1.37	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.69	2.02	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-4.01
Philippines	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
Paraguay	1.42	1.29	1.51	1.51	1.12	1.56	1.45	1.45	1.60	2.01	2.19	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.18	8.94
Mexico	0.68	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.66	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.13	0.77	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-10.77
Others	15.48	15.10	15.24	15.21	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.91	13.55	13.56	13.82	13.82	-0.01	-0.06	0.26	1.90

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.47	56.69	59.36	60.21	1.96	2.05	1.89	1.88	106.92	116.43	112.06	113.07	1.01	0.90	−3.36	−2.88
United States	23.48	23.55	22.84	22.84	2.30	2.53	2.15	2.15	54.07	59.55	49.22	49.22	0.00	0.00	−10.32	−17.34
Total Foreign	31.00	33.14	36.52	37.36	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.71	52.86	56.88	62.84	63.85	1.01	1.60	6.97	12.25
Major Exporters	15.40	16.58	18.15	18.00	3.27	2.11	2.08	2.10	31.75	35.05	37.80	37.80	0.00	0.00	2.75	7.85
Brazil	9.70	10.70	11.70	11.55	1.99	2.08	2.03	2.06	19.30	22.30	23.80	23.80	0.00	0.00	1.50	6.73
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.40	5.40	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	1.20	10.91
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.79	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.75	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.86
Other Foreign	15.60	16.56	18.37	19.36	1.35	1.32	1.36	1.35	21.11	21.83	25.04	26.05	1.01	4.03	4.22	19.32
China	7.05	7.22	8.30	9.29	1.38	1.43	1.45	1.40	9.71	10.30	12.00	13.00	1.00	8.33	2.70	26.21
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.72	0.72	2.44	2.48	2.57	2.57	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.46	33.38
Eastern Europe	0.23	0.28	0.19	0.19	1.85	1.11	1.26	1.34	0.43	0.32	0.23	0.26	0.02	9.40	−0.06	−18.73
European Union	0.49	0.42	0.24	0.24	3.09	2.77	3.07	3.07	1.50	1.16	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	−0.43	−36.92
India	2.82	3.67	4.40	4.40	0.81	0.85	1.02	1.02	2.28	3.11	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	1.39	44.74
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.49
FSU−12	0.81	0.79	0.76	0.75	1.00	0.81	0.94	0.94	0.81	0.63	0.71	0.70	−0.01	−0.99	0.07	10.41
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.78	0.89	0.89	0.62	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.91
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	1.32	0.78	1.25	1.25	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.58
Mexico	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.28	2.11	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−10.55
Thailand	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	1.37	1.28	1.16	1.16	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−8.05
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.40	1.71	1.71	1.71	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.64
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.54	1.68	1.60	1.60	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.09
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.76	0.73	0.78	0.79	1.31	1.41	1.44	1.42	0.99	1.03	1.13	1.12	−0.01	−0.62	0.09	8.95

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	34.67	32.39	31.33	31.48	1.05	0.97	0.98	0.96	36.56	31.49	30.68	30.25	−0.44	−1.42	−1.25	−3.96
United States	5.25	4.51	5.18	5.18	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.10	6.28	5.65	5.69	5.69	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.65
Total Foreign	29.43	27.88	26.15	26.30	1.03	0.93	0.96	0.93	30.27	25.84	24.99	24.56	−0.44	−1.74	−1.28	−4.96
China	6.54	6.84	5.30	5.46	1.48	1.12	1.29	1.22	9.66	7.66	6.85	6.66	−0.19	−2.77	−1.00	−13.05
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	1.47	1.27	1.37	1.37	4.44	3.68	3.90	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.22	5.84
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.53	1.53	2.68	2.37	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.13	5.49
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.23
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	1.54	1.09	1.04	1.00	4.36	3.08	2.83	2.72	−0.11	−3.85	−0.36	−11.72
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	0.52	0.62	0.61	0.59	4.00	4.64	4.60	4.45	−0.15	−3.26	−0.19	−3.99
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.13	1.13	0.61	0.60	0.70	0.70	1.19	0.73	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.06	8.22
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	1.47	1.40	1.46	1.46	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−9.09
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.23	1.14	1.13	0.72	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.73
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	2.57	2.02	1.70	1.51	0.72	0.53	0.46	0.40	−0.06	−13.04	−0.13	−24.24
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	1.24	1.50	1.36	1.70	0.44	0.54	0.49	0.63	0.14	29.90	0.09	17.76
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.43	0.28	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.14	51.27
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	0.53	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.26	0.22	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.13	59.09
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.34	1.57	1.57	1.54	1.54	0.36	0.43	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.09	20.55
Syria	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.19	2.03	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.03	1.18	1.79	1.77	1.77	0.29	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−26.67
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.01	1.02	1.02	0.76	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.09	−0.03	−25.00	−0.03	−28.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	0.99	1.32	1.20	0.19	0.15	0.20	0.18	−0.02	−9.00	0.03	21.33
Others	2.75	2.70	2.59	2.59	0.56	0.56	0.52	0.51	1.53	1.50	1.35	1.32	−0.02	−1.78	−0.18	−11.97

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.80	19.39	19.75	19.84	1.13	1.18	1.16	1.18	22.30	22.93	22.98	23.48	0.50	2.18	0.55	2.38
United States	0.82	0.68	0.66	0.66	2.74	2.87	2.28	2.28	2.24	1.94	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	−0.43	−22.34
Total Foreign	18.98	18.71	19.09	19.18	1.06	1.12	1.12	1.15	20.06	20.99	21.47	21.97	0.50	2.33	0.98	4.67
India	8.67	8.39	8.55	8.55	0.81	1.03	0.87	0.87	7.07	8.60	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	−1.20	−13.95
China	2.88	2.98	3.25	3.34	2.19	2.00	2.31	2.40	6.30	5.95	7.50	8.00	0.50	6.67	2.05	34.39
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06
Senegal	0.87	0.93	0.78	0.78	0.86	0.63	0.81	0.81	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	7.94
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.24
Argentina	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.57	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.48	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.09
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.56	1.05	1.07	1.07	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.88
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.87	1.86	1.88	1.88	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.53	1.57	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.02

February 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.12	17.65	18.05	18.35	1.26	1.21	1.18	1.14	21.54	21.42	21.34	20.91	−0.43	−2.02	−0.51	−2.38
United States	1.08	0.84	1.01	1.01	1.51	1.41	1.16	1.16	1.64	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.25
Total Foreign	16.04	16.81	17.04	17.33	1.24	1.20	1.18	1.14	19.91	20.24	20.17	19.73	−0.43	−2.14	−0.51	−2.50
FSU−12	4.51	4.99	5.00	5.00	1.25	1.14	1.15	1.08	5.64	5.69	5.76	5.41	−0.35	−5.99	−0.28	−4.87
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.90	2.90	1.12	1.06	1.03	0.97	2.90	3.07	3.00	2.80	−0.20	−6.67	−0.27	−8.88
Ukraine	1.60	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.53	1.39	1.34	1.34	2.45	2.28	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−3.38
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.20	2.20	1.36	1.35	1.50	1.50	3.80	3.10	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.20	6.45
European Union	2.40	2.64	2.91	2.92	1.68	1.54	1.26	1.23	4.04	4.06	3.66	3.59	−0.07	−1.91	−0.47	−11.51
France	1.07	0.99	0.81	0.82	2.40	2.14	2.17	2.06	2.57	2.11	1.76	1.69	−0.07	−3.98	−0.42	−19.91
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.80	1.80	0.84	1.00	0.72	0.72	0.90	1.36	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−4.41
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.29	2.35	2.35	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−1.82
Eastern Europe	1.37	1.67	1.49	1.81	1.72	1.56	1.49	1.24	2.35	2.61	2.22	2.24	0.02	1.04	−0.37	−14.04
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.38	2.05	1.77	1.81	1.81	0.80	0.76	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.05
Romania	0.48	0.62	0.53	0.86	1.28	1.26	1.25	0.80	0.61	0.77	0.66	0.68	0.02	3.48	−0.09	−11.76
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	2.00	2.00	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.50
Bulgaria	0.27	0.38	0.33	0.33	1.61	1.58	1.15	1.15	0.43	0.60	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	−0.22	−37.00
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−13.04
China	0.75	0.81	0.72	0.71	1.47	1.46	1.74	1.77	1.10	1.18	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.93
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.59	0.65	0.65	1.18	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	15.38
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.17	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	9.89
Australia	0.08	0.06	0.17	0.14	1.06	0.64	1.01	0.92	0.08	0.04	0.17	0.13	−0.04	−23.08	0.09	242.11
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−6.25
Others	0.85	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.79	0.82	0.83	0.83	−0.00	−0.00	0.01	1.47

February 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.61	19.54	20.37	20.11	1.35	1.32	1.33	1.34	27.85	25.89	27.18	27.02	−0.16	−0.58	1.13	4.38
United States	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.42	1.55	1.51	1.51	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	38.82
Total Foreign	20.54	19.49	20.29	20.03	1.35	1.32	1.33	1.34	27.76	25.80	27.06	26.90	−0.16	−0.59	1.10	4.27
India	6.47	6.20	6.42	6.42	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.90	5.84	5.40	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	7.41
China	6.10	5.98	5.40	5.30	1.22	1.28	1.26	1.28	7.44	7.65	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	−0.85	−11.15
Canada	3.14	2.90	4.06	4.06	1.34	1.27	1.33	1.33	4.22	3.69	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00	1.71	46.38
European Union	2.51	2.32	2.19	2.16	2.80	2.70	2.79	2.79	7.03	6.25	6.11	6.02	−0.09	−1.46	−0.23	−3.74
France	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.57	3.07	2.64	2.80	2.80	2.27	1.81	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	−0.21	−11.82
Germany	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.02	2.61	2.79	2.80	2.80	2.62	2.81	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.64
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.37	0.37	2.96	2.73	2.83	2.83	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−7.83
Denmark	0.28	0.17	0.19	0.16	2.59	2.37	2.74	2.64	0.73	0.41	0.52	0.43	−0.09	−17.12	0.03	6.16
Eastern Europe	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.54	2.26	1.97	2.17	2.17	1.64	1.20	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−3.17
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.97
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	12.00
FSU−12	0.41	0.36	0.47	0.34	0.80	0.90	0.85	0.90	0.33	0.32	0.40	0.31	−0.10	−23.75	−0.02	−4.98
Russia	0.27	0.20	0.30	0.16	0.74	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.13	−0.12	−48.00	−0.03	−20.73
Sweden	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.74	1.94	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	21.46
Pakistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.41
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.72	1.80	1.81	1.81	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	6.72
Others	0.32	0.26	0.35	0.34	1.44	1.73	1.47	1.59	0.46	0.45	0.51	0.54	0.02	4.86	0.09	19.51

February 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.73	4.73	4.84	4.66	−0.18	−3.80	−0.07	−1.52
Philippines	1.93	2.10	2.18	2.00	−0.18	−8.44	−0.11	−5.13
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−2.70
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	4.00	4.02	4.36	0.33	8.33	0.36	9.09
Malaysia	1.81	2.14	2.23	2.28	0.06	2.47	0.14	6.69
Indonesia	0.66	0.86	0.75	1.03	0.28	37.58	0.16	19.19
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	−0.00	−0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.49	12.94	13.83	13.83	0.00	0.00	0.89	6.86
Malaysia	6.22	7.13	7.60	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.47	6.67
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06

February 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	1991/92	1992/93	Jan.	Feb.	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	34.71	32.69	31.35	31.47	602	551	558	548	95.97	82.75	80.33	79.16	−1.17	−1.46	−3.60	−4.34
United States	5.25	4.51	5.18	5.18	731	783	681	681	17.61	16.22	16.18	16.18	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−0.26
Total Foreign	29.47	28.18	26.17	26.29	579	514	534	522	78.35	66.53	64.15	62.98	−1.17	−1.83	−3.55	−5.34
Major Exporters	18.07	17.28	15.40	15.54	743	620	668	652	61.64	49.22	47.28	46.58	−0.70	−1.48	−2.65	−5.37
China	6.54	6.84	5.30	5.46	869	659	760	718	26.10	20.70	18.50	18.00	−0.50	−2.70	−2.70	−13.04
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	768	543	520	500	10.00	7.07	6.50	6.25	−0.25	−3.85	−0.82	−11.64
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	395	337	480	0.39	0.28	0.24	0.34	0.10	42.55	0.06	21.38
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	937	901	943	943	2.58	2.64	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−8.92
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	814	701	753	753	11.25	9.30	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.38
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	842	842	6.79	6.00	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.00
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	710	684	719	719	1.97	1.79	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.06	3.35
Other	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.64	790	505	558	558	2.49	1.51	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.14	9.27
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	814	988	1000	1089	1.34	1.62	1.70	1.85	0.15	8.82	0.23	14.20
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.15	1.14	438	438	453	457	2.47	2.50	2.39	2.39	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−4.29
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.34	2.32	2.32	494	477	540	522	7.52	5.12	5.75	5.55	−0.20	−3.48	0.43	8.42
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	431	431	479	479	1.15	0.64	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	71.07
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	1780	1424	1210	1068	2.31	1.71	1.50	1.30	−0.20	−13.33	−0.41	−24.11
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.13	1.13	381	310	405	405	3.45	2.11	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−0.62
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	281	534	544	544	0.62	0.65	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.40	61.54
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.41	831	837	865	880	1.67	1.67	1.69	1.65	−0.04	−2.07	−0.01	−0.90
Other Foreign	10.95	10.46	10.35	10.34	299	326	320	311	15.04	15.64	15.19	14.75	−0.44	−2.89	−0.89	−5.71
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	316	314	305	9.43	10.93	10.80	10.50	−0.30	−2.78	−0.43	−3.94
Others	3.26	2.93	2.85	2.84	375	350	336	326	5.61	4.71	4.39	4.25	−0.14	−3.17	−0.46	−9.80

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 12–year record of the difference between the February projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the February projection and the final estimate have averaged 2.7 million tons (0.5 percent) and ranged from –7.3 to 6.8 million tons. The February projection has been below the final 9 times and above the final 3 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1992/93 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.5	2.7	–7.3	6.8	9	3
U.S.	0.1	0.0	–0.1	0.1	5	2
Foreign	0.6	2.7	–7.3	6.8	9	3
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.6	4.9	–11.1	5.1	8	4
U.S.	0.1	0.2	–0.2	1.3	9	1
Foreign	0.9	5.0	–11.0	5.1	6	5
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.5	4.6	–13.0	1.9	9	3
U.S.	1.2	0.1	–0.2	0.1	5	1
Foreign	1.5	4.5	–13.0	1.9	9	3
SOYBEANS						
World	1.6	1.6	–2.3	2.1	7	5
U.S.	1.0	0.5	–1.1	1.8	5	5
Foreign	3.1	1.4	–2.2	2.2	9	3
		---Million 480–lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	1.9	1.6	–5.4	2.8	8	4
U.S.	0.7	0.1	–0.1	0.3	3	8
Foreign	2.4	1.7	–5.7	2.7	8	4
UNITED STATES		*-------Million bushels-------*				
CORN	0.1	4	–8	38	2	1
SORGHUM	0.1	1	0	4	0	2
BARLEY	0.5	2	–3	11	7	1
OATS	0.1	0	–2	0	3	0

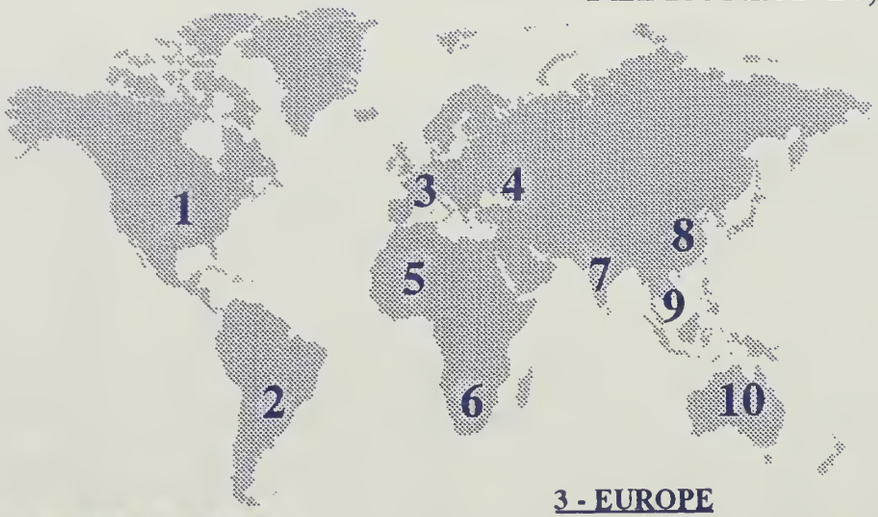
1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 12 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

FEBRUARY 10, 1994



1 - UNITED STATES

Record-setting Arctic air stressed livestock from the northern Plains to the New England States into early February. Adequate snow cover protected northern wheat areas but snow cover was marginal in central and southern areas. Citrus and winter vegetables escaped damage from freezes reaching into northern Florida, south Texas and interior valley of California.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Widespread rains favored vegetative to reproductive soybeans across most of southern Brazil. Soil moisture reserves remained adequate for summer crops across central Argentina.

3 - EUROPE

Locally heavy rain drenched northern Germany in January, while periodic rain fell over most of Europe. Unfavorable dryness persisted in eastern Spain and precipitation was light over the Balkan region. Unseasonably mild weather throughout the period left winter crops vulnerable to winterkill.

4 - FSU

Recent bitter cold followed unusually mild weather in January over winter grains areas. A sufficient snow cover in areas of extreme cold minimized the threat of significant winterkill.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Below-normal rainfall in January limited moisture for vegetative winter grains in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Although recent showers eased stress on crops, moisture reserves remain unfavorably low.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

Frequent rain and cool temperatures across the corn belt since early January have increased moisture for corn currently advancing through reproduction. In contrast, a drying trend since mid-January reduced moisture for sugarcane, although beneficial showers the past few days have brought some relief.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Periodic rain across northern India helped rainfed winter grains and oilseeds. Early-February showers were timely for heading winter wheat in eastern India and Bangladesh. Pakistan continued mostly dry.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Seasonably dry weather prevailed across the North China Plain. Near to above normal rainfall helped increase reservoir levels across the Yangtze Valley.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Weekly showers maintained adequate to abundant irrigation levels for Java's rice, although some flooding occurred. Showers were sporadic over Malaysia's rice and oil palm areas. Seasonable rain benefited secondary crops in the Philippines. Hot, seasonably dry weather increased moisture demands of newly planted rice.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Dry and warm weather prevailed for most of January, stressing eastern summer crops. Rains during early February brought some relief, but further rains are still needed.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

MADAGASCAR: CYCLONES CAUSE MAJOR FLOODING AND CROP DAMAGE

Cyclone Geralda struck the east coast of Madagascar near the port city of Toamasina on February 2, 1994, packing winds of 110 knots. On February 1, prior to making landfall, estimated maximum winds were as high as 140 knots, making this one of the most intense cyclones on record in the South Indian Ocean. The storm weakened during February 3 - 4, but continued to bring heavy rains to the already wet island nation. Two day rainfall totals were 330 millimeters at Toamasina and 369 millimeters at Maintirano on the west coast. Flooding from the storm caused damage to rice and other crops. Rice and plantation crops, as well as infrastructure, had already sustained significant damage from Cyclone Daisy which struck the island on January 13 - 14 and heavy rainfall (50 - 350 millimeters) that occurred during January 16 - 22. Prior to January 1994, Madagascar was experiencing drought.

AUSTRALIA: RAIN PROVIDES SOME RELIEF TO SUMMER CROPS

The sorghum and cotton crops of eastern Australia have suffered this crop year from mostly dry growing conditions. Light-to-moderate rain in amounts of 5 - 30 millimeters fell during the week of January 9 - 15, 1994, in this area. This rainfall ended a period of above-normal temperatures and persistent dryness that had stressed eastern sorghum and cotton. A period of above-normal temperatures returned to this area during January 16 - 29 and again stressed these vegetative crops and decreased reservoir levels. During the week of January 30 through February 5, remnants of tropical cyclone Sadie brought widespread moderate-to-heavy showers (60 - 180 millimeters) to most of this region. A few isolated portions of this summer crop region reported, however, receiving as little as 10 millimeters of rain. This widespread rain benefitted sorghum and cotton which were early in their reproductive stages. Due to inadequate soil moisture, additional rain is still needed across this area.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: WINTER GRAIN GROWING CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE IN EAST

Precipitation was well-below normal across the winter grain growing regions in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia during December 1993. Above normal precipitation in October and November 1993 provided moisture in Morocco and western Algeria for germination and early establishment. However, in Tunisia, continued dry weather in December created unfavorable conditions for germination and early growth. During the week of January 9 - 15, 1994, light-to-moderate showers (10 - 47 millimeters) covered eastern Algeria and Tunisia's winter grain areas, providing temporary improvement for crop emergence and establishment. While rains continued to fall almost weekly over portions of the winter grain regions of Morocco and Algeria during the period of January 15 through February 5, Tunisia's northern winter grain area remained unfavorably dry. During February 6 - 10, light-to-moderate rain (10 - 48 millimeters) fell across Tunisia's entire growing region and again provided temporary relief. As of February 10, 1994, topsoil moisture over most of the northwestern Africa's growing regions remains adequate for winter grains in the vegetative stage. However, subsoil moisture remains limited. Timely rain is needed throughout the remainder of the growing season, especially during the critical reproductive period of March and April in order to prevent declines in crop yield potential.

SOUTH AMERICA: SUMMER CROPS FAVORED BY ADEQUATE MOISTURE

Rainfall from October to mid-December 1993 was adequate across South America's summer crop regions. In December, near-to-above normal rainfall covered most of southern Brazil and central Argentina. The rains benefited Brazilian crops, but caused summer crop planting and wheat harvesting delays in Argentina. According to the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, during January 1994, near-to-above normal rainfall continued across central Argentina and favored developing summer crops. Slightly below-normal temperatures helped reduce crop water use. Across southern Brazil, soil moisture has been near optimal, benefiting reproductive corn and soybeans. Rainfall during early February was widespread and moderate (30 - 80 millimeters) in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and western Parana. In Mato Grosso do Sul, Goias, and Mato Grosso, precipitation was lighter; however, sufficient amounts (10 - 50 millimeters) fell benefitting reproductive-to-filling soybeans. Soybeans and cotton in previously dry southern Paraguay, were boosted by showers (20 - 60 millimeters) during the week of February 6 -12, 1994.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BRAZIL: SAO PAULO ORANGE CROP FORECAST DOWN BY IEA

The State of Sao Paulo normally accounts for approximately 85 percent of total orange production in Brazil. On January 10, the Sao Paulo Government's Institute of Agricultural Economics (IEA) released its first 1994 orange crop estimate and revised the 1993 production figure. The 1994 Sao Paulo crop (harvested May-December 1994) is forecast at 276.0 to 288.0 million 40.8-kilogram boxes (11.3 to 11.8 MMT), compared to the 1992/93 harvest of 307.0 million boxes (12.5 MMT). Drought last October and November and the spread of the colletotrichum fungus is expected to reduce the average orange yield from 2.0 boxes per tree in 1993 to 1.9 boxes in 1994. IEA is conducting a survey of the Sao Paulo citrus areas in order to assess the number of bearing trees. According to IEA, some trees have been uprooted and the land shifted into sugarcane.

The IEA forecast is similar to the 285.0 million box forecast released by the Brazilian citrus processors in January. The processors revised their 1993 estimate from 285.0, to 302.0 million boxes. The 1993 revision was based on a recount of bearing trees which was revised from 138.0 million, to 146.0 million. The processors estimate includes a small quantity of citrus produced in the neighboring state of Minas Gerais.

ROMANIA: HORTICULTURE PRODUCTION UPDATE

Romania's production of horticultural crops in 1993 was up significantly and continued growth is forecast for 1994 in all but the fruit sector, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Sofia, Bulgaria. Currently, the most difficult problems facing Romanian agricultural producers are poor cash flow and high inflation rates.

ROMANIA: PRODUCTION OF HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Crop	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
		(1,000 Metric tons)	
Fall Potatoes	2,329	3,198	3,441
Field Vegetables	2,518	3,025	3,036
Fruits	1,167	2,183	1,450
Grapes	905	1,339	1,349

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.

CHILE: WALNUT PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO TREND UPWARD

Walnut production during the 1993/94 season is forecast at 10,000 tons in-shell, up 5 percent from the 1992/93 crop of 9,500 tons, due to favorable weather during the growing season. Growers are anticipating a good-quality crop, barring early rainfall at harvest time (March and April).Chilean walnut

area appears to have leveled off at just under 7,000 hectares, following a steady decline from 7,630 hectares in 1981/82. The downturn over the last decade occurred as aging walnut orchards were replaced with fruits trees that provided higher profits and a more rapid return on investment.

In Chile, walnuts are harvested seven to nine years after planting. The high-risk, long-term nature of walnuts vis-a-vis other horticultural crops is cited by many producers as the principal factor limiting area expansion. In the past two years, declining returns for most deciduous fruits and improved export prices for walnuts have made walnut cultivation a bit more attractive. As a result, planted area increased slightly in 1993/94, to 6,980 hectares. Improved export prices have spurred larger producers to graft trees and replace aging orchards with higher quality, better-yielding varieties.

There are approximately 1,140 walnut producers in Chile, most of whom own small orchards that normally do not produce an export-quality product. Yields obtained by walnut producers range from 1,200 kilograms to approximately 5,000 kilograms of inshell walnuts per hectare at full production. The period of maximum-yields normally begins 16 years after planting. Most walnuts in Chile are of poor quality because the nuts on the trees do not mature uniformly. This prolongs the harvest and increases the risk of mold formation. Walnuts are harvested when they are ripe, which produces a darker kernel than in most Northern Hemisphere countries.

Although walnut trees are planted from the Third Region (Copiapo) through the Ninth Region (Temuco), over 90 percent are planted in the central areas--specifically Region Five (San Felipe-Los Andes), the Metropolitan Region and Region Six (Rancagua). The best quality walnuts usually are produced in Region Five where dry weather during harvesting allows producers to pick a dry, mold-free nut.

CHILE: WALNUT AREA AND PRODUCTION

Years	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric tons, in-shell)
1981/82	7,630	6,000
1982/83	7,450	6,440
1983/84	7,350	5,900
1984/85	7,300	8,400
1985/86	7,285	5,200
1986/87	7,270	11,200
1987/88	7,165	6,500
1988/89	7,050	10,000
1989/90	6,955	7,100
1990/91	6,952	8,350
1991/92	6,950	8,500
1992/93 1/	6,940	9,500
1993/94 2/	6,980	10,000
1994/95 2/	6,990	11,000
1995/96 2/	7,000	11,200

1/ Preliminary data.
2/ Estimated data.

SOUTH AFRICA: AGRICULTURAL POLICY CHANGES UNDER DISCUSSION

As South Africa prepares to elect a new government on April 27, 1994, the African National Congress-affiliated Land and Agricultural Policy Center and other parties are discussing long-range reforms to improve living standards and reduce government control over the agricultural sector according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria. One of the proposals is to eliminate the agricultural marketing boards which have played a major role in setting and implementing agricultural policy for many years, as well as ending market restrictions and government controls on agricultural products except in matters of health and hygiene. Some of these ideas have already been implemented by the current government. Most of the agricultural boards are now being privatized, abolished, or scaled down, and South Africa has promised to cut export incentives and internal supports and subsidies to comply with GATT requirements. Another proposal under discussion is to buy some of the large commercial farms that went bankrupt in recent years on a "willing buyer - willing seller" basis and make the land available for resettlement; however, no decision has been made on how to implement the proposal.

SOUTH AFRICA: PROSPECTS EXCELLENT FOR 1993/94 CORN CROP

Prospects are very good for South Africa's 1993/94 corn crop, planted October through December and harvested April through June. Production is estimated at 10.5 million tons, up 1.1 million from last year and the largest harvest in five years. Total area increased this year to an estimated 3.7 million hectares, up from 3.6 million in 1992. The estimated yield of 2.84 tons per hectare is well above the 5-year average, but below the record 3.29 tons per hectare recorded in 1988/89. Pre-season moisture was low and the spring rainy season was delayed a few weeks, but record-breaking rain in October across the Maize Triangle replenished soil moisture. The weather was favorably wet in November, but western sections of Transvaal and Orange Free State experienced periods of warm, hot weather in December, which stressed the emerging crop. Moderate amounts of rain and relatively cool temperatures slowed crop development in January, but moisture conditions during the critical reproduction stage during January and early-February were close to normal, keeping yield potential high.

SPAIN: ALMOND ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

The 1993/94 Spanish almond crop estimate has been revised downward to 63,000 tons (shelled basis). This represents a 4-percent reduction from the preliminary forecast of 65,300 tons (WAP 9-93) and a 12-percent decline from 1992/93. Kernel quality is good and nut size about average.

Consumers in Spain are purchasing a greater volume of domestically produced almonds this season because of the smaller U.S. almond crop. Consequently, wholesale prices for domestic shelled almonds have increased substantially. In January 1994, the average price per kilogram was about 644 pesetas ($4.50), more than double the average price in January 1993. Short crops this season in the United States and Italy have helped revitalize Spain's almond sector, while the weakened peseta has allowed domestic producers to raise prices and still compete with higher cost imported almonds.

TURKEY: HAZELNUT ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

The forecast of Turkish 1993/94 hazelnut production has been reduced 50,000 tons by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Ankara, to 300,000 tons (inshell basis). This is down 50 percent from the record 1992/93 crop of 600,000 tons. This downturn reflects dryer-than-normal weather during the growing season which affected kernel development.

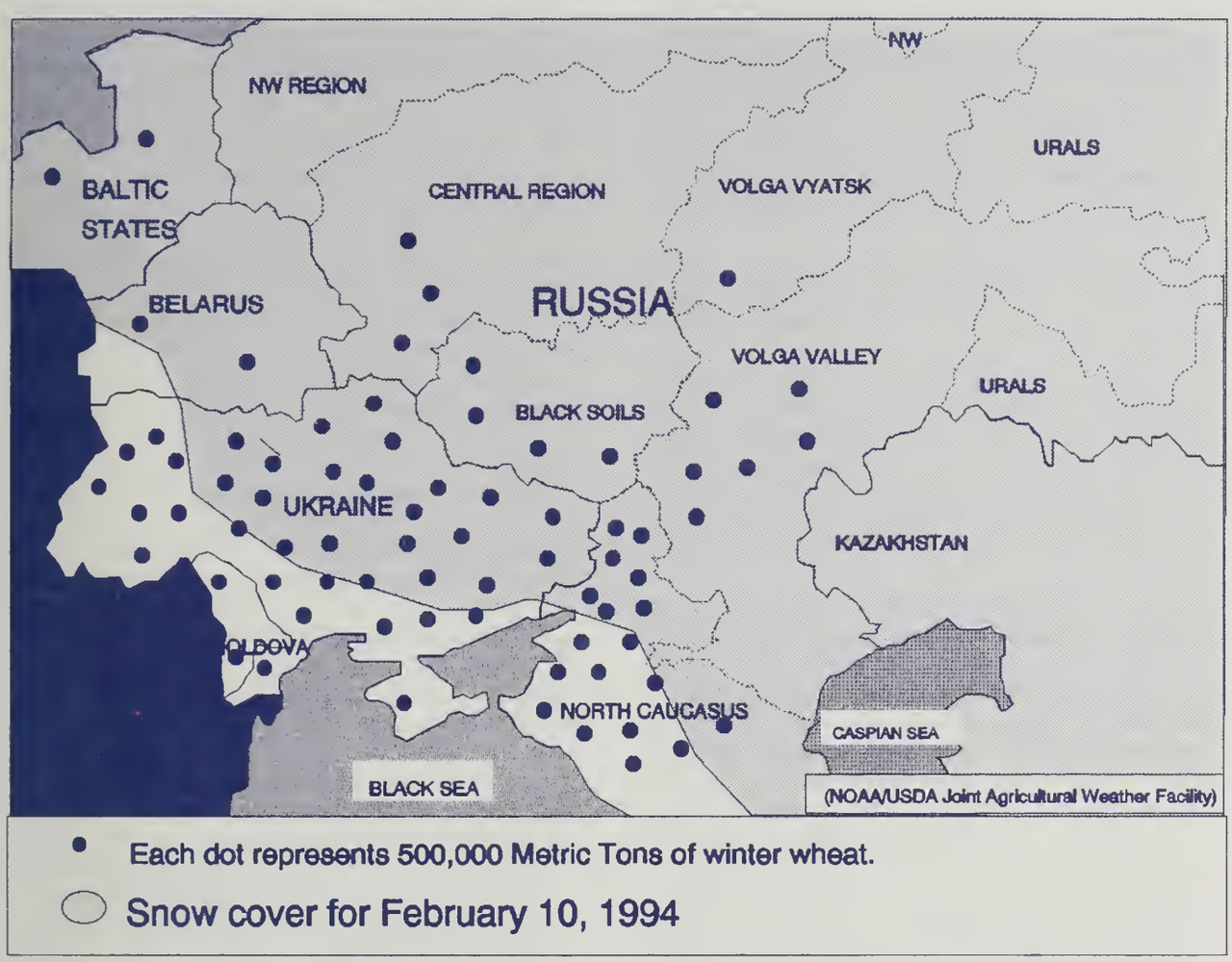
The current domestic price of inshell hazelnuts is approximately $2.30 to $2.50 per kilogram, more than double the government support price announced in September 1993. The price increase in Turkey's local markets is following the trend of higher prices in the international market.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In January, unseasonably warm weather (temperatures 5 to 8 degrees Celsius above normal) prevailed in the Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia. January's mild weather caused some losses in winter hardiness to winter grains, making them more susceptible to potential winterkill in some areas. Precipitation in January was near-to-above normal over the Baltic States, Belarus, and Russia, increasing snow cover. In contrast, below-normal precipitation fell in southern Ukraine. Since early-February, the weather turned sharply colder over the Baltic States, Belarus, northern Ukraine, and Russia, where minimum temperatures ranged from -30 to -15 degrees Celsius. While temperatures approached the threshold for winterkill, a sufficient snow cover minimized the threat of widespread damage.

MAP 2

FORMER USSR - WINTER WHEAT



WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS
January 12 - February 10, 1994

- Precipitation was near to above normal except in southern Ukraine where dryness persisted.

- Unseasonably warm weather in January was followed by bitter cold in early February over most areas. A sufficient snow cover in areas of extreme cold minimized the threat of significant winterkill.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

INDICATIONS FOR 1994/95 FOREIGN COTTON AREA

Important factors that influence foreign cotton area include the current cotton market situation, domestic and world financial conditions, government policies, and weather. This season's rising world cotton price is likely to be a significant factor influencing area devoted to cotton in 1994/95. Crop problems in China, Pakistan, and, more recently, in Australia and India are supporting this season's higher prices.

Preliminary indications are that foreign cotton harvested area in 1994/95 could range from 26.0 to 28.0 million hectares, compared with an estimated 26.3 million this year. The high end of the forecast range implies favorable weather, supportive government policies in several large producing countries, and the effect of higher cotton prices. The low end of the forecast range considers the effect of possible area losses due to weather, financial problems, plant disease and/or insect infestation.

China: China's cotton area will most likely increase in 1994/95. This assumes that some North China Plain (NCP) farmers will increase area slightly, while other provinces outside the NCP will have larger increases. Domestic cotton prices were higher in 1993/94 than in 1992/93. The Government has indicated that prices will move higher in 1994/95. This could encourage area increases in Xinjiang in western China, and Hubei and Hunan in Central China where the bollworm infestation is at a very low level compared to the NCP. The major cotton producing provinces in the NCP (Shandong, Hebei, and Henan) may only see a modest increase due to continuing problems with the cotton bollworm. Farmers who were wiped out for the second year in a row will most likely switch to alternate crops, such as corn, soybeans, or peanuts which have attractive prices. Other NCP farmers paid large sums of money for inputs, whose prices rose dramatically during the 1993 growing season. Because of higher costs, these farmers received lower returns, despite fair yields, and may also decide not to grow cotton. Finally, farmers of the NCP that have successfully combatted the bollworm and had good harvests will likely raise their cotton area.

FSU-12: Cotton area for 1994/95 in the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union is expected to decline slightly from this year's estimated area of 2.8 million hectares. As in the past six years, two opposing forces continue to influence cotton area. Each country wants to maintain or expand area to earn hard currency. On the other hand, they also want to provide more food production to feed a growing population. The pressure to reduce cotton plantings comes from the desire to increase the area dedicated to food and forage crop production. In addition to food concerns, they have experienced an increase in land salinity from cotton production, which discourages using more land for cotton. On balance, area is expected to decline modestly, if higher-yielding varieties can maintain or increase production.

Mexico: Indications are that the area planted to cotton for 1994/95 will increase sharply from the 31,000 hectares planted in 1993/94. PROCAMPO (the government's new agricultural income support program) and present higher market prices are two factors providing incentives to growers. The exact level will depend primarily on government price supports, competition from other crops, and financing available to producers.

Brazil: The largest of the three major cotton producing countries in South America, Brazil's cotton area is expected to be up from the 1993/94 season. This projection is based upon area increases in the two largest Center-South cotton producing states of Parana and Sao Paulo. Producer prices are expected to increase in 1994, encouraging producers to increase area. In the Northeast, plantings are not expected to increase due to boll weevil infestations, as well as limited and expensive producer credit. Total 1993/94 Brazilian cotton production is estimated to decline for the second straight year, resulting from low producer prices, shortsighted agricultural policy, and low priced imports. This marks the lowest area and production in 15 years.

Argentina: Argentine cotton area for 1994/95 is forecast slightly lower than the 0.5 million hectares harvested this year. Better returns are anticipated for alternate crops, such as soybean and sunflower because of their lower cost of production. This situation would infer that farmers would reduce significantly their cotton

area; however, cotton producers are employing new cost cutting measures that lower the cost of cotton production. These new techniques are being used by the larger farmers in the cotton areas of northwest Argentina. Cultural practices have improved with the application of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers. Harvest costs also have been reduced with the use of mechanized cotton pickers.

Paraguay: Planting intentions in Paraguay depend on numerous factors, the most important being how well the previous year's crop fared, prices farmers were able to obtain for their cotton, and government incentives to expand area. The 1993/94 area did not reach expected levels because of low government supports, high production costs, and poor performance of the two previous crops. The recent boll weevil infestation in Brazil could negatively affect farmers' decisions to plant cotton in 1994. The 1993 crop will soon be entering the flowering stage and it is at this point that the insect attacks the plant. Insecticides to counter the pests have already been distributed to farmers, but they must be used properly and at the right time to be effective. The outlook for the 1994/95 Paraguayan cotton crop depends to a large extent on the impact of the boll weevil infestation that has affected extensive areas this year.

Cotton area has the potential to grow to 600,000 hectares, under favorable economic conditions. However, this area will not be reached because of the lack of labor for harvesting and the boll weevil threat. Because of this, planted area for the 1994/95 crop is unlikely to exceed 500,000 hectares although it should top the current level of 420,000 hectares.

Pakistan: Cotton area reached a record 2.8 million hectares in 1991/92 and held that level again in 1992/93. In 1993/94, area dropped to 2.7 million hectares due to wide-scale water damage at planting time and a severe virus outbreak later in the season. The area harvested in 1994/95 is forecast to increase slightly. Further expansion in area above the 1992/93 level of 2.8 million hectares seems unlikely at this time as sugarcane area is expanding with an increase in the number of sugar mills.

Production in 1994/95 could increase, particularly compared to the last two years, with favorable weather and timely disease and pest control measures. Pakistani cotton farmers are generally progressive and alert to new techniques. Production increases are subject to timely control of pests and the virus problem, the evolution of virus-tolerant varieties, adequate fertilizer application, and weather.

About 65 percent of Pakistan's export earnings are from cotton and associated industries. Because of this, the Government is developing a strategy to hold or increase cotton area. At present, the Government is considering a significant increase in the support price for cotton. This would send a positive signal to the farmers to keep land in cotton. The higher price would increase returns and offset cost of production increases.

India: Cotton area has been relatively stable over the past ten years, except for 1986 and 1987 when area dipped below 7.0 million hectares. Otherwise, area has ranged between 7.3 and 7.7 million hectares during the ten-year period. In 1994/95, cotton area may face some competition from soybeans in Maharashtra but this is not expected to result in more than a 50,000 to 75,000 hectare reduction in cotton area. In 1993/94, overall conditions and prices were good and are not expected to cause farmers to reduce cotton area. However, there is little reason to expect that farmers will change their current cropping patterns and expand area dramatically from the current season. Area should remain near the estimated 7.5 million hectares of 1993/94.

Australia: The outlook for Australian cotton production is for a small yearly increase in the area planted to cotton for 1994/95. This reflects cotton's relative price advantage when compared to other production alternatives. However, limited water supply will be more of a constraint for cotton than other farm resources, if the current drought continues in Queensland and New South Wales. This can change with the June to October rainy season that provides water to the reservoirs. If the rainfall is plentiful, then a normal cropping season for cotton is likely with area returning to usual levels for the 1994/95 crop. If this does not occur, as in 1993/94, more efficient use of water could help alleviate some of the water shortage problem and promote increases in plantings. The dry conditions have led to an increase in the planting of less water-reliant dryland cotton. The mix of dryland and irrigated areas is expected to change if the drought continues. Irrigated cotton

acreage was previously forecast to increase due to its profitability. However, the continued shortage of irrigation water, due to a fully committed river and ground-water supply, has increased the planting of dryland cotton.

Turkey: The new cotton production support system of 1993/94 satisfied most farmers and will likely lead to expanded cotton area in 1994/95. The program is similar to the agricultural support system of the European Union and allows the private sector more of a role while reducing that of the government cooperatives. Prices are determined by market forces with the difference between the actual selling price and the officially set target price to be paid to producers by the Government. The new pricing system is an attempt to make Turkish cotton more competitive on the world market. In the Cukurova Region, increased cotton plantings are expected as wheat area is rotated into cotton. The Southeast Anatolian Irrigation Project (GAP) is progressing slowly and is not expected to result in a increase in cotton production in that region during the next crop year.

Egypt: Cotton area for 1994/95 is expected to remain near this year's level of nearly 0.4 million hectares. The static area is in response to the poor performance of the Government's 1993/94 cotton program. The promise of a higher government purchase price for 1993 cotton was not fulfilled and prices paid for the 1993 crop were lower than for the 1992 crop. This has failed to bolster farmers' confidence in the Government's cotton program. The program could not make advance payments to farmers due to inadequate financial resources and resulted in large carry-over stocks. A new cotton program is expected to be ratified following a Presidential Decree and the issuance of Ministerial Decrees to liberalize 1994 cotton production, ginning, and trade. The new cotton procedure and minimum floor price will be announced before the March 1994 planting season.

Greece: Cotton replaced large areas of other irrigated crops in 1993/94 and is expected to continue to dominate among field crops in the upcoming season. Cotton area for the 1994/95 season should remain near the 0.3 million hectares of last season due to comparatively high income and less irrigation water demand. The 1993/94 crop was harvested under excellent weather during September, October, and the first half of November 1993. As of January 1994, approximately 65 to 70 percent of the crop had been ginned.

Cote d'Ivoire: Cotton area for 1994/95 is expected to be unchanged from 1993/94. Last season, the domestic price of seed cotton dropped from the 1992/93 level. This is expected to cause some farmers to decrease cotton area in the coming season or switch to alternative crops. Other factors limiting area expansion are high production costs, the reduction in the number of agents to provide technical assistance, and low market prices. These factors forced the Government to place emphasis on increasing yields rather than on area expansion.

NOTE: Information in this article is based on field reports received in early January 1994 from U. S. agricultural counselors and attaches, together with information from FAS/USDA Washington analysts. The first official USDA forecast of total 1994/95 foreign harvested area will be issued in May. Individual country estimates for area, yield, and production will be released in July of this year.

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TABLE 20

Foreign Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)	Production (1,000 Bales*)
1984/85	29,414	560	75,676
1985/86	27,302	534	66,951
1986/87	25,809	513	60,836
1987/88	26,717	541	66,419
1988/89	28,825	522	69,045
1989/90	27,623	533	67,588
1990/91	28,325	549	71,474
1991/92	29,465	579	78,351
1992/93	28,176	514	66,532
1993/94	26,293	522	62,979
5–Year Avg.	27,976	540	69,385
Forecast 1994/95	(26.0 to 28.0)		

*480–pound bales

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION

World rice production for 1993/94 is estimated at 346.8 million tons (milled basis), down 4.6 million or 1 percent from last year. Lower production for the United States, Thailand, Japan, and China more than offset increases in Pakistan, Indonesia, Vietnam, Burma, and India. World harvested area is estimated at 144.0 million hectares, down 1.2 million or 1 percent from last year due primarily to a decrease in China. Global average yield, at 3.57 tons per hectare, is virtually unchanged from last year. (See Table 10 of this circular for area, yield, and production for individual countries and regions.)

United States: Rice production for 1993/94 is estimated at 5.0 million tons, down 0.7 million or 13 percent from last year. Generally favorable spring weather allowed the crop to develop normally. However, excessive rainfall and hot temperatures during the summer reduced yield prospects in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Although the crops grown in the central United States experienced unfavorable weather, the California crop, which represents over 20 percent of U.S. output, is estimated to have bumper yields. The harvest was complete by the end of November.

China: Rice production in 1993/94 is estimated at 127.4 million tons, down 3.0 million or 2 percent from last year and below the record 132.5 million produced in 1990/91. Area is estimated at 30.2 million hectares, down 1.9 million from a year ago, but yield reached a record 6.03 tons per hectare. Chinese officials reported that early rice output was down 4.4 million tons from 1992/93 due to a 10-percent reduction in area and flood damage in parts of southern China. Favorable weather led to larger intermediate and late rice crops in 1993 but the added production was not enough to overcome the early rice losses. Rice is planted in China from April through June and harvested from July through November depending on location and variety (early, intermediate, or late rice).

Rice production in southern China is trending downward. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, farmers are shifting from rice cultivation to cash crops with higher economic returns. In addition, producers are planting more high-quality but low-yielding rice varieties, which have a dampening effect on total output. Harvested area is lower as large fields of rice paddy have been lost to industrial and real estate development, especially near urban areas such as Guangzhou. Also, some farmers have abandoned their land in search for jobs in the booming cities of southern China.

Japan: Production in 1993/94 is estimated at 7.0 million tons, down 27 percent from last year and the smallest crop since World War II. Harvested area rose slightly in 1993 to 2.1 million hectares but unusually cold, wet weather during the growing season caused a drastic reduction in yield. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries reported that in 1993 the national rice crop condition index dropped below 75 (compared to a "normal" crop of 100) for the first time in more than 30 years. The index in some of the hardest hit areas in Hokkaido and northern Honshu dropped below 20 and a few areas suffered a total crop loss. The poor harvest has forced the Government to allow imports of rice to meet domestic demand. Also, Japan has reportedly decided to relax its rice acreage diversion program and expand paddy area in 1994/95 by more than 100,000 hectares in order to increase production and rebuild stocks.

India: Rice production is estimated at 73.5 million tons for 1993/94, up 1.0 million or 1 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 41.2 million hectares, down slightly from last season. In the northern states of Punjab and Haryana, the harvest is complete and production is estimated at near-record levels. July floods led to significant replanting in these states but excellent soil moisture and irrigation supplies permitted normal crop development. Elsewhere in northern India, a break in the monsoon during July/August affected the main transplanting period in many areas, reducing crop area below earlier expectations. The summer crop in Andhra Pradesh is

reported to have declined by 400,000 tons, with area 600,000 hectares below average. Nearly 40 percent of this state's crop is irrigated from tank storage and many farmers hesitated to plant until the winter season. Lower output in this state, however, is projected to be offset by the large crop in northern India. The average yield for India, at 2.68 tons per hectare, is up slightly from the 2.63 tons produced last year.

Bangladesh: Rice production is estimated at 18.0 million tons for 1993/94, virtually unchanged from last season. Harvested area is estimated at 10.0 million hectares, down slightly from last year. Of the three major crops, Aus (harvested during August), Aman (harvested in December), and Boro (harvested in May/June), only the Boro crop is estimated higher than last year. Aus crop area declined 4 percent, while production declined nearly 11 percent. Aus yields declined from reduced fertilizer application rates and flood damage. At planting, rice prices were estimated 25 percent below the previous year, a glut of rice in government storage led to a cutoff in new procurement and crop input subsidies were cancelled, raising the cost of production. Early planting of the Aman crop also coincided with unfavorable prices. Some area previously devoted to high-yielding varieties was sown to local types and reduced fertilizer application rates were reported. Overall good growing conditions, however, prevented a decline in Aman yield from last year's record level. The boro crop was planted under generally favorable conditions. The marketing and crop year, as calculated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, ends with the Boro harvest.

Pakistan: Production for 1993/94 is estimated at 3.6 million tons, up 0.5 million or 15 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 2.2 million hectares, up 0.2 million from last season. Rice area was reported to have increased in both Punjab and Sindh Provinces this year due to favorable prices, diversion of land from cotton, and recovery of damaged areas following last year's floods. Punjab is the center of Basmati production in Pakistan, while Sindh is the major producer of IRRI rice. National yields are forecast to rise this year following reports of exceptionally good growing conditions and low levels of pest and disease problems. Fertilizer usage also is reported to be higher than last year. Harvest activity is normally concluded by December.

Thailand: Rice production is estimated at 12.2 million tons, down 1.0 million or 7 percent from 1992/93. The main-season crop is virtually harvested and represents over 90 percent of total production. As a result of inadequate rainfall in most provinces along the Chao Phaya River system, production for the main-season crop was reduced from last year's level. The second season crop, which is nearly 70 percent irrigated, is currently being planted. The Thai Government is encouraging farmers to reduce plantings of second-crop rice due to low reservoir levels. The Agriculture Ministry has created the "Second Rice Crop Reduction Program", in which the Government will supply free alternative crop seeds as well as fertilizer to farmers in the 11 provinces along the Chao Phaya system. In addition, the Government will drill tube wells for farmers agreeing to produce replacement crops and penalize those who join the program but continue to plant second crop rice. Last year, the Government target area for the second crop was 0.34 million hectares, but actual area was 0.71 million hectares. The 1993/94 target area is set at 0.48 million hectares.

Indonesia: Rice production is estimated at a record 31.3 million tons, up 0.6 million or 2 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated to climb to a record 11.3 million hectares, up 3 percent from last season. Throughout Java, the main rice producing island, irrigation reservoirs are at normal levels despite some late season dryness during the last quarter of 1993. Due to a burgeoning population, the Government of Indonesia is striving to increase its self-sufficiency in rice production. Efforts made to achieve this include: (1) improvements in extension efforts on planting intensity; (2) construction of new irrigated rice fields, especially outside of Java; and, (3) lowering post harvest losses which are reported to be 10 percent to 20 percent.

Vietnam: Production is estimated at 14.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from 1992/93.

Harvested area is estimated at 6.4 million hectares, down 2 percent from last season's 6.5 million. The first of Vietnam's three rice crops has matured and harvest activity is virtually complete. Weather associated with the main-season or 10th-month crop was variable with several typhoons hitting the coast, but the overall rainfall pattern was not widespread. Production is estimated to be similar to last year. The winter-spring crop, which is normally about the size of the 10th-month crop, will begin to be harvested in February in the south and June in the north. Yields are about one-third higher than the 10th-month crop. The outlook is favorable for this crop as the Government responds to higher world rice prices and encourages an expansion of production. The summer-autumn crop is estimated to remain stable at about 20 percent of total production.

Burma: Rice production for 1993/94 is estimated at a record 8.5 million tons, up 0.7 million or 9 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 5.3 million hectares, up 8 percent from last season. The U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok reported an increase in second-crop (dry season) rice area of 0.5 million hectares, a four-fold increase from 1992/93. The bulk of the second crop is situated in the delta areas of Irrawaddy, Pegu, and Rangoon Divisions. This increase is due to an ambitious government program to expand second-crop area to 2.0 million hectares within the next four years. The second crop is irrigated from reservoirs, rivers and creeks, and tube wells.

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RUSSIAN 1993 AGRICULTURAL RESULTS

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow reported that Russian production of grains, oilseeds, and most livestock products declined in 1993. Output of sugarbeets, potatoes, vegetables, and milk remained near 1992 levels. Livestock inventories continued to decline. State grain procurements increased over last year despite lower production, and grain imports fell 62 percent.

CROP PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT

Grain production for 1993 was reported at 99.0 million tons, including pulses and minor grains, almost 7 million tons below last year (the USDA estimate of Russian total grain production is 96.0 million tons, not including pulses and minor grains). Before the 1993 harvest campaign began, prospects for a bumper crop were high with some estimates ranging as high as 120 million tons. As harvest progressed into the spring wheat region, however, yields declined sharply due primarily to unfavorable weather. Final total-grain yields were slightly above average. Sunflowerseed output reached only 2.8 million tons from 2.9 million hectares, marking the first time in almost 20 years that the yield fell below 1.0 ton per hectare. Production of sugarbeets, potatoes, and vegetables remained generally steady at 25.5 million, 38.0 million, and 10.0 million tons, respectively.

State grain procurements totalled 28.2 million tons in 1993, up 8 percent over 1992 - despite a 6-percent reduction in production. Total wheat procurements were up 22 percent (although higher-grade hard wheat and durum fell sharply). Procurements of barley, oats, and peas were up 30-50 percent and rye was down 22 percent. Sunflowerseed procurements reached 0.4 million tons, only 35 percent of the goal. However, almost 70 percent of production was contracted directly to processors, compared to 25 percent in 1992. State procurements of sugarbeets totalled 7.4 million tons, 29 percent of production compared to 43 percent in 1992. Roughly 65 percent of production was contracted directly to processors (rather than sold to the State), up from 50 percent last year. As recently as five years ago, 90 percent of sugarbeet production was procured by the State.

WINTER CROP SEEDINGS

Seedings of 1994/95 winter grains fell 20 percent from 1993/94, to 14.3 million hectares, marking the second consecutive year of declining sown area. Fall plowing for spring crops was down 13 percent, at 41.9 million hectares. A reduction in fall plowing and winter grain seeding implies an increased work load during the 1994 spring sowing campaign.

PRIVATE FARMING

The explosive growth of the number of private farms over the last two years has levelled off. By the end of 1993, Russia's 270,000 private farms occupied 11.5 million hectares, including 10.4 million agricultural and 7.5 million arable hectares. The average size is 42 hectares, but more than half have less than 20 hectares. The number of private farms increased by 87,000 in 1993, but the rate of growth had dropped sharply by the end of the year. The "first wave" of privatization has subsided, as allocations reached the level initially earmarked for distribution to private farmers. Private farmers are also facing cash shortages which make purchases of equipment and supplies increasingly difficult. In 1993, private farms produced 5.1 million tons of grain, 5 percent of the total.

LIVESTOCK INVENTORIES

Inventories of hogs, sheep and goats, and total cattle have been declining steadily over the past several years. Except for hogs, these declines were already underway prior to the breakup of the Soviet Union. The reductions have been steepest in hogs and sheep and goats: hog inventories dropped 9 percent from beginning 1993 and are down 26 percent since 1985; the number of sheep and goats declined 10 percent in 1993 and 29 percent since 1985. While the number of total cattle fell from 60.0 million in 1985 to 49.5 million in 1994 - a drop of 18 percent - the number of cows (included within the total cattle inventory) dropped only 10 percent over the same period to 19.9 million. During calendar year 1993 total cattle inventories fell 5 percent and cow numbers declined less than 2 percent.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Except for milk, the 1993 output of major livestock products dropped 6-10 percent from 1992. Milk production was reported to be the same at 47.2 million tons. Meat production was down 7 percent (from 8.3 million tons in 1992), eggs were down 6 percent (from 42.9 billion units), and wool output dropped 10 percent (from 0.179 million tons).

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TABLE 21

RUSSIA: PRODUCTION AND STATE PROCUREMENT OF TOTAL GRAINS

	Grain Production 1/ (MMT)	Grain Procurement (MMT)	Percent (%)
1987	93.3	35.1	38
1988	88.7	29.2	33
1989	98.9	31.2	32
1990	110.6	34.0	31
1991	85.6	23.6	28
1992	102.4	25.8	25
1993	96.0	28.2	29
Average 1987–92	96.6	29.8	31

1/ Not including pulses and minor grains.
Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA February 1994

RUSSIA: PRODUCTION AND STATE PROCUREMENT OF SUNFLOWERSEED

	Sunflowerseed Production (MMT)	Sunflowerseed Procurement (MMT)	Percent (%)
1987	3.1	2.4	78
1988	3.0	2.3	78
1989	3.8	3.0	78
1990	3.4	2.3	68
1991	2.9	1.8	62
1992	3.1	1.0	33
1993	2.8	0.4	14
Average 1987–92	3.2	2.1	66

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA February 1994

RUSSIA: PRODUCTION AND STATE PROCUREMENT OF SUGARBEETS

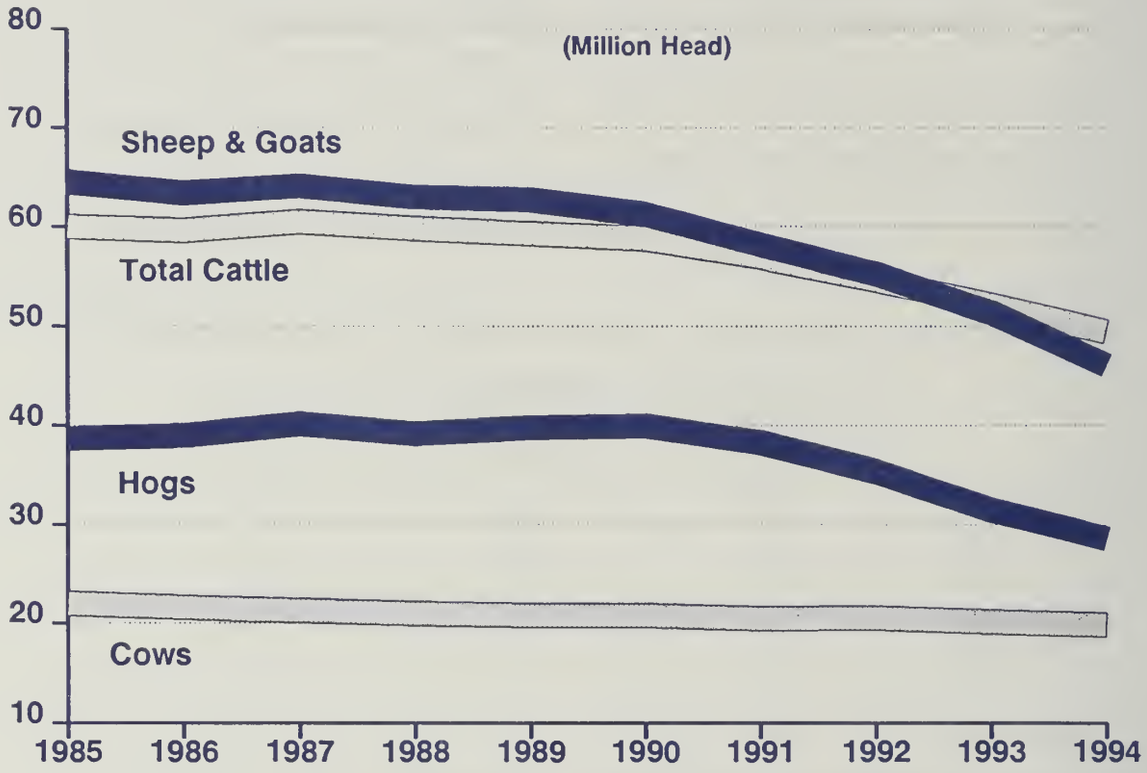
	Sugarbeet Production (MMT)	Sugarbeet Procurement (MMT)	Percent (%)
1987	34.2	29.9	88
1988	32.8	29.6	90
1989	37.4	32.9	88
1990	31.1	25.1	81
1991	24.3	18.7	77
1992	25.5	10.9	43
1993	25.5	7.4 1/	29
Average 1987–92	30.9	24.5	78

1/ Procurement figure derived; reported as 29 percent of production.
Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA February 1994

CHART 1

Russian Federation

Livestock Inventories As of January 1



February 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

INDIAN SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

The following article is derived from a January 1994 report by the office of the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi.

Soybean production in India is expected to exceed 4.0 million tons in 1993/94. Firmly established as the world's fifth largest soybean producer, India will likely soon become the fourth largest soybean meal exporter. India is now a force to be reckoned with in international oilseed meal trade.

Earlier projections that soybean production would not exceed 3.6 million tons before the year 2000 were based on the assumption that area growth would be both modest and largely confined to the state of Madhya Pradesh, and limited by the availability of land left fallow during the monsoon season. However, soybean plantings have been spreading rapidly into neighboring states and have begun to displace coarse grain and pulses in areas where oilseed processing facilities are readily available.

Excellent returns to growers, expanding processing capacity, export demand for soybean meal, and progress in cultivation practices favor further soybean production. Tempering this expansion is competition from other crops, port logistics, and slow soybean varietal improvement. Although high domestic oil prices were clearly an incentive to early expansion of the industry, the current cost-of-production data suggest that area planted to soybeans will likely continue to expand, even if India were to remove all barriers to vegetable oil imports. Under moderate area and yield growth assumptions, production is now forecast to reach 6.3 million tons by the end of the century. As a result, soybean meal exports could exceed 4.0 million tons.

RAPID AREA EXPANSION

Several factors in the late seventies and early eighties stimulated commercial cultivation of soybeans in Madhya Pradesh. These include the promotion of non-traditional oilseed cultivation by the Central Government, provision of cheap production credit, liberal tax relief from state governments to encourage construction of soybean processing plants, high domestic oil prices, and meal export incentives (including now-inoperative export subsidies).

Area expanded initially in western Madhya Pradesh, a region where land was traditionally left fallow during the kharif (monsoon July-October) season due to lack of irrigation, poor soil conditions, and the absence of a kharif crop to plant between the spring harvest of wheat and pulses before the next winter crop in November. Farmers expanded plantings rapidly due to excellent soybean prices. Soybean meal commanded an excellent price in rupee terms in the late 1980's and early 1990's due mainly to strong demand by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union possessed large quantities of Indian rupees obtained through soft currency trade agreements. High domestic oil prices also contributed to relatively stable rural market soybean prices -- always well above official support prices.

After exhausting most of the available fallow lands in Western Madhya Pradesh by about 1990, soybean cultivation began to cut into the area devoted to less profitable coarse grain crops like sorghum and millet. Those crops faced limited and unstable cash market demand, being grown primarily for local consumption. Farmers who had grown these grains for their own use or for exchange with their neighbors found that they could sell soybeans for cash and feed their families with readily available wheat and rice.

The erosion of food grain and pulse production by soybean cultivation may be making state government officials nervous but the principle that a farmer should be free to plant the crop of their choice is a cornerstone of Indian agriculture policy. With policy makers on the sidelines, the share of soybeans in total kharif planted area in Madhya Pradesh has increased from 8 percent in 1985/86 to 24 percent in 1993/94, while coarse grain and pulse area declined from 33 and 12 to 23 and 10, respectively, during this period. However, the decline in coarse grain production due to area shifts has been partly offset by increased inter-cropping (planting two crops is the same field at the same time) of grains with soybeans, as well as higher yields resulting from the increased use of coarse grain hybrids.

Oilseed processors also have encouraged the spread of soybean cultivation beyond Madhya Pradesh by moving their plants closer to ports and building new plants in Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Uttar Pradesh initially showed great promise for soybean cultivation but has suffered mainly from a lack of processing infrastructure and the state's distance from major seaports. In Tamil Nadu, a private processing firm helped increase soybean production, both as an inter-crop with sugarcane and as a catch crop on rice fallow land. The attempt by another oilseed processing company to promote soybean cultivation in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh met with limited success as farmers prefer to grow sunflower seed, which is also quite profitable.

Although the State of Gujarat would appear to be strategically located for soybean cultivation due to its proximity to the major soybean meal exporting ports of Kandla and Bedi, the local preference for peanuts and frequent state restrictions on the movement of oilseeds and oils outside the state have discouraged the expansion of soybean cultivation. A few processors who have set up plants in Gujarat are bringing in soybeans from other states for crushing.

Soybean area has increased nearly 150 percent over the past 5 years. If this pace were maintained, India would reach what many consider to be the limit of area suitable for soybean cultivation of 8.0 million hectares in three years. This area and a yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare, which many in the industry see as easily achievable, would push Indian soybean production to 12 million tons by 1996 or 1997. This forecast is regarded by the USDA as highly optimistic, although some level of additional output growth appears likely.

YIELDS ON THE RISE

Average soybean yields have risen about 10 percent since 1988/89 and are expected to continue at about this rate over the next five years. While many in Madhya Pradesh view 0.8 metric tons per hectare as a minimum yield, even during a below-average (but not disastrous) monsoon, major increases from current average levels of 1.0 tons per hectare are not expected except by some optimistic researchers and cooperative officials who insist that an industry average of 1.5 tons per hectare is readily achievable. A yield trend of about 3 percent growth rate per year (with substantial year-to-year variation due to rainfall conditions) seems more likely, with most of the growth coming from improved management practices. The area of soybean production is relatively compact by Indian standards and much of the area is similar in soil type. This makes the job of disseminating extension advice to farmers relatively easy. Along with state government agricultural extension services, private processing companies also are working with farmers to improve cultivation practices. Improved handling and application of rhizobium inoculant in the marketing chain have been an important area of progress in recent years.

Quality seeds for planting may be among the most important constraints to future yield growth. While there are efforts underway at both the private and government level to improve the quality of seeds, no breakthrough in productivity appears to be at hand. Yields with current seed varieties have reached 1.8 tons per hectare in farmer field trials, but these were under very intensive farming practices from the standpoint of both labor and inputs.

The common practice of inter-cropping -- where a farmer mixes soybean and coarse grain crops in the same field, has helped farmers become familiar with soybean cultivation without completely sacrificing the production of fodder and staple food. This practice limits yields, however, as soybeans must compete with the primary crop for sunlight, water, and nutrients.

The need for irrigation is often mentioned as a major constraint to yields in Madhya Pradesh and surrounding states. Surface and ground-water irrigation resources are scarce in this region and no major new irrigation projects are within sight of implementation. Normal monsoon rainfall in Madhya Pradesh, east Rajasthan, and central Maharashtra ranges between 29 to 35 inches. Growing areas would certainly benefit from better distribution of rains through the year, and during the monsoon; however, moisture during the growing season is more than adequate in an ordinary year. If dependable irrigation was available (along with the usual highly subsidized water prices), farmers might quickly turn away from soybeans to a wheat-rice rotation or to sugarcane.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

High-end projections of future soybean output growth assume that the farm price of soybeans will remain high relative to prices of alternative

rainfed crops, but continued expansion of oilseed cultivation could negate this assumption. With the onset of the record 1993 harvest, soybean prices fell as low as rs. 6,500 per ton (US$5.60 per bushel) from rs. 9,400 per ton (US$8.10 per bushel) prior to harvest. Prices have recovered in recent weeks and never fell to the support price of rs. 5,800 per ton. In the future, steeper harvest season price declines are possible.

A conservative projection of future yield and production costs -- with average yield maintaining their current trend and costs rising at 6 percent per year, the break-even price will be about rs. 6,280 per ton for the 1999 crop. A more optimistic projection uses a trend line forecast for production costs and a 5-percent annual yield increment. This produces a break-even farm price of rs.3,820 ton (US$3.30 per bushel) for the 1999 crop. In each scenario, there is considerable room for downside price movement before soybean production becomes unprofitable.

PRICING AND ALTERNATIVE CROPS

The question of when soybeans become less attractive than alternative crops is more complex. The cost of growing soybean as a cash crop is estimated to be three to four times more profitable than sorghum. As long as relative prices of oilseeds and grains maintain their current relationship, soybean area should not decline in favor of sorghum and millet. Considering the very limited extent to which soybeans have been able to displace other commercial crops, such as cotton, rice, and sugarcane, those crops appear at least as attractive as soybeans at current prices in locations where soil and water conditions permit their cultivation.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

While the government of Madhya Pradesh has turned a blind eye to the expansion of soybean area so far, it is possible that other states could try to limit production if soybeans or other cash crops cut too far into area planted to traditional food crops such as millet and pulses. This could not be done by fiat, since, with few exceptions, farmers are free to plant whatever crop they like. One method of discouraging further growth in soybean cultivation would be to stop licensing the construction of additional extraction mills. However, such a decision would not have an immediate impact since current crushing capacity already exceeds available supplies. Moreover, many state officials are generally well disposed to the present mix of crops that make a positive contribution to rural cash income and soybeans fit this description. Today the villages in the soybean area of Madhya Pradesh are full of motor scooters and television antennas.

STATE-BY-STATE SOYBEAN OUTLOOK

As the availability of fallow area has been exhausted, future expansion will have to come at the expense of other, possibly more profitable, crops. Sorghum, pulses, and millet will continue to provide the least resistance to expansion. State-by-state projections follow:

Madhya Pradesh: The period of explosive expansion is over but continued area growth is likely. In the western part of the state, new soybean plantings will replace sorghum, millet, and pulses that now cover 3.3 million hectares. Soybeans are expected to replace these crops at the rate of 100,000 hectares annually over the next three years, then slow to 50,000 hectares annually through the year 2000. The Soybean Processors Association is promoting the production of soybeans in eastern Madhya Pradesh which is a traditional rice growing area.

The hilly area of this region receives a great deal of rainfall, while the low-lying areas also provide good conditions for rice production. Soybeans may be more profitable on uplands, although rice is a staple food in this area.

Maharashtra: Soybean growing conditions are best in the sugar-growing areas in the northern part of the state. Soybean area has expanded thus far at the expense of rainfed cotton, chilies, pulses, and coarse grains. Several new soybean processing facilities have been built and this should encourage further increases in production. One advantage with soybean cultivation is that it requires fewer inputs and less intensive management than cotton. If increases in input costs exceed current expectations then it is possible that more farmers would shift out of cotton. However, a major diversion of cotton area to soybeans is not expected. Soybean area is likely to expand by 100,000 hectares over the next three years.

Rajasthan: The lack of irrigation in this dry state will limit future expansion to current production

areas in the southeastern part of the state where rainfall is higher. Some expansion could occur in the north, around Ganganagar, where there are irrigation facilities, but this is predominately a cotton-growing area and access to oil processors is limited. The state also is dependent on millet as a food and feed grain. An annual increase of 60,000 hectares of soybean is forecast for the next six years.

Others: Except for Andhra Pradesh, soybean expansion in other states will likely expand slowly, at a modest rate of 20,000 hectares annually the next five years. In Andhra Pradesh, current area is estimated at about 5,000 hectares, but it's east coast ports and their proximity to Southeast Asia makes it a likely candidate for soybean expansion. Soil types in the northern part of the state are similar to those in other major soybean producing states. Efforts have been made by one of the largest oilseed processing companies in India to promote soybean cultivation in the state, however, farmers prefer to grow sunflowers rather than soybeans. It is possible that their preference may shift away from sunflowers, if it is demonstrated that soybean cultivation proves more profitable.

India Soybean Area, Yield, and Production*

Year	Area (MHa)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Production (MMT)
1983/84	0.84	0.77	0.61
1984/85	1.24	0.76	0.96
1985/86	1.34	0.76	1.02
1986/87	1.53	0.58	0.89
1987/88	1.54	0.53	0.89
1988/89	1.73	0.89	1.55
1989/90	2.25	0.80	1.81
1990/91	2.56	1.01	2.60
1991/92	2.82	0.81	2.28
1992/93	3.67	0.85	3.11
1993/94f	4.40	1.02	4.50

* Source: USDA official data base, February 1994

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CHART 2

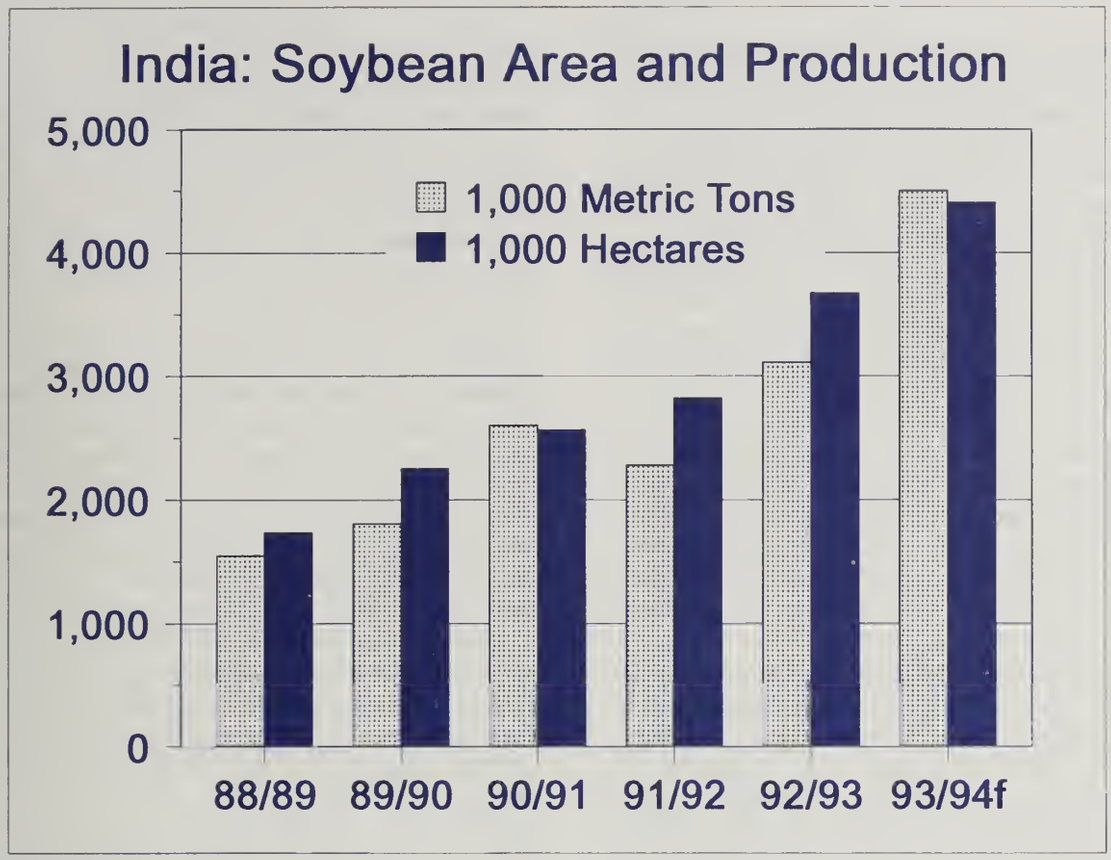
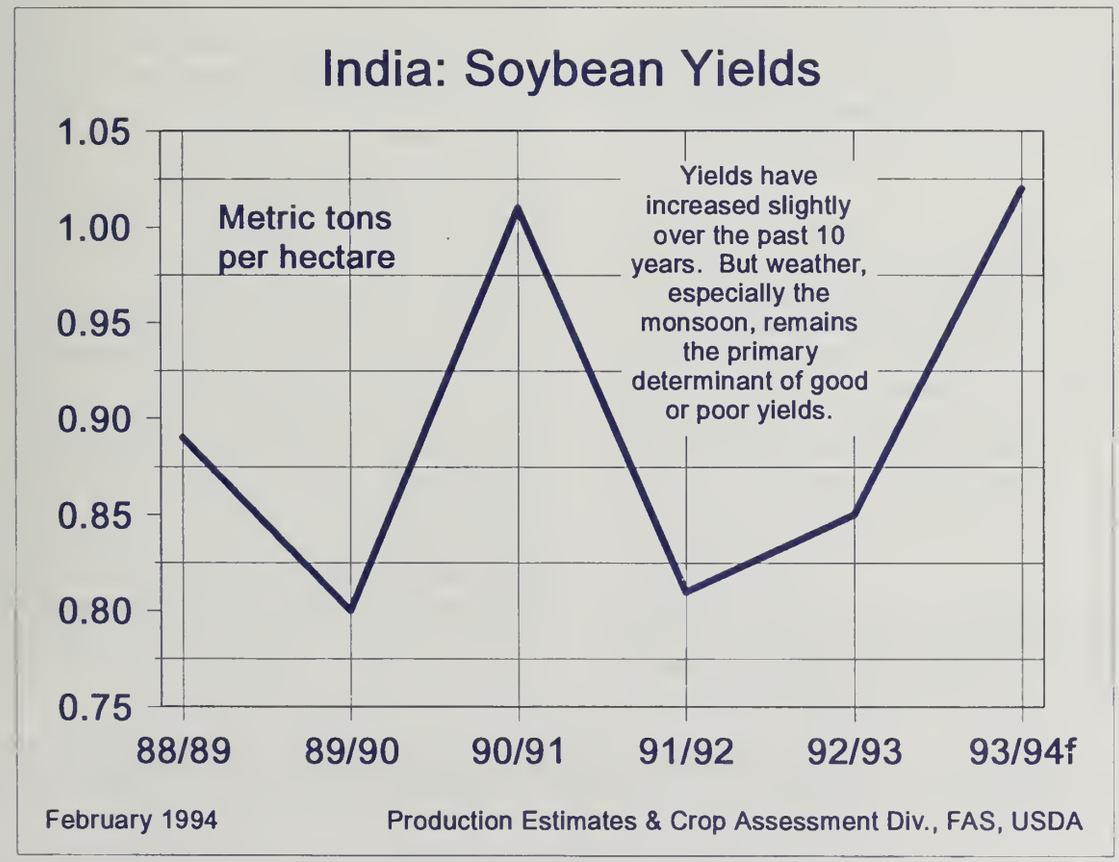


CHART 3



Following the record-breaking output of 1992/93, production of apples and pears by the world's leading commercial producers in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres is expected to drop to near-normal levels during the 1993/94 season. Apple production is estimated at 29.9 million tons, down 6 percent from 1992/93. Pear production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, an 11-percent decrease from last season. Table grape production totaled 4.9 million tons in 1993, slightly higher than production in 1992.

Besides revising 1993/94 estimates for several Northern Hemisphere producers, three additional Northern Hemisphere countries have been added to the apple production table -- Bulgaria, Russia, and China. All three are considered significant producers of apples and their inclusion provides a better picture of world production. Bulgaria and Russia are currently facing production problems due, in part, to the restructuring of their agricultural sectors from public to private. Bulgaria, with complicated land reforms and a severe drought in 1993, registered a 29-percent decline in apple production, to 155,000 tons for the 1993/94 season. Production in Russia for 1993/94 is forecast to decline 4 percent, to 1.2 million tons, due to a reduction in orchard area and falling yields brought about by rising input costs. However, China, with estimated apple production of 7.1 million tons in 1993/94, continues to harvest successively bigger crops and is now the world's largest single-country producer.

Apple production in selected Southern Hemisphere countries for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 3.3 million tons, 6 percent above 1992/93. Southern Hemisphere pear production is projected at 1.1 million tons, up 6 percent from 1992/93. Preliminary estimates indicate that table grape production in the Southern Hemisphere will increase 3 percent in 1994, to a record 1.1 million tons.

APPLES

The five commercial producers in the Southern Hemisphere are expected to harvest a record 3.3 million tons of apples during the 1993/94 season (crop harvested in early-1994), slightly surpassing the previous record set in 1991/92. Production in Argentina is expected to rebound from the weather-reduced crop of 1992/93, thereby reestablishing Argentina as the largest apple producer in the Southern Hemisphere. New Zealand and South Africa are both forecast to have record crops, while production in Chile is forecast down slightly.

Argentina: Apple production in 1993/94 is forecast at 1.0 million tons, 25 percent above the frost-reduced crop of 1992/93. Light frosts affected some fruit during the flowering stage, but damage was minimal. According to producers in Argentina's Rio Negro and Neuquen provinces, this year's apple production could exceed the forecast by 15 percent. However, slack foreign and national demand may leave marketable fruit unharvested. Producers report that there are still apple stocks from last year's crop in controlled-atmosphere storage and that the industry is in no position to absorb more fruit than last year, because of low international prices.

Chile: As a result of excellent weather during the winter, budding was good which should yield an excellent quality crop in 1993/94. However, production is forecast down 5 percent, to 810,000 tons, because output of red-variety apples is off from last year.

Although there are a total of 43 apple varieties in Chile, Red Delicious apples and their variations (e.g., Richardred, Starking, etc.) predominate. Around 70 percent of the varieties are red apples and are primarily produced for European and Middle Eastern markets. The green variety, Granny Smith, is grown for export to Europe and the United States, as well as for concentrated apple juice production. Lately, production of some of the varieties new to Chile, such as Fuji, Gala, Jonathan, and Black Jon, has been expanding.

Although some new orchards have been planted during the last few years, Chile's expanding apple output primarily can be attributed to trees reaching more mature bearing stages and increasing tree densities within existing

orchards. Older orchards are being replaced, mostly with the new varieties.

South Africa: South Africa's 1992/93 apple crop of 597,400 tons fell short of the early-season forecast of a record 602,000 tons and was marginally less than the 1991/92 crop. However, the forecast for 1993/94 is a record 630,000 tons, mainly due to an abundance of newly maturing trees. UNIFRUCO, South Africa's fresh fruit export organization, is still advising farmers to expand production but with strong varietal recommendations. The push is to produce Royal Gala and other bi-colored apples in order for these varieties to reach 20 percent of total exports. Exports are currently dominated by the green Granny Smith apple.

New Zealand: The outlook for the 1993/94 crop is a marginal 2-percent increase, to 497,000 tons, compared to a 10-percent increase in 1992/93. The slow-down in production growth was due to a decline in planted area and a hail storm in the Hawkes Bay growing district at fruit set in early-November. These factors nearly negated the production increase anticipated this season from maturing orchards planted to the Braeburn, Royal Gala, Cox, and Fuji varieties.

Australia: Apple production during 1992/93 totaled 340,000 tons, up 5 percent from 1991/92. Favorable seasonal conditions, an increase in bearing tree numbers, and improved yields from maturing orchards helped boost production. The 1993/94 crop is forecast to decline 6 percent, to 321,000 tons, due to flooding, hail, and high winds in Victoria's Goulburn Valley.

A number of Australia's old and poorly managed orchards have been replaced recently. The new plantings are mainly superior dwarf rootstock--planted up to three times the density of the old rootstock--and will produce fruit earlier than traditional varieties. Red Delicious and Granny Smith varieties are still very popular and continue to be planted. However, the new varieties, mostly Fuji and Gala, are rapidly taking hold. By the 1998 season, bearing tree numbers are projected to increase 7 percent, to 5.1 million.

PEARS

Pear production in the Southern Hemisphere for the 1993/94 season (crop harvested in early 1994) is projected at 1.1 million tons, up 6 percent from 1992/93. Production in the four largest pear-producing countries -- Argentina, South Africa, Chile, and Australia -- is forecast to increase in 1993/94, while production in New Zealand remains stable.

Argentina: The 1992/93 estimate was revised upward to 370,000 tons, 4 percent below the previous year, but higher than the initial estimate which reflected a 26-percent decline due to frost damage. Production in 1993/94 is forecast at 400,000 tons, up 8 percent from 1992/93, as good weather prevailed during the critical growth stages. Assuming normal weather at harvesting , fruit quality should be average.

South Africa: Pear production in 1992/93 reached a record 260,000 tons, 11 percent over 1991/92, although quality was poor because of dry weather. As a result, both domestic and export sales increased due to lower prices. The 1993/94 crop is forecast at a record 269,000 tons.

Chile: Pear production is forecast at a record 232,000 tons in 1993/94, an increase of 10 percent from the previous year. Pears are one of the few deciduous fruit crops in Chile where production is still expanding rapidly. Additionally, at least 40 percent of planted area is still in immature-yield stages of production.

There are over 36 pear varieties grown in Chile. Packham's Triumph and Beurre Bosc make up 45 percent and 25 percent of Chile's exports, respectively. Bartletts, Beurre d'Anjou, and Winter Willis are other important varieties. Asian or sand pears account for 11 percent of total planted area. However, acceptance of this variety in the U.S. market has not been as strong as expected. As a result, industry sources expect continued replacement of sand pears with European pear varieties or other deciduous fruits.

Australia: Pear production in 1992/93 dropped 9 percent to 171,000 tons. The decline was due to hail damage, black spot disease, and the

removal of older trees. Bartlett and Packham varieties still dominate production in Australia. However, newer varieties are becoming popular, such as Beurre Bosc, Josephine, and Nashi.

Violent weather--including severe storms and flooding--also has plagued the 1993/94 crop. Although flooding will most likely result in smaller fruit, there may also be some trees lost due to root disease. Additionally, fruit quality is expected to suffer because of hail damage early in the season. Despite the quality problems, the 1993/94 "on-year" crop is forecast at 176,000 tons, up 3 percent from last season and moderately above the previous 5-year average of 167,000 tons.TABLE GRAPES

The 1994 forecast for Southern Hemisphere table grape production is 1.1 million tons, 3 percent higher than the 1993 level. All three Southern Hemisphere producers are forecasting crop increases during 1994.

Chile: Production of table grapes is forecast to increase slightly in 1994, to 860,000 tons. Table grape planted area has reached a stable level in Chile. New plantings are expected to occur only when aging orchards are replanted or new varieties are introduced that better reflect market demand. Continued growth in output for the next two to three years is projected--a result of increasing yields as additional areas reach mature production stages. Based on the average age of Chile's table grape plantings, production could begin to decline after 1996 or 1997 unless significant plantings take place during the next few years.

South Africa: Production of table grapes in 1993 declined for the first time in five years, to 116,075 tons, mainly due to dry weather and market factors. Recovery is anticipated in 1994 with production forecast at a record 133,000 tons.

Argentina: Table grape production for 1994 is forecast at 120,000 tons, up 9 percent from the frost-reduced 1993 crop, but still below the previous 5-year average of 140,000 tons. Since there is no national or provincial goverment support of the table grape industry, production depend heavily on weather, demand, and export potential.

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TABLE 22

APPLE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	513.3	545.5	482.0
Mexico	550.0	580.0	490.0
United States	4,412.9	4,798.4	4,812.6
Total	5,476.2	5,923.9	5,784.6
EUROPEAN UNION:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	139.0	492.1	530.2
Denmark	55.0	83.0	80.0
France	1,235.9	2,398.0	1,972.0
Germany	1,164.8	2,951.0	1,679.0
Greece	180.0	350.0	330.0
Italy	1,868.8	2,368.0	1,994.0
Netherlands	223.0	570.0	570.0
Spain 2/	516.8	1,026.9	884.9
United Kingdom	285.6	337.0	338.0
Total	5,668.9	10,576.0	8,378.1
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria 2/	243.2	232.5	295.7
Bulgaria	145.1	217.5	155.0
Hungary	859.0	666.0	600.0
Norway	50.8	45.0	50.2
Sweden	54.1	71.7	80.0
Turkey	1,900.0	2,100.0	2,000.0
Total	3,252.2	3,332.7	3,180.9
Russia	1,480.0	1,210.0	1,160.0
Total Europe	10,401.1	15,118.7	12,719.0
ASIA:			
China	4,540.0	6,556.0	7,100.0
Japan	760.3	1,039.0	1,027.0
Taiwan	16.9	12.6	5.5
Total	5,317.2	7,607.6	8,132.5
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	21,194.5	28,650.2	26,636.1
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	1,043.0	800.0	1,000.0
Australia	324.0	340.0	321.0
Chile	840.0	850.0	810.0
New Zealand	443.4	488.8	497.2
South Africa	598.7	597.4	630.0
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	3,249.1	3,076.2	3,258.2
WORLD TOTAL	24,443.6	31,726.4	29,894.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated.

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 23

PEAR PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	18.4	19.7	16.0
Mexico	30.0	32.0	32.5
United States	819.7	840.1	847.5
Total	868.1	891.8	896.0
EUROPEAN UNION:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	68.0	112.0	147.0
Denmark	5.7	8.0	8.2
France	224.0	393.6	226.0
Germany	225.3	578.9	370.0
Greece	64.1	88.1	85.0
Italy	770.5	1,264.0	930.0
Netherlands	96.0	101.0	150.0
Spain 2/	387.3	601.5	465.1
United Kingdom	38.1	25.9	43.1
Total	1,879.0	3,173.0	2,424.4
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria 2/	36.2	35.9	44.0
Norway	4.1	4.7	3.9
Sweden	7.6	9.4	10.3
Turkey	403.0	420.0	410.0
Total	450.9	470.0	468.2
Total Europe	2,329.9	3,643.0	2,892.6
ASIA:			
Japan	434.5	429.1	421.6
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	3,632.5	4,963.9	4,210.2
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	386.5	370.0	400.0
Australia	187.0	171.0	176.0
Chile	182.0	210.0	232.0
New Zealand	17.6	18.5	18.5
South Africa	235.0	260.0	269.0
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,008.1	1,029.5	1,095.5
WORLD TOTAL	4,640.6	5,993.4	5,305.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include pears produced exclusively for processing. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated.

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 24

TABLE GRAPES – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/ 2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	70.4	79.8	107.0	N/A
Greece	373.7	325.2	368.0	N/A
Italy	1,410.8	1,678.0	1,650.0	N/A
Japan	270.6	276.1	279.3	N/A
Mexico	345.0	285.0	270.0	N/A
Spain	461.6	428.9	396.3	N/A
United States	726.1	697.6	705.2	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	3,658.2	3,770.6	3,775.8	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	160.0	150.0	110.0	120.0
Chile	795.0	795.0	855.0	860.0
South Africa	112.2	127.1	116.1	133.0
Total So. Hemisphere	1,067.2	1,072.1	1,081.1	1,113.0
WORLD TOTAL	4,725.4	4,842.7	4,856.9	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ NA = not available until October 1994.

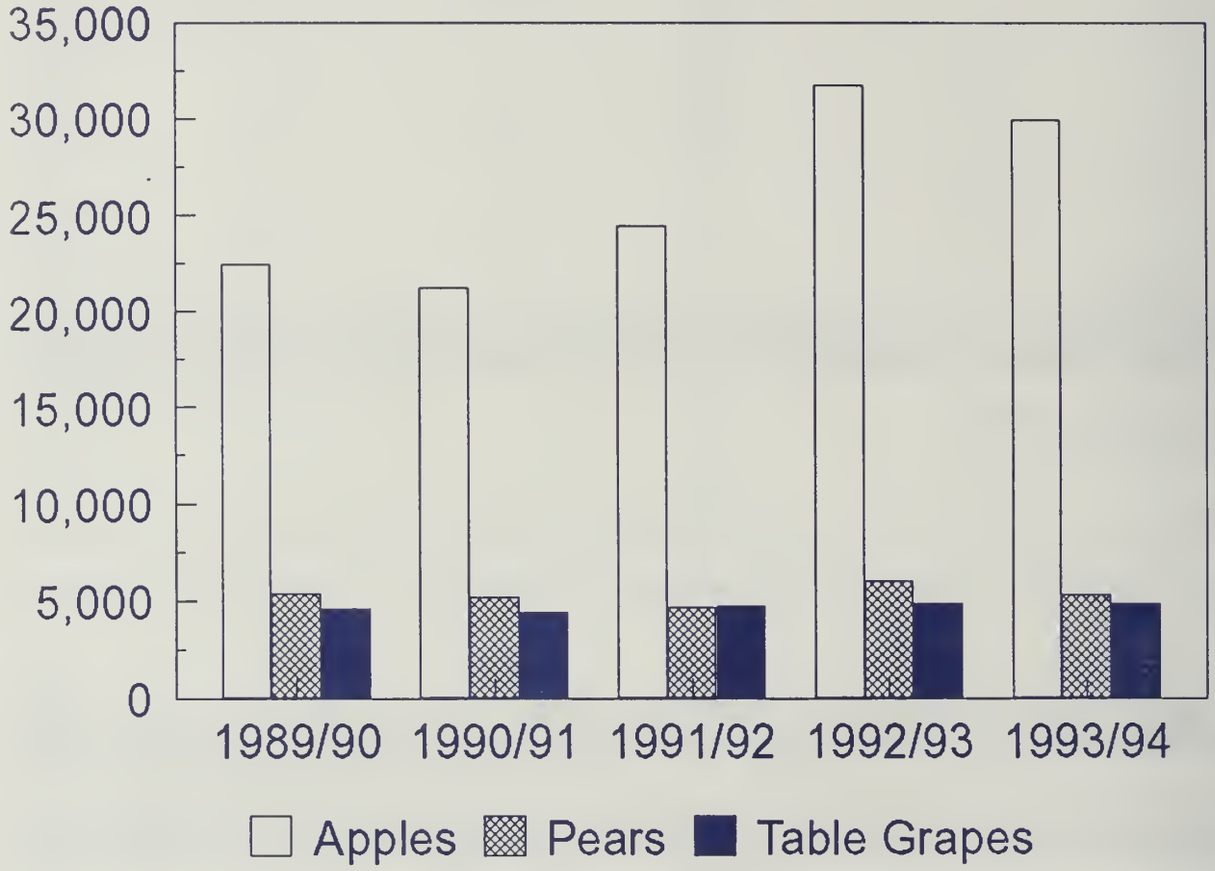
February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CHART 4

Apple, Pear, and Table Grape Production

In Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)



CHINA AGRICULTURAL OVERVIEW

China enjoyed a very successful year in agriculture in 1993. The State Statistical Bureau announced that despite a small drop in planted area, total 1993/94 grain production was a record 456.4 million tons, more than 10 million higher than the previous record set in 1990. Chinese officials reported that early rice output was down more than 4.0 million tons from last year due to lower area and yield, but generally favorable weather and the expanded use of hybrids boosted late rice, wheat, and corn output to record levels. Oilseed production hit a record 17.6 million tons in 1993 on the strength of an unusually large peanut crop, while production of meat, dairy products, and eggs all exceeded 1992 levels. Cotton output reached an estimated 4.0 million tons in 1993, down 11 percent from the previous year. Although cotton yields were higher in 1993, production dropped due to a large reduction in area.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the State Council have announced moderate agricultural goals for 1994. The production targets for grain and oilseeds are 450.0 million tons and 17.0 million tons, respectively - similar to the output achieved in 1993. Cotton area is targeted to reach 6.0 million hectares, up from an estimated 5.3 million hectares in 1993, and the cotton production target is 4.8 million tons, up 15 percent from a year ago. The Chinese Government also wants to increase the production of meat, poultry, aquatic products, fruit, and vegetables, especially in suburban areas, and increase the gross value of agricultural output by 4 percent. Two other government goals are to raise farm incomes by 5 percent, compared to the 2 percent increase in 1993, and to relieve the financial burden on farmers by reducing the number and size of farm levies. These measure are meant to lessen the income disparity between rural and urban areas which has led to rural unrest and contributed to a massive migration of rural labor into the cities.

One of the Chinese Government's long-term agricultural goals is to stabilize grain area at no less than 110.0 million hectares and reduce its annual net loss of farmland to abandonment, residential construction, and industrial development, a trend that has been especially prevalent in southern China. The Government also intends to increase agricultural investment in 1994, especially in central and western China, which have lagged economically behind the more developed areas along the east coast. These programs will focus on improving infrastructure, expanding irrigated areas, reclaiming wasteland, developing new hybrid seeds, and improving the distribution of market information.

CHINA'S AGRICULTURE IS CHANGING

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing reports that China's movement toward a market economy is having an immense impact on the agriculture sector. Last year the Chinese Government officially eliminated grain rationing in the cities, decontrolled the input market, eliminated production subsidies, and started a program to encourage farmers to increase efficiency and improve the quality of their products. Most of the provinces have already implemented these policies and they should be in force nationwide in one or two years. The

new emphasis on markets also is changing land use patterns. Total cultivated farmland is declining as more land is used for residential and industrial purposes. Farmers are now deciding for themselves what to grow based in large part on market signals. There has been a major shift in area away from grain and towards cash crops such as cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables.

These policy changes have not been problem-free. For example, retail prices for grain, edible oil, eggs, and pork shot up as much as 40 percent between October and December 1993, despite more than adequate supplies. A combination of grain shortages in some southern provinces, an inadequate food distribution network, hoarding by farmers waiting for higher prices, panic buying by consumers, and general misinformation about the government's policies all contributed to the price spiral. The Government succeeded in bringing prices back under control by releasing stocks and establishing ceiling prices in Beijing and other areas, but officials have said they hope this level of intervention will be unnecessary once the market system matures.

The following is a production summary for selected crops for 1993/94 and the outlook for 1994/95.

Rice: Production in 1993/94 is projected at 127.4 million tons, down 3.0 million or 2 percent from last year and below the record 132.5 million produced in 1990/91. Area is projected at 30.2 million hectares, down 1.7 million from a year ago, but projected yield reached a record 4.22 tons per hectare.

Chinese officials reported that early rice output was down 4.4 million tons from 1992/93 due to a 10-percent reduction in area and flood damage in parts of southern China. Favorable weather led to larger intermediate and late rice crops in 1993/94, but the additional production was not enough to overcome the early-rice losses. The forecast for 1994/95 calls for a slight increase in area and stable production. Higher expected prices will stimulate more plantings in some provinces, particularly in northern China where 'japonica' rice is grown, but rice area may continue to fall in areas where farmers can earn higher economic returns from other crops.

Wheat: China produced a projected 105.0 million tons of wheat in 1993/94, setting a new record for the second consecutive year. Wheat area dropped slightly to 30.2 million hectares, with almost all the loss coming out of spring wheat plantings, but excellent weather helped China achieve record yields of 3.48 tons per hectare. The 1992 cotton bollworm outbreak on the North China Plain encouraged farmers to change the way they planted wheat in the fall of 1992 for the 1993/94 crop. Rather than leave room for intercropping with cotton the following spring, as was customary, they decided to aim for higher wheat yields and planted the crop more densely. Wheat production in 1994/95 may be lower than last year with a return to average yields.

Corn: China's 1993/94 corn output is projected at a record 102.0 million tons, up more than 6.6 million tons from last year. Although area decreased by 400,000 hectares to 20.6 hectares, generally good weather led to record estimated yields, especially on the North China Plain. Corn prices in late 1993 have been stable to increasing slightly, which will encourage farmers to plant corn again in 1994. High prices also are increasing acreage in the non-traditional corn growing regions of central and southern China, where the demand for animal feed is very strong.

Soybeans: China's soybean production for 1993/94 is estimated at 13.0 million tons, up 2.7 million or 26 percent from last year and up 34 percent from 1991/92. Higher domestic prices and poor cotton prospects encouraged farmers to increase soybean area to 9.3 million hectares, up more than 2 million from last year. Good weather in key soybean-producing provinces resulted in a yield of 1.40 tons per hectare, slightly higher than last year and above the 5-year average. The U. S. agricultural attache in Beijing reported that farmers on the North China Plain planted more soybeans rather than cotton and corn in 1993, and mostly favorable weather led to high yields. Planted area may fall back to more normal levels in 1994, but soybean production is expected to remain high in response to positive market signals.

Sorghum: Sorghum area rose slightly in 1993/94 to 1.3 million hectares and production reached a projected 5.0 million tons. Production is expected to remain stable or increase slightly in 1994/95 based on continued strong prices and high demand by the feed sector, but the prospects for expansion are limited. Sorghum area has been declining for many years because of competition with more-profitable corn and soybeans for available area.

Millet and Barley: Millet area increased to just over 2.0 million hectares in 1993/94 and production is estimated at 4.2 million tons, close to the 5-year average. Barley area and production in 1993/94 is estimated at 1.2 million hectares and 4.2 million tons, respectively. Most of the barley crop is used to make beer, but output has not kept pace with demand by the breweries. China's beer production continues to rise dramatically, and it is now the world's second largest beer brewer behind the United States. China will increasingly depend on barley imports in the future. Production of millet, barley, and other minor grain crops have been declining in importance for many years, and this trend is unlikely to change.

Cotton: China's 1993/94 cotton area dropped to 5.5 million hectares, down almost 1.4 million from the previous year as farmers, discouraged by the poor harvest in 1992/93, planted soybeans and other competing crops instead of cotton. Although mostly favorable weather and improved pest management led to higher yields in 1993/94, production dropped to an estimated 18.0 million bales (3.9 million tons), down 13 percent from a year ago. The Government has announced higher cotton procurement prices for 1994/95 to encourage farmers to plant more cotton following the poor crops of the last two years. Assuming average yields, production is expected to increase in response to the higher acreage. Cotton is one of the few crops still tightly controlled by the Central Government, which has the sole authority to buy and trade cotton.

Peanuts: Following a drought-reduced crop in 1992, peanut area grew by 12 percent in 1993 to 3.3 million hectares and excellent yields pushed production to an estimated 8.0 million tons, making China the largest peanut producer in the world. Reports from Shandong Province, traditionally the most important peanut producer, suggests that many farmers shifted into peanuts from corn and cotton because of the higher market price for peanuts. Area and yields are forecast to return to more normal levels in 1994.

Rapeseed: Low relative prices for rapeseed led to an 11-percent decrease in area in 1993/94 to 5.3 million hectares. Production dropped to an estimated 6.8 million tons, significantly lower than the bumper crops of the previous two years but higher than the 5-year average. As an overwinter crop, rapeseed plays an important role in crop rotation patterns in many areas of central China. However, problems with toxicity continue to limit the use of rapeseed meal for feed. No major area or production changes are expected in the coming year.

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DAIRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Cow milk production in selected countries for 1993 is estimated at 380.1 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1992. Production is forecast to remain at the same level in 1994. Milk cow numbers continue to decline in most countries but higher productivity per-cow is keeping milk production stable. In 1993, production increases in India and Australia largely offset declines in Ukraine and the European Union (EU). In 1994, only the United States and New Zealand are expected to record increases larger than 500,000 tons, with Ukraine and Italy registering declines of the same magnitude.

With respect to the major dairy products, butter and cheese output in 1993 remained near the 1992 level, while production of nonfat dry milk (NDM) increased 5 percent and casein output declined. Butter production in 1993 is estimated at 5.5 million tons. A small decline, to 5.4 million tons, is forecast for 1994. Output of cheese in 1993 is estimated at 10.7 million tons. Production of approximately 10.8 million tons is forecast for 1994. Production of NDM for 1993 is estimated at 2.9 million tons, up 5 percent from 1992. Most of the increase is expected to occur in the EU. NDM production in 1994 is projected to decline 4 percent. Casein output totaled 212,000 tons in 1993, 8 percent below 1992. A marginal decline, to 211,000 tons, is forecast for 1994.

MILK PRODUCTION

North America: Milk production in the United States in 1993 is estimated at 68.7 million tons, down slightly from a year ago. The number of milk cows was 1 percent below 1992, but higher per-cow yields offset most of the adverse affect of a smaller herd size. U.S. milk output in 1994 is forecast to show a small increase, to 69.3 million tons, as per-cow yields continue to rise.

In Canada, a 2-percent increase in the quota for processing milk deliveries (MSQ) during the 1993/94 marketing year (August 1993 through July 1994) has generated a degree of optimism in the dairy sector because it represents a reversal of the pattern of reductions that has characterized MSQ quotas since 1986. A temporary shortage of milkfat is the likely cause of the expanded quota. Given the quota increase, milk production in 1994 is forecast up 2 percent, to 7.5 million tons.

Mexico's 1993 milk output is estimated at 10.7 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1992, as hurricane activity in the tropical southern regions of the country hampered milk production for part of the season. However, production growth is expected to resume in 1994 with output forecast at 10.9 million tons.

South America: Cow milk production in Brazil increased slightly in 1993, to 15.2 million tons. Although milk production has been trending steadily upward since 1991, the growth rate has been slow for the past two years because producer profits have been low, indicating oversupply. The number of milk cows was down in 1993 and is not expected to expand in 1994, again reflecting producers' concerns about inadequate returns.

Argentina's 1994 milk output is forecast at 7.8 million tons, up 5 percent from 1993 and up 11 percent from 1992. The rapid production growth stems from strong demand and the maturation of major investments in the dairy sector during the past five years.

In Chile, milk production for 1993 is estimated at 1.8 million tons, up 10 percent from 1992. An additional 3-percent increase is forecast for 1994 as the dairy herd expands. Chile's dairy herd is expected to continue expanding during the next two to three years due to increasing demand for milk and milk products.

Milk production in Venezuela during 1994 is

forecast to increase for the third consecutive year, to 1.7 million tons. The upward trend reflects the fact that the dairy sector has nearly completed long overdue structural adjustments that became necessary when the 1989 restructuring of the foreign exchange system sharply boosted the cost of feed and other inputs.

European Union: Milk production during 1993 and the forecast for 1994 are down despite some easing of the EU's quota system in 1993/94 (April/March). Most of the decline is expected to occur in Italy where production has consistently been above-quota.

Germany's milk production in 1993 totaled 28.2 million tons, slightly above 1992. The upturn though small, indicates that most of the structural adjustments needed to fully integrate the dairy sector of the eastern region with that of the rest of the country have been accomplished. The decline in dairy cow numbers in the eastern part of Germany was less than the decline in the western part. Additionally, per-cow milk yields in the east attained parity with those in the west. Because production in 1994 will be tempered by the EU quota system, milk output is forecast up marginally to 28.3 million tons.

French milk production in 1993 is estimated at 25.0 million tons, slightly below 1992. The French Government continues to offer a "buy-out" program and small, inefficient producers are using the incentives to leave the industry. Consequently production is.forecast to decline again in 1994, to 24.9 million tons.

Italian milk production during 1993 declined for the third consecutive year, to 10.8 million tons. However, with the downturn in production and the recent upward adjustment in its quota, Italian milk production is expected to be near-quota for 1993/94 (April/March). Each year since the quota system was implemented in the mid-1980's, Italian milk production has been significantly above-quota. The dairy sector's current debt for past over-quota production is equivalent to US$1.5 billion. For 1994, milk production is forecast to decline, to 10.3 million tons, as the dairy sector attempts to avoid additional penalties for over-quota production.

Milk output in the Netherlands during 1993 rose 1 percent, to 11.0 million tons. Milk cow numbers were down, but favorable pasture conditions stimulated an increase in per-cow milk yields. With the continuing decline in cow numbers and only normal per-cow yields, 1994 output is forecast to decline 2 percent, to 10.8 million tons.

Eastern Europe: Milk production in Eastern European continues to decline. Poland's output was down 3 percent in 1993, to 12.7 million tons, and a further decline is forecast for 1994. Production in Romania dropped 6 percent in 1993, to 3.5 million tons, and a marginal downturn is projected for 1994. Poor returns on sales and shortages of quality inputs, particularly feeds, continue to plague the dairy sectors in both countries.

Former Soviet Union: After several years of sharp declines, Russia's 1993 milk production stabilized at 47.2 million tons. However, output in Ukraine declined 5 percent in 1993, to 18.1 million tons. The absence of growth in both countries indicates that their dairy sectors continue to be adversely affected by shortages of quality forages and feedgrains and their countrys' poor economic climates. In both countries the process of restructuring the economy has generally resulted in withdrawal of consumer subsidies for dairy products. On the production side, government actions have provided support for feed grain prices, but have reduced or eliminated subsidies for manufacture of dairy feed increasing the cost-price squeeze on milk producers.

Asia: China's milk production continues to trend upward, reaching 5.1 million tons in 1993 and potentially 5.3 million in 1994. Despite these moderate increases, China's dairy sector is experiencing price and payment problems. During the past year, weakening demand has

kept milk prices stable while feed and other input costs continued to rise. Additionally, during 1993, a number of processing plants had trouble selling dairy products and, as a result, had no funds to pay farmers. Until demand improves, China's dairy sector is unlikely to resume its past pattern of rapid growth.

Japan's 1994 milk output is forecast at 8.6 million tons, down from 8.7 million in 1993. Demand was weak in 1993 due to the country's continuing economic recession and cool summer weather. This resulted in low returns to milk producers who then began to cutback on production.

Oceania: Milk production in Australia totaled 7.5 million tons in 1993 (July 1992-June 1993), up 9 percent from 1992. Victoria, the major dairy province, experienced another year of excellent pasture conditions and favorable prices. A small decline is forecast for 1994 as per-cow yields return to more normal levels.

New Zealand's 1993 (June 1992-May 1993) milk production increased 2 percent, to a record 8.7 million tons, due to good pasture conditions and favorable prices. Output in 1994 is forecast up 9 percent, to 9.5 million tons, due to excellent pasture conditions and favorable prices during the first half of the season.

BUTTER PRODUCTION

Butter production in selected countries for 1993 is estimated at 5.5 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1992. Production in 1994 is forecast to decline 1 percent.

North America: Butter production in the United States during 1993 is estimated at 598,000 tons, 3 percent below 1992, mainly due to the decline in milk production. A 6-percent decline, to 565,000 tons, is forecast for 1994 as more milk is diverted to cheese production.

Canada's butter output in 1994 is forecast at 89,000 tons, 2 percent above 1993. The increase forecast for 1994 reflects more butter being consumed by the domestic market. This represents a successful outcome in response to promotional efforts by the Government and the dairy industry to increase butter use.

European Union: The EU's 1993 and 1994 output of butter are forecast at 1.6 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1992. The small declines in milk production that are being forecast for various member countries are expected to be offset by reduced production of other dairy products, leaving approximately the same quantity of milk available for butter manufacture.

Oceania: Butter production in Australia for 1993 is estimated at 132,000 tons, up 18 percent from 1992. The sharp increase in milk supplies caused the large upturn in butter production. Most of the additional butter supplies were exported. With little change expected in 1994 milk production and as more milk is diverted for cheese production, butter output in 1994 is expected to drop back to 125,000 tons.

After three years of declining production, New Zealand's butter output is expected to rebound to 275,000 tons in 1994. The upturn hinges on continuation of favorable producer prices and the accuracy of the forecast for milk supplies for processing--which are expected to be plentiful in 1994.

CHEESE PRODUCTION

Cheese production in selected countries for 1993 is estimated at 10.7 million tons, unchanged from the 1992 level. Growth of about 1 percent is forecast for 1994.

North America: U.S. cheese production in 1993 totaled 2.9 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1992. A 3 to 4 percent increase is anticipated for 1994. Both estimates reflect changes in milk production, i.e., static milk production in 1993 and a projected increase in 1994.

European Union: Cheese output in the EU increased marginally in 1993, to 5.1 million tons. Output in 1994 is forecast at about the same level even though record output is anticipated in France and the Netherlands due to strong domestic and export demand. German production increased 4 percent in 1993, to 814,000 tons, as consumption recovered from the sharp downturn that followed reunification. A slight increase is forecast for 1994 as production expands to accommodate demand. In Italy, a production surplus limited cheese production in 1993 to 885,000 tons. A decline to 880,000 tons is forecast for 1994.

Oceania: Cheese production continues to expand in Australia and New Zealand. In Australia, production was up 6 percent in 1993, to 209,000 tons. Output is projected to increase an additional 3-percent in 1994 by absorbing milk supplies that otherwise might have gone for butter production . Cheese production in New Zealand increased 6 percent in 1993, to 145,000 tons. The forecast for 1994 is 175,000 tons, a 21-percent jump from 1993, mainly because of plentiful milk supplies.

NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION

Production of nonfat dry milk (NDM) in selected countries in 1993 totaled 2.9 million tons, up 5 percent from 1992 due to larger output in the EU. Because production of NDM in the EU is forecast to decline in 1994, the world commercial total is projected down 4 percent in 1994.

EU production was up 4 percent in 1993, to 1.2 million tons, mainly due to larger output in Germany, the United Kingdom, and Ireland where reduced demand for casein and full-fat dry milk increased the supply of milk available for NDM production. In 1994, reduced milk production plus a return to more normal demand levels for full-fat dry milk are forecast to cause output of NDM to fall to 1.1 million tons.

Production of NDM in New Zealand dropped to 150,000 tons in 1993, down 7 percent from 1992, because export demand was greater for whole dried milk. A small production increase is forecast for 1994 in response to the upturn projected in milk production.

CASEIN PRODUCTION

Casein production in selected countries for 1993 is estimated at 212,000 tons, down 8 percent from 1992. With continued weak demand on international casein markets, a small decrease is forecast for 1994.

EU production dropped 13 percent in 1993, to 120,000 tons, as weak export demand reduced the incentive for casein production. Output in the EU is expected to remain at about the same level in 1994 because producers expect international prices to remain low.

Casein output in New Zealand remained stable in 1993, at 74,000 tons, as weak demand offset the impact of increased milk supplies. However, given the large increase in milk production forecast for 1994, a marginal increase in casein production, to 75,000 tons, is forecast for 1994.

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TABLE 25

MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
Canada	1,394	1,371	1,328	1,297	1,263	1,280
Mexico	6,300	6,410	6,440	6,470	6,480	6,480
United States	10,126	10,127	9,992	9,839	9,721	9,575
NORTH AMERICA	17,820	17,908	17,760	17,606	17,464	17,335
Argentina	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300
Brazil	14,650	15,100	15,500	16,000	15,800	15,800
Chile	640	645	645	700	740	760
Peru	685	620	563	550	580	590
Venezuela	1,210	1,170	1,120	1,181	1,267	1,270
SOUTH AMERICA	19,335	19,535	19,828	20,531	20,587	20,720
Belgium–Luxembourg	930	926	890	849	802	782
Denmark	764	770	769	746	708	700
France	5,574	5,489	5,200	4,900	4,700	4,600
Germany	6,960	6,680	6,016	5,382	5,252	5,250
Greece	226	242	245	235	230	230
Ireland	1,387	1,400	1,322	1,293	1,262	1,257
Italy	2,973	2,925	2,881	2,535	2,443	2,350
Netherlands	1,888	1,855	1,775	1,739	1,710	1,690
Portugal	414	398	403	404	381	379
Spain	1,880	1,834	1,650	1,600	1,400	1,300
United Kingdom	3,142	3,220	3,206	3,149	3,121	3,121
EUROPEAN UNION	26,138	25,739	24,357	22,832	22,009	21,659
Austria	887	883	865	841	825	815
Finland	509	492	441	427	407	400
Sweden	560	555	505	490	490	500
Switzerland	795	785	781	768	762	760
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	2,751	2,715	2,592	2,526	2,484	2,475
Poland	4,990	4,964	4,577	4,363	4,111	3,900
Romania	2,030	1,990	1,600	1,710	1,530	1,500
EASTERN EUROPE	7,020	6,954	6,177	6,073	5,641	5,400
Russia	20,825	20,760	20,557	20,600	20,200	19,900
Ukraine	8,567	8,528	8,378	8,263	7,900	7,500
Former USSR	29,392	29,288	28,935	28,863	28,100	27,400
China	2,222	2,691	2,946	3,139	3,200	3,300
India 3/	29,000	32,100	30,700	31,000	31,800	31,800
Japan	1,066	1,081	1,082	1,081	1,084	1,080
ASIA	32,288	35,872	34,728	35,220	36,084	36,180
Australia 4/	1,663	1,631	1,629	1,632	1,636	1,650
New Zealand 5/	2,562	2,621	2,723	2,642	2,723	2,805
OCEANIA	4,225	4,252	4,352	4,274	4,359	4,455
TOTAL	138,969	142,263	138,729	137,925	136,728	135,624

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 26

COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
Canada	7,980	7,975	7,790	7,488	7,360	7,500
Mexico	8,970	9,330	10,200	10,700	10,720	10,870
United States	65,424	67,276	67,348	68,831	68,700	69,250
NORTH AMERICA	82,374	84,581	85,338	87,019	86,780	87,620
Argentina	6,725	6,400	6,400	7,000	7,400	7,800
Brazil	13,400	14,500	14,200	15,000	15,200	15,300
Chile	1,270	1,420	1,490	1,590	1,750	1,800
Peru	652	565	645	620	640	660
Venezuela	1,688	1,662	1,505	1,575	1,655	1,660
SOUTH AMERICA	23,735	24,547	24,240	25,785	26,645	27,220
Belgium–Luxembourg	3,917	3,901	3,808	3,775	3,762	3,744
Denmark	4,747	4,742	4,640	4,605	4,650	4,600
France	26,150	26,400	25,700	25,300	25,000	24,900
Germany	32,400	31,200	28,916	28,106	28,200	28,280
Greece	675	735	695	690	695	690
Ireland	5,575	5,623	5,539	5,588	5,528	5,523
Italy	10,828	11,491	11,400	11,300	10,800	10,300
Netherlands	11,321	11,285	11,047	10,901	11,000	10,750
Portugal	1,420	1,519	1,542	1,741	1,730	1,760
Spain	6,000	6,200	6,100	6,000	5,800	5,600
United Kingdom	14,647	14,952	14,503	14,411	14,570	14,390
EUROPEAN UNION	117,680	118,048	113,890	112,417	111,735	110,537
Austria	3,318	3,315	3,296	3,254	3,220	3,200
Finland	2,729	2,752	2,555	2,467	2,443	2,433
Sweden	3,420	3,520	3,220	3,200	3,349	3,455
Switzerland	3,889	3,843	3,931	3,873	3,870	3,869
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	13,356	13,430	13,002	12,794	12,882	12,957
Poland	16,371	15,801	14,504	13,060	12,650	12,500
Romania	4,150	4,775	4,100	3,760	3,520	3,480
EASTERN EUROPE	20,521	20,576	18,604	16,820	16,170	15,980
Russia	55,742	55,715	51,971	47,200	47,200	47,500
Ukraine	24,237	24,360	22,409	19,078	18,100	17,500
Former USSR	79,979	80,075	74,380	66,278	65,300	65,000
China	3,813	4,157	4,646	5,031	5,100	5,300
India 3/	24,000	27,500	28,200	29,400	30,500	30,500
Japan	8,059	8,190	8,260	8,581	8,700	8,600
ASIA	35,872	39,847	41,106	43,012	44,300	44,400
Australia 4/	6,465	6,435	6,578	6,918	7,530	7,502
New Zealand 5/	7,406	7,746	8,122	8,603	8,735	9,505
OCEANIA	13,871	14,181	14,700	15,521	16,265	17,007
TOTAL	387,388	395,285	385,260	379,646	380,077	380,721

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 27

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
Canada	99	100	97	86	87	89
Mexico	33	34	31	28	32	32
United States	588	591	606	619	598	565
NORTH AMERICA	720	725	734	733	717	686
Argentina	45	40	38	37	48	53
Brazil	65	75	70	65	68	70
SOUTH AMERICA	110	115	108	102	116	123
Belgium–Luxembourg	89	87	82	75	76	75
Denmark	92	93	71	62	60	58
France	525	514	496	444	435	437
Germany	711	640	555	474	479	480
Greece	6	6	7	7	7	6
Ireland	156	159	146	142	137	137
Italy	74	80	80	76	75	74
Netherlands	213	209	196	191	193	190
Portugal	12	15	15	16	17	18
Spain	30	46	38	29	27	25
United Kingdom	130	138	112	99	103	100
EUROPEAN UNION	2,038	1,987	1,798	1,615	1,609	1,600
Austria	41	40	42	43	44	43
Finland	63	63	60	56	57	57
Sweden	70	76	63	65	69	72
Switzerland	39	38	40	38	38	38
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	213	217	205	202	208	210
Poland	325	300	220	180	165	160
Romania	46	33	23	20	18	18
EASTERN EUROPE	371	333	243	200	183	178
Russia	820	833	729	746	700	710
Ukraine	441	444	376	345	325	310
Former USSR	1,261	1,277	1,105	1,091	1,025	1,020
India 3/	880	970	1,020	1,060	1,110	1,110
Japan	78	76	76	95	100	85
ASIA	958	1,046	1,096	1,155	1,210	1,195
Australia 4/	96	111	111	112	132	125
New Zealand 5/	246	276	269	268	267	275
OCEANIA	342	387	380	380	399	400
TOTAL	6,013	6,087	5,669	5,478	5,467	5,412

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 28

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
Canada	247	255	262	262	265	267
Mexico	373	384	395	390	395	400
United States	2,546	2,749	2,730	2,943	2,932	3,035
NORTH AMERICA	3,166	3,388	3,387	3,595	3,592	3,702
Argentina	260	270	290	310	315	330
Brazil	220	200	210	215	200	200
Venezuela	94	96	84	70	72	74
SOUTH AMERICA	574	566	584	595	587	604
Belgium–Luxembourg	38	42	45	51	52	53
Denmark	275	293	285	290	315	315
France	1,485	1,471	1,500	1,530	1,535	1,540
Germany	885	749	777	783	814	820
Greece	210	200	210	200	203	202
Ireland	74	72	73	95	96	96
Italy	760	811	885	890	885	880
Netherlands	568	593	610	636	641	643
Portugal	55	49	57	65	64	62
Spain	123	133	152	154	142	135
United Kingdom	280	316	303	324	317	316
EUROPEAN UNION	4,753	4,729	4,897	5,018	5,064	5,062
Austria	88	87	83	84	83	82
Finland	78	81	72	76	76	75
Sweden	109	108	107	110	115	120
Switzerland	137	138	142	141	141	141
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	412	414	404	411	415	418
Poland	130	126	111	101	103	104
Romania	82	91	97	95	90	90
EASTERN EUROPE	212	217	208	196	193	194
Russia	460	458	394	295	280	275
Ukraine	184	184	162	160	140	130
Former USSR	644	642	556	455	420	405
Japan	27	28	27	30	32	35
Australia 3/	190	175	178	197	209	215
New Zealand 4/	128	122	125	137	145	175
OCEANIA	318	297	303	334	354	390
TOTAL	10,106	10,281	10,366	10,634	10,657	10,810

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 29

NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
Canada	93	93	77	55	52	56
Mexico	6	9	9	12	18	20
United States	397	399	398	396	420	380
NORTH AMERICA	496	501	484	463	490	456
Argentina	45	34	26	25	50	66
Brazil	50	60	55	55	40	50
Chile	4	5	5	4	4	4
Venezuela	2	2	2	3	3	3
SOUTH AMERICA	101	101	88	87	97	123
Belgium–Luxembourg	98	94	75	52	64	65
Denmark	13	41	17	13	19	10
France	492	580	453	405	380	350
Germany	500	509	539	395	423	390
Ireland	140	200	188	126	140	150
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	83	70	52	50	60	55
Portugal	10	15	12	12	11	10
Spain	31	46	30	23	16	12
United Kingdom	133	166	143	101	110	102
EUROPEAN UNION	1,500	1,721	1,509	1,177	1,223	1,144
Austria	21	24	28	28	30	29
Finland	26	22	20	15	16	16
Sweden	48	51	31	30	39	48
Switzerland	33	32	30	26	25	25
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	128	129	109	99	110	118
Poland	174	175	145	139	139	120
EASTERN EUROPE	174	175	145	139	139	120
Russia	143	143	145	131	119	120
Ukraine	76	77	70	59	53	50
Former USSR	219	220	215	190	172	170
India 3/	90	72	65	65	75	75
Japan	178	179	181	206	230	235
ASIA	268	251	246	271	305	310
Australia 4/	127	144	156	155	183	173
New Zealand 5/	181	208	172	162	150	154
OCEANIA	308	352	328	317	333	327
TOTAL	3,194	3,450	3,124	2,743	2,869	2,768

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 30

CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
Denmark	19	13	16	16	14	15
France	47	26	33	36	30	30
Germany	22	16	16	20	15	17
Ireland	32	28	27	40	35	33
Netherlands	20	30	22	25	25	25
United Kingdom	1	2	1	1	1	1
EUROPEAN UNION	141	115	115	138	120	121
Poland	33	38	21	14	12	10
Australia 3/	7	5	3	4	6	5
New Zealand 4/	56	64	64	74	74	75
OCEANIA	63	69	67	78	80	80
TOTAL	237	222	203	230	212	211

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

February 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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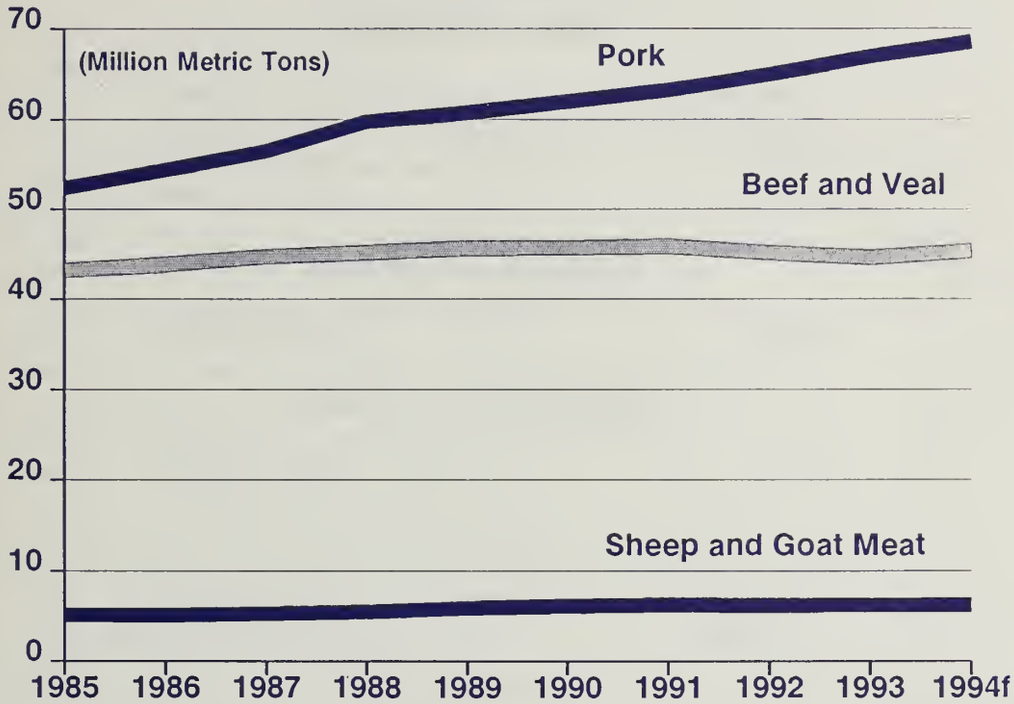

1/ Carcass weight equivalent of beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat.

Production Articles This Month...

- World Red Meat
- New Zealand Livestock
- World Cocoa
- World Cottonseed
- Kiwifruit In Selected Countries
- Durum In Selected Countries

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-288), March 10, 1994.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. Eastern time on April 13, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

March 1994

WHEAT

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	562.2	-0.2	-0	+0	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month due to lower estimated foreign production.
United States	65.4	NC	NC	-2	No change this month.
Total Foreign	496.8	-0.2	-0	+1	Production is estimated lower due to declines in Turkey and Saudi Arabia which more than offset an increase in India.
Turkey	16.5	-0.3	-2	+6	Production is estimated lower due to reduced yield. However, yield is the second highest on record.
Saudi Arabia	3.6	-0.2	-4	-12	Production is estimated lower due to a reduced yield. Producers are reacting to the Saudi Government's policy of discouraging wheat production.
India	56.8	+0.3	+0	+2	Production is estimated larger due to revised Indian Government estimates.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	780.0	+3.4	+0	-9	The 1993/94 crop is estimated higher this month due to increases outside the United States.
United States	187.5	NC	NC	-33	No change this month.
Total Foreign	592.4	+3.4	+1	+2	Production is estimated higher due to increases in South Africa, Brazil, and the EU which more than offset a decrease in India.
South Africa	14.3	+3.2	+29	+38	Favorable precipitation and temperatures indicate a prospective record corn yield.
Brazil	28.7	+0.5	+2	+0	Favorable weather increased prospective corn yields. The first corn harvest is beginning and will continue until July.

COARSE GRAINS (CONT'D)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
European Union	82.7	+0.4	+0	+1	Larger estimated corn crops in Germany, Spain, and France and barley in Spain more than offset lower corn crops in Greece and Italy.
Zimbabwe	3.1	+0.3	+11	+15	Timely precipitation and normal temperatures improved corn yield prospects.
Turkey	10.3	+0.2	+2	+13	Corn production is estimated at a record 2.5 million tons due to a higher yield.
India	33.7	-1.0	-3	-9	Barley and millet production estimates are revised lower, while corn output is estimated higher.
Canada	24.2	-0.3	-1	+24	Corn production is estimated lower as producers were unable to harvest as much as previously projected and yields were less than anticipated.
Australia	9.3	-0.3	-3	+13	Sorghum production is estimated lower due to reduced harvested area and yield prospects. Dryness earlier in the season reduced area and yield, but recent widespread rains prevented further crop deterioration.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	347.5	+0.8	+0	-1	The 1993/94 crop increased this month due to greater estimated foreign production.
United States	5.0	NC	NC	-13	No change this month.
Total Foreign	342.5	+0.8	+0	-1	Production is estimated higher due primarily to increases in Pakistan and India.
India	74.0	+0.5	+1	+2	Production is revised higher due to a record estimated yield. A revived monsoon in September and excellent post-monsoon rains in the southern states boosted prospective output.

WORLD RICE (CONT'D)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
Pakistan	4.0	+0.4	+10	+27	Production is estimated at a record. Yield is estimated higher as the crop harvested in October/November experienced favorable growing conditions.
Japan	7.1	+0.1	+2	-26	Production is estimated higher based on official data from the Japanese Government.
Cambodia	1.2	-0.2	-13	-8	Yield is estimated lower due to drought.
Laos	0.8	-0.2	-17	-17	Estimated output is revised lower as poor rainfall during the growing season reduced yield prospects.

OILSEEDS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	223.7	-0.0	-0	-1	Production is forecast slightly lower this month due to a reduction in foreign production.
United States	57.7	NC	NC	-16	No change this month.
Total Foreign	166.0	-0.0	-0	+5	Production is estimated lower due to reduced cottonseed yields in China, India, and Pakistan. The Brazil soybean production estimate is up nearly as much as the reduction in cottonseed.

SOYBEANS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	113.6	+0.5	+0	-3	Production is estimated higher this month due to an increase in foreign yields.
United States	49.2	NC	NC	-17	No change this month.
Total Foreign	64.4	+0.5	+1	+13	Record production in Brazil and a slightly higher estimate for Italy more than offset a reduction in Japan.
Brazil	24.4	+0.6	+3	+9	Production is estimated at a record based on the combination of higher area and a record yield. Favorable growing conditions and additional inputs improved estimated yield to a record 2.11 tons per hectare.
Japan	0.1	-0.1	-46	-46	The Japanese Government lowered its official soybean estimate reflecting yield losses do to cool temperatures throughout the growing season.

COTTONSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World Total	29.7	-0.5	-2	-6	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month as pests and disease cut yields in China, India, and Pakistan.
United States	5.7	NC	NC	+1	Production is unchanged from last month.
Total Foreign	24.0	-0.5	-2	-7	Production is estimated down from last month in China, India, and Pakistan.
China	6.4	-0.3	-4	-16	The Chinese Government lowered its official cotton estimate reflecting the severe losses that occurred from this year's bollworm infestation.
India	4.2	-0.2	-5	-9	Yield is estimated lower in northern India and in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh as bollworm losses were more severe than earlier anticipated.
Pakistan	2.6	-0.1	-4	-15	Yield is estimated lower in the Punjab as a result of severe white fly and aphid infestations. Also, leaf curl virus is a factor in reducing yield.

PEANUTS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	23.5	-0.0	-0	+1	Production is estimated slightly lower this month due to a reduction in foreign output.
United States	1.5	NC	NC	-22	No change this month.
Total Foreign	22.0	-0.0	-0	+3	Production is slightly lower this month for Vietnam and Japan, while South African peanuts are estimated higher.

SUNFLOWERSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	20.9	-0.0	-0	-2	Production is estimated lower this month due to a reduction in foreign output.
United States	1.2	NC	NC	-0	No change this month.
Total Foreign	19.7	-0.0	-0	-2	Production is estimated down slightly due to lower yield estimates for Italy and Morocco.

RAPESEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	27.0	-0.0	-0	+7	Production is estimated lower due to reductions outside the United States.
United States	0.1	NC	NC	+39	No change this month.
Total Foreign	26.9	-0.0	-0	+6	This month's production estimate is down due to small reductions for Italy and Japan.

COPRA

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.7	NC	NC	-2	Production is unchanged this month. Output is forecast below the record 5.3 million tons set during 1985/86. The Philippines and Indonesia account for 70 percent of world output.

PALM KERNEL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.4	+0.0	+0	+9	Record palm kernel output is forecast for 1993/94. Production is estimated up slightly this month based on a higher palm oil forecast for Cote d'Ivoire.

PALM OIL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	13.9	+0.0	+0	+7	Record production is forecast for 1993/94. Production is estimated up slightly this month based on a higher forecast for Cote d'Ivoire.

COTTON

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World Total	77.7	-1.5	-2	-6	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month as pest and disease cut yields in China, India, and Pakistan.
United States	16.2	NC	NC	-0	Production is unchanged from last month.
Total Foreign	61.5	-1.5	-2	-8	Production is estimated down from last month in China, India, and Pakistan.
China	17.3	-0.7	-4	-16	The Chinese Government lowered its official cotton estimate, reflecting the severe losses that occurred from this year's bollworm infestation.
India	10.0	-0.5	-5	-9	Yield is estimated lower in northern India and in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh as bollworm losses were more severe than earlier anticipated.
Pakistan	6.0	-0.3	-4	-15	Yield is estimated lower in the Punjab as a result of severe white fly and aphid infestations. Also, leaf curl virus is a factor in reducing yield.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	69.9	72.3	72.2	57.7	62.4	62.6	34.3	39.4	38.3	38.3	1,981	2,459	2,402	2,402
Winter	51.1	51.1	51.7	39.4	41.9	43.8	34.8	38.3	40.3	40.3	1,373	1,607	1,769	1,769
Other	18.8	21.2	20.5	18.3	20.5	18.8	33.2	41.6	33.6	33.6	608	852	633	633
Rye	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.6	29.4	27.1	27.1	10	12	10	10
Soybeans	59.2	59.1	59.4	58.0	58.2	56.4	34.2	37.6	32.0	32.0	1,987	2,188	1,809	1,809
Corn	76.0	79.3	73.3	68.8	72.2	63.0	108.6	131.4	100.7	100.7	7,475	9,482	6,344	6,344
Sorghum	11.1	13.3	10.5	9.9	12.2	9.5	59.3	72.8	59.9	59.9	585	884	568	568
Barley	8.9	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.3	6.8	55.2	62.5	58.9	58.9	464	458	400	400
Oats	8.7	8.0	7.9	4.8	4.5	3.8	50.7	65.6	54.4	54.4	243	295	206	206
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	5,674	5,736	5,510	5,510	157.5	179.7	156.1	156.1
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.0	11.1	12.8	652	699	607	607	17.6	16.2	16.2	16.2

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

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TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1991/92	542.6	488.7	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.4	4.1	38.5	70.9	96.0	55.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.9	3.1	10.6	2.1	16.5	41.3
1992/93 prel.	560.9	494.0	66.9	29.9	3.0	84.9	3.7	26.4	88.2	101.6	55.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	39.5
1993/94 proj.																				
Feb.	562.4	497.0	65.4	27.8	2.8	80.6	4.0	30.5	85.6	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.1	18.0	1.9	16.8	39.8
Mar.	562.2	496.8	65.4	27.8	2.8	80.6	4.0	30.5	85.6	105.0	56.8	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.1	18.0	2.0	16.5	39.5
Coarse Grains																				
1991/92	803.4	584.8	218.6	21.8	17.6	89.7	12.5	64.7	76.2	112.3	26.3	5.4	1.6	3.8	14.5	31.4	8.0	3.4	9.6	86.0
1992/93 prel.	856.6	578.8	277.9	19.5	18.0	82.2	9.4	41.9	92.8	108.4	37.2	5.6	1.6	3.6	14.3	28.7	8.3	10.3	9.1	87.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Feb.	776.6	589.1	187.5	24.5	18.5	82.4	11.4	43.0	88.2	116.0	34.7	5.7	1.7	3.1	14.1	28.2	9.6	11.1	10.1	86.9
Mar.	780.0	592.4	187.5	24.2	18.5	82.7	11.4	43.0	88.2	116.0	33.7	5.7	1.7	3.1	14.1	28.7	9.3	14.3	10.3	87.5
Rice (Milled)																				
1991/92	348.3	343.2	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.7	29.0	3.2	13.5	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	84.0
1992/93 prel.	351.3	345.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	130.4	72.6	30.7	3.1	13.2	0.4	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	84.8
1993/94 proj.																				
Feb.	346.7	341.7	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	127.4	73.5	31.3	3.6	12.2	0.3	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	83.2
Mar.	347.5	342.5	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	127.4	74.0	31.3	4.0	12.2	0.3	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.1
Total Grains 1/																				
1991/92	1,694.3	1,416.7	277.6	53.7	21.5	181.6	16.7	103.2	148.4	336.9	155.1	34.4	19.4	17.2	24.8	41.4	19.3	5.6	26.2	211.3
1992/93 prel.	1,768.8	1,418.4	350.5	49.4	21.2	168.5	13.1	68.4	182.3	340.3	165.5	36.3	20.4	16.7	24.3	38.1	25.1	11.7	24.8	212.2
1993/94 proj.																				
Feb.	1,685.7	1,401.8	283.9	52.3	21.5	164.4	15.4	73.6	175.2	350.5	164.2	36.4	20.9	16.2	23.9	37.4	28.2	13.0	27.1	181.7
Mar.	1,689.7	1,431.8	257.9	52.0	21.4	164.6	15.4	73.6	175.1	348.4	164.5	37.0	21.8	15.3	23.9	37.3	28.1	16.2	27.0	210.1
Oilseeds 2/																				
1991/92	223.5	159.2	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.1	0.7	4.4	11.2	34.2	21.1	4.4	4.8	0.8	15.9	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.7
1992/93 prel.	226.8	158.4	68.4	5.2	1.0	12.3	0.7	4.1	10.3	32.7	23.1	4.6	3.5	0.7	14.7	23.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	18.7
1993/94 proj.																				
Feb.	223.7	166.0	57.7	7.3	0.9	10.9	0.7	3.7	10.1	35.7	24.1	4.9	3.1	0.7	16.2	24.8	1.0	0.7	1.9	19.3
Mar.	223.7	166.0	57.7	7.3	0.9	10.9	0.7	3.7	10.1	35.5	23.9	4.9	3.0	0.7	16.2	25.4	1.0	0.7	1.9	19.3
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	14.0
1992/93 prel.	82.8	66.6	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.0	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	12.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Feb.	79.2	63.0	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	6.3	18.0	10.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	2.1	1.3	0.1	2.4	13.2
Mar.	77.7	61.5	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	6.3	17.3	10.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	1.3	0.1	2.4	13.2

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	222.37	222.88	222.98	222.86	2.44	2.52	2.52	2.52	542.58	560.91	562.40	562.19	−0.21	−0.04	1.28	0.23
United States	23.35	25.26	25.35	25.35	2.31	2.65	2.58	2.58	53.92	66.92	65.37	65.37	0.00	0.00	−1.55	−2.31
Total Foreign	199.02	197.62	197.63	197.51	2.46	2.50	2.51	2.52	488.67	493.99	497.03	496.82	−0.21	−0.04	2.83	0.57
Major Exporters	42.77	44.24	42.51	42.34	3.34	3.18	3.20	3.21	142.81	140.68	135.88	135.87	−0.01	−0.01	−4.81	−3.42
European Union	16.88	16.91	15.61	15.44	5.36	5.02	5.16	5.22	90.42	84.92	80.58	80.57	−0.01	−0.01	−4.35	−5.13
France	5.20	5.12	4.60	4.60	6.65	6.40	6.46	6.46	34.59	32.78	29.70	29.70	0.00	0.00	−3.08	−9.39
United Kingdom	1.98	2.06	1.80	1.80	7.27	6.80	7.22	7.22	14.40	14.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	−1.00	−7.14
Germany	2.45	2.60	2.40	2.40	6.77	5.98	6.57	6.57	16.61	15.54	15.74	15.74	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.27
Canada	14.16	13.83	12.60	12.60	2.26	2.16	2.21	2.21	31.95	29.87	27.80	27.80	0.00	0.00	−2.07	−6.93
Australia	7.18	9.10	9.50	9.50	1.47	1.78	1.89	1.89	10.56	16.18	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	11.22
Argentina	4.55	4.40	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.20	1.98	1.98	9.88	9.70	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−2.06
Major Importers	91.52	89.98	89.82	89.82	2.34	2.46	2.52	2.52	214.48	221.71	225.96	225.96	0.00	0.00	4.25	1.92
China	30.95	30.50	30.20	30.20	3.10	3.33	3.48	3.48	96.00	101.59	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	3.36
FSU−12	45.56	46.67	45.65	45.65	1.56	1.89	1.88	1.88	70.88	88.21	85.62	85.62	0.00	0.00	−2.59	−2.94
Russia	23.15	24.40	24.77	24.77	1.68	1.89	1.84	1.84	38.90	46.20	45.50	45.50	0.00	0.00	−0.70	−1.52
Ukraine	7.02	6.33	5.76	5.76	3.01	3.08	3.79	3.79	21.16	19.51	21.83	21.83	0.00	0.00	2.32	11.90
Kazakhstan	13.46	13.88	12.74	12.74	0.51	1.32	1.04	1.04	6.89	18.29	13.20	13.20	0.00	0.00	−5.09	−27.81
Baltic States	0.37	0.43	0.48	0.48	2.99	2.76	2.68	2.68	1.10	1.19	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.78
Eastern Europe	9.86	8.15	9.59	9.59	3.90	3.24	3.18	3.18	38.48	26.42	30.50	30.50	0.00	0.00	4.08	15.44
Poland	2.44	2.41	2.50	2.50	3.80	3.06	3.32	3.32	9.27	7.37	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.93	12.65
Romania	2.18	1.48	2.30	2.30	2.52	2.07	2.30	2.30	5.49	3.05	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.25	73.88
Egypt	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.90	5.26	5.51	5.51	4.48	4.62	4.85	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	5.05
Morocco	2.64	2.23	2.31	2.31	1.87	0.70	0.66	0.66	4.94	1.56	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−2.69
Brazil	2.15	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.43	1.37	1.28	1.28	3.08	2.74	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.00	−0.69	−25.16
Other Foreign	64.73	63.41	65.30	65.35	2.03	2.08	2.07	2.07	131.38	131.60	135.19	134.99	−0.20	−0.15	3.39	2.58
India	24.17	23.26	24.50	24.43	2.28	2.39	2.31	2.32	55.13	55.69	56.50	56.76	0.26	0.46	1.07	1.92
Turkey	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90	1.88	1.76	1.89	1.85	16.50	15.50	16.80	16.50	−0.30	−1.79	1.00	6.45
Pakistan	7.91	7.85	8.24	8.24	1.84	2.00	1.97	1.97	14.57	15.68	16.20	16.20	0.00	0.00	0.52	3.29
Mexico	0.88	0.73	0.65	0.65	4.20	4.14	4.31	4.31	3.70	3.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.86	0.91	0.68	0.80	4.55	4.49	5.51	4.53	3.93	4.07	3.75	3.60	−0.15	−4.00	−0.47	−11.55
Rep. of South Africa	1.43	0.74	1.07	1.07	1.49	1.77	1.78	1.84	2.13	1.32	1.90	1.96	0.06	3.16	0.64	48.71
Others	20.68	21.12	21.27	21.27	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.75	35.42	36.34	37.24	37.17	−0.07	−0.19	0.83	2.29

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TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	317.79	317.00	310.99	310.94	2.53	2.70	2.50	2.51	803.42	856.62	776.60	779.96	3.36	0.43	−76.65	−8.95
United States	37.37	39.07	33.77	33.77	5.85	7.11	5.55	5.55	218.63	277.85	187.54	187.54	0.00	0.00	−90.31	−32.50
Total Foreign	280.43	277.93	277.22	277.18	2.09	2.08	2.12	2.14	584.78	578.76	589.06	592.42	3.36	0.57	13.66	2.36
Major Exporters	20.63	20.45	21.75	21.89	2.49	2.74	2.87	2.97	51.42	55.93	62.34	65.00	2.66	4.27	9.07	16.21
Canada	6.59	6.22	6.95	6.91	3.30	3.13	3.53	3.50	21.78	19.49	24.50	24.20	−0.30	−1.22	4.71	24.14
Argentina	3.80	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.80	3.68	3.64	3.64	14.45	14.26	14.11	14.11	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−1.05
Australia	4.61	4.60	5.29	5.24	1.74	1.80	1.81	1.78	8.00	8.29	9.58	9.33	−0.25	−2.61	1.04	12.56
South Africa, Rep.	4.14	4.38	4.39	4.62	0.83	2.36	2.53	3.09	3.44	10.34	11.07	14.28	3.21	28.99	3.94	38.12
Thailand	1.49	1.37	1.25	1.25	2.52	2.59	2.46	2.46	3.75	3.55	3.08	3.08	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−13.24
Major Importers	101.02	99.73	98.16	98.01	2.62	2.48	2.51	2.52	264.97	247.03	246.46	246.82	0.36	0.15	−0.21	−0.09
FSU−12	52.18	51.30	51.65	51.65	1.46	1.81	1.71	1.71	76.20	92.76	88.18	88.18	0.00	0.00	−4.58	−4.94
Russia	33.50	33.29	32.14	32.14	1.38	1.67	1.56	1.56	46.18	55.73	50.20	50.20	0.00	0.00	−5.53	−9.92
Ukraine	5.83	5.81	6.35	6.35	2.58	2.68	2.98	2.98	15.06	15.59	18.93	18.93	0.00	0.00	3.34	21.43
Kazakhstan	8.66	7.93	8.76	8.76	0.50	1.33	0.87	0.87	4.36	10.58	7.59	7.59	0.00	0.00	−2.99	−28.29
Baltic States	1.69	1.77	1.58	1.58	2.50	1.55	1.94	1.94	4.23	2.73	3.06	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.33	12.01
European Union	18.92	18.08	16.93	16.74	4.74	4.55	4.87	4.94	89.70	82.22	82.36	82.73	0.36	0.44	0.51	0.62
Germany	4.11	3.92	3.84	3.83	5.52	4.91	5.09	5.13	22.66	19.22	19.55	19.66	0.11	0.56	0.44	2.31
France	3.98	4.16	3.89	3.93	6.48	6.69	6.64	6.63	25.80	27.78	25.87	26.02	0.15	0.58	−1.76	−6.33
Eastern Europe	16.53	16.75	16.36	16.39	3.91	2.50	2.63	2.63	64.69	41.93	43.04	43.04	0.00	0.00	1.12	2.66
Poland	6.28	5.92	6.10	6.10	2.95	2.13	2.49	2.49	18.54	12.59	15.20	15.20	0.00	0.00	2.61	20.69
Romania	3.85	4.31	4.04	4.04	3.58	1.83	2.27	2.27	13.78	7.90	9.15	9.15	0.00	0.00	1.25	15.84
Czechoslovakia	1.17	1.25	1.25	1.25	4.67	3.89	3.58	3.58	5.48	4.84	4.48	4.48	0.00	0.00	−0.37	−7.54
Mexico	8.84	9.14	9.05	9.05	1.99	1.96	2.04	2.04	17.63	17.95	18.45	18.45	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.79
Other W. Europe	2.86	2.70	2.61	2.61	4.37	3.49	4.36	4.36	12.52	9.44	11.36	11.36	0.00	0.00	1.92	20.29
Other Foreign	158.77	157.76	157.31	157.28	1.69	1.75	1.78	1.78	268.39	275.80	280.26	280.60	0.34	0.12	4.80	1.74
China	26.94	26.00	25.72	25.72	4.17	4.17	4.51	4.51	112.28	108.36	116.04	116.04	0.00	0.00	7.68	7.09
India	33.77	34.82	35.39	35.34	0.78	1.07	0.98	0.95	26.28	37.23	34.70	33.71	−0.99	−2.85	−3.52	−9.45
Brazil	14.51	12.78	12.97	12.97	2.17	2.24	2.17	2.21	31.43	28.66	28.20	28.70	0.50	1.77	0.04	0.14
Turkey	4.45	4.48	4.55	4.55	2.17	2.04	2.23	2.27	9.65	9.15	10.14	10.34	0.20	1.97	1.19	13.01
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.10	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.45	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Others	72.72	73.36	72.55	72.56	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.13	78.87	82.06	81.04	81.67	0.63	0.77	−0.39	−0.47

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	131.07	131.87	127.31	127.41	3.72	4.01	3.59	3.62	487.20	528.72	457.51	461.37	3.86	0.84	−67.35	−12.74
United States	27.86	29.20	25.49	25.49	6.82	8.25	6.32	6.32	189.89	240.85	161.15	161.15	0.00	0.00	−79.70	−33.09
Total Foreign	103.21	102.66	101.82	101.92	2.88	2.80	2.91	2.95	297.32	287.87	296.36	300.22	3.86	1.30	12.35	4.29
Major Exporters	7.20	7.34	7.30	7.50	2.41	3.16	3.27	3.59	17.33	23.20	23.90	26.90	3.00	12.55	3.70	15.95
Argentina	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50	4.42	4.16	4.20	4.20	10.60	10.20	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.94
South Africa	3.45	3.66	3.70	3.90	0.91	2.62	2.84	3.46	3.13	9.60	10.50	13.50	3.00	28.57	3.90	40.62
Thailand	1.35	1.23	1.10	1.10	2.67	2.76	2.64	2.64	3.60	3.40	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−14.71
Major Importers	21.50	22.53	21.63	21.61	4.06	3.26	3.43	3.43	87.21	73.39	74.24	74.22	−0.02	−0.03	0.83	1.13
Eastern Europe	6.66	7.64	6.95	6.95	5.10	2.58	2.73	2.73	33.97	19.73	18.95	18.95	0.00	0.00	−0.78	−3.93
Romania	2.58	3.34	3.00	3.00	4.08	1.80	2.33	2.33	10.50	6.01	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	16.41
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.20	2.00	2.00	5.48	3.02	3.00	3.00	11.50	6.65	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.65	−9.77
European Union	3.85	3.72	3.65	3.63	6.94	7.83	7.90	7.93	26.71	29.10	28.79	28.77	−0.02	−0.07	−0.33	−1.13
France	1.77	1.86	1.85	1.86	7.29	7.98	8.05	8.06	12.93	14.87	14.90	15.00	0.10	0.67	0.13	0.86
Italy	0.86	0.85	0.96	0.93	7.26	8.68	8.33	8.48	6.24	7.41	8.00	7.90	−0.10	−1.25	0.49	6.57
Mexico	7.70	8.10	8.10	8.10	1.88	1.91	1.98	1.98	14.50	15.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.23
FSU−12	2.98	2.77	2.64	2.64	3.27	2.62	3.20	3.20	9.76	7.25	8.45	8.45	0.00	0.00	1.19	16.43
Russia	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.70	2.69	2.64	3.14	3.14	1.97	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Ukraine	1.46	1.16	1.10	1.10	3.25	2.46	3.18	3.18	4.75	2.85	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.65	22.76
Other W. Europe	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	8.41	6.63	7.94	7.94	1.81	1.34	1.58	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.24	17.91
Others	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.67	4.89	4.92	4.92	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.42
Other Foreign	74.50	72.80	72.89	72.81	2.59	2.63	2.72	2.73	192.78	191.29	198.23	199.11	0.88	0.44	7.82	4.09
China	21.57	21.04	20.60	20.60	4.58	4.53	4.95	4.95	98.77	95.38	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00	6.62	6.94
Brazil	14.03	12.35	12.50	12.50	2.20	2.27	2.20	2.24	30.80	28.00	27.50	28.00	0.50	1.82	0.00	0.00
India	5.78	6.02	5.90	5.90	1.38	1.69	1.61	1.64	7.98	10.20	9.50	9.70	0.20	2.11	−0.50	−4.90
Canada	1.11	0.86	0.99	0.95	6.71	5.70	6.67	6.63	7.41	4.88	6.60	6.30	−0.30	−4.55	1.42	29.02
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.10	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.45	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Egypt	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.77	6.39	6.00	6.10	6.10	4.43	4.50	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.44
Zimbabwe	0.88	1.20	1.40	1.40	0.59	2.00	1.79	2.00	0.52	2.40	2.50	2.80	0.30	12.00	0.40	16.67
Others	24.05	24.25	24.58	24.54	1.37	1.47	1.43	1.44	32.98	35.57	35.28	35.46	0.18	0.51	−0.12	−0.32

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TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	75.99	72.65	74.05	73.87	2.22	2.28	2.23	2.25	169.08	165.36	165.44	166.00	0.56	0.34	0.64	0.39
United States	3.41	2.96	2.75	2.75	2.97	3.36	3.17	3.17	10.11	9.97	8.71	8.71	0.00	0.00	−1.26	−12.60
Total Foreign	72.59	69.69	71.30	71.12	2.19	2.23	2.20	2.21	158.97	155.39	156.73	157.28	0.56	0.36	1.90	1.22
European Union	12.03	11.43	10.32	10.14	4.28	3.78	4.11	4.22	51.53	43.15	42.42	42.85	0.43	1.01	−0.30	−0.69
Denmark	0.94	0.89	0.72	0.72	5.34	3.33	4.72	4.72	5.04	2.97	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.43	14.32
France	1.74	1.80	1.60	1.60	6.19	5.88	5.55	5.55	10.79	10.58	8.88	8.88	0.00	0.00	−1.70	−16.07
Germany	2.54	2.41	2.21	2.20	5.72	5.06	5.02	5.00	14.49	12.20	11.10	11.00	−0.10	−0.90	−1.20	−9.81
Italy	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.44	3.80	3.87	3.75	3.44	1.79	1.74	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−13.84
Spain	4.37	4.01	3.70	3.50	2.09	1.49	2.43	2.72	9.14	5.99	9.00	9.53	0.53	5.89	3.54	58.99
United Kingdom	1.39	1.31	1.18	1.18	5.54	5.61	5.30	5.30	7.70	7.35	6.25	6.25	0.00	0.00	−1.10	−14.97
FSU−12	27.44	25.98	28.87	28.87	1.40	1.97	1.68	1.68	38.43	51.21	48.60	48.60	0.00	0.00	−2.61	−5.09
Russia	15.28	14.53	15.46	15.46	1.45	1.86	1.60	1.60	22.17	27.00	24.70	24.70	0.00	0.00	−2.30	−8.52
Ukraine	3.19	3.45	4.05	4.05	2.52	2.93	3.10	3.10	8.05	10.11	12.58	12.58	0.00	0.00	2.47	24.43
Kazakhstan	6.61	5.72	6.97	6.97	0.47	1.49	0.79	0.79	3.09	8.51	5.49	5.49	0.00	0.00	−3.03	−35.55
Baltic States	1.21	1.24	0.99	0.99	2.56	1.45	2.03	2.03	3.09	1.80	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	10.59
Eastern Europe	4.05	3.67	3.63	3.66	3.67	3.02	2.94	2.92	14.83	11.11	10.68	10.68	0.00	0.00	−0.43	−3.87
Poland	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.44	2.35	2.75	2.75	4.26	2.82	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.48	17.06
Czechoslovakia	0.79	0.89	0.88	0.88	4.79	4.00	3.62	3.62	3.79	3.55	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−9.86
Romania	1.02	0.63	0.64	0.64	2.89	2.14	2.42	2.42	2.95	1.35	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.20	15.07
Canada	4.22	3.79	4.20	4.20	2.75	2.88	3.17	3.17	11.62	10.92	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	2.38	21.81
Other W. Europe	1.54	1.42	1.35	1.35	4.19	3.47	4.05	4.05	6.43	4.92	5.47	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.54	11.01
Sweden	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.39	4.21	2.92	4.49	4.49	1.94	1.26	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.49	38.78
Turkey	3.40	3.43	3.50	3.50	2.00	1.84	2.06	2.06	6.80	6.30	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.90	14.29
Australia	2.74	2.90	3.50	3.50	1.65	1.92	1.90	1.90	4.53	5.56	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	1.09	19.65
China	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.23	3.27	3.20	3.43	3.43	3.93	4.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.00
Morocco	2.36	2.23	1.50	1.50	1.38	0.48	0.68	0.68	3.25	1.08	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.64
India	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.90	1.70	1.79	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.70	1.70	1.51	−0.19	−11.18	−0.19	−11.18
Others	11.45	11.40	11.23	11.28	1.13	1.20	1.20	1.22	12.90	13.64	13.50	13.82	0.32	2.35	0.17	1.28

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TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.08	19.56	19.46	19.48	1.63	1.72	1.76	1.75	32.78	33.69	34.15	34.16	0.01	0.03	0.48	1.42
United States	1.95	1.82	1.54	1.54	1.82	2.35	1.95	1.95	3.53	4.28	2.99	2.99	0.00	0.00	−1.28	−30.01
Total Foreign	18.14	17.74	17.92	17.94	1.61	1.66	1.74	1.74	29.25	29.41	31.16	31.17	0.01	0.03	1.76	5.99
FSU−12	10.43	9.83	9.84	9.84	1.18	1.42	1.35	1.35	12.34	14.01	13.32	13.32	0.00	0.00	−0.69	−4.90
Russia	9.03	8.50	8.42	8.42	1.15	1.32	1.25	1.25	10.37	11.20	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	−0.70	−6.25
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.90	2.52	2.60	2.60	0.95	1.25	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.33
Belarus	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	2.11	2.22	2.22	2.22	0.76	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.22	0.17	0.20	0.20	2.39	1.26	1.88	1.88	0.52	0.22	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.16	73.61
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	3.07	3.06	3.06	1.97	1.96	2.30	2.30	5.31	6.03	7.05	7.05	0.00	0.00	1.02	16.93
Canada	0.84	1.24	1.35	1.35	2.13	2.28	2.67	2.67	1.79	2.82	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.78	27.52
Sweden	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.30	4.13	2.36	4.50	4.50	1.43	0.81	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.54	67.29
Australia	1.16	1.14	1.06	1.06	1.46	1.71	1.56	1.56	1.69	1.95	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−15.34
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.14	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	4.80	4.67	4.82	4.84	2.31	1.96	2.16	2.15	11.08	9.15	10.41	10.42	0.01	0.10	1.27	13.85
China	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
European Union	1.32	1.24	1.26	1.28	3.33	2.88	3.26	3.21	4.38	3.58	4.11	4.12	0.01	0.24	0.55	15.27
France	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.17	4.23	4.24	4.48	4.19	0.74	0.70	0.65	0.70	0.05	7.69	0.00	0.00
Germany	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	4.91	3.67	4.72	4.72	1.87	1.31	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.39	29.38
Italy	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.46	2.28	2.29	2.57	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.04	12.50	0.03	8.11
United Kingdom	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	5.24	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.76
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.20	1.37	1.37	2.43	1.86	1.98	1.98	2.92	2.22	2.71	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.48	21.74
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.89	3.00	3.24	3.24	0.35	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.84
Poland	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.70	2.73	1.84	2.14	2.14	1.87	1.23	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.27	22.05
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.13	1.92	1.80	1.77	1.77	0.25	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.14	155.56
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	3.37	3.20	3.64	3.64	1.16	1.06	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.14	13.42
Norway	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	4.20	2.39	3.75	3.75	0.54	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.13	41.51
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.87	1.93	1.93	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.97	0.97	1.16	1.06	1.03	1.03	−0.00	−0.00	−0.04	−3.30

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TABLE 8
Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	13.14	14.04	12.68	12.67	2.08	2.00	2.12	2.12	27.36	28.05	26.93	26.93	0.00	0.00	−1.12	−4.01
United States	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	1.55	1.85	1.71	1.71	0.25	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−13.49
Total Foreign	12.98	13.87	12.53	12.52	2.09	2.00	2.13	2.13	27.11	27.75	26.67	26.67	0.00	0.00	−1.08	−3.90
FSU−12	8.30	9.63	8.01	8.01	1.69	1.88	1.91	1.91	14.06	18.09	15.26	15.26	0.00	0.00	−2.83	−15.64
Russia	6.46	7.60	6.07	6.07	1.64	1.83	1.81	1.81	10.62	13.90	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	−2.90	−20.86
Ukraine	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.32	2.40	2.40	0.98	1.16	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.81
Belarus	0.78	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.51	2.78	2.78	2.78	1.96	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.27	0.36	0.39	0.39	2.32	2.01	1.77	1.77	0.62	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−3.09
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.16	1.87	1.92	1.88	1.88	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	13.21
Other Foreign	4.23	3.75	3.97	3.96	2.86	2.32	2.62	2.63	12.09	8.68	10.41	10.41	0.00	0.00	1.73	19.98
Eastern Europe	2.62	2.27	2.46	2.46	2.60	1.98	2.26	2.26	6.80	4.51	5.56	5.56	0.00	0.00	1.05	23.25
Hungary	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.38	2.00	1.57	1.57	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−21.43
Poland	2.29	2.03	2.20	2.20	2.58	1.96	2.27	2.27	5.90	3.98	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	25.60
Czechoslovakia	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.81	2.90	3.00	3.00	0.48	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	17.65
European Union	1.18	1.06	1.08	1.07	3.74	3.19	3.64	3.67	4.40	3.38	3.92	3.92	0.00	0.00	0.55	16.16
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	4.94	3.50	4.25	4.25	0.40	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.03	10.39
France	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.50	3.94	3.80	3.80	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.32
Germany	0.71	0.62	0.66	0.66	4.68	3.94	4.39	4.39	3.32	2.42	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.48	19.74
Spain	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	1.23	1.24	1.67	1.75	0.24	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.07	30.43
Other W. Europe	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.15	4.00	3.91	4.22	4.22	0.57	0.47	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.15	33.33
Austria	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.12	4.03	4.14	4.14	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.32
Sweden	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	3.93	4.12	4.80	4.80	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.10	76.47
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.39	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.17
Others	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−5.62

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	38.01	39.76	38.56	38.54	1.36	1.60	1.42	1.42	51.60	63.74	54.65	54.63	−0.02	−0.03	−9.11	−14.29
United States	3.99	4.92	3.84	3.84	3.72	4.57	3.76	3.76	14.86	22.46	14.42	14.42	0.00	0.00	−8.03	−35.76
Total Foreign	34.01	34.84	34.72	34.70	1.08	1.18	1.16	1.16	36.74	41.29	40.23	40.21	−0.02	−0.04	−1.08	−2.61
India	12.59	13.11	13.30	13.30	0.67	0.99	0.94	0.94	8.40	12.96	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−0.46	−3.55
China	1.39	1.30	1.34	1.34	3.55	3.65	3.73	3.73	4.93	4.74	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	5.49
Mexico	0.82	0.70	0.60	0.60	3.17	2.71	3.17	3.17	2.60	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	4.40	4.80	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	3.50	3.80	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−2.63
Sudan	4.20	4.50	4.35	4.35	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.80	3.36	4.05	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	−0.55	−13.58
Argentina	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.70	3.84	4.00	3.57	3.57	2.77	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−16.67
Australia	0.57	0.43	0.60	0.55	2.54	1.09	1.67	1.36	1.44	0.47	1.00	0.75	−0.25	−25.00	0.28	58.90
Ethiopia	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.72
Colombia	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.00
Venezuela	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.13	2.18	2.20	1.88	1.88	0.58	0.53	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−52.65
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.73	4.77	4.77	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.55	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.53	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Niger	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.73	2.52	2.07	2.89	0.10	0.43	0.29	0.50	0.21	72.41	0.07	16.82
Thailand	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.20	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	20.00
Others	21.28	21.59	21.27	21.25	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.30	28.19	28.18	27.55	27.53	−0.02	−0.06	−0.65	−2.30

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TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.74	145.17	143.96	143.86	3.53	3.58	3.57	3.58	348.28	351.32	346.69	347.50	0.81	0.23	−3.82	−1.09
United States	1.12	1.27	1.15	1.15	6.36	6.43	6.18	6.18	5.04	5.70	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	−0.75	−13.10
Total Foreign	144.62	143.90	142.81	142.71	3.51	3.55	3.55	3.56	343.24	345.61	341.73	342.54	0.81	0.24	−3.07	−0.89
Major Exporters	15.67	16.23	17.07	17.07	2.43	2.34	2.26	2.29	24.13	24.04	24.28	24.65	0.37	1.52	0.61	2.53
Thailand	9.05	9.40	9.60	9.60	2.25	2.12	1.93	1.93	13.46	13.15	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−7.25
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.26	5.26	2.83	2.76	2.79	2.79	7.42	7.77	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.73	9.37
Pakistan	2.10	1.97	2.21	2.21	2.32	2.37	2.43	2.71	3.24	3.12	3.58	3.95	0.37	10.34	0.83	26.77
Major Importers	13.70	14.35	14.74	14.74	4.19	4.17	4.05	4.06	38.36	40.00	39.90	39.92	0.02	0.06	−0.08	−0.19
Indonesia	10.28	10.87	11.25	11.25	4.35	4.35	4.28	4.28	29.04	30.75	31.33	31.33	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.90
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.14	6.14	6.27	5.63	5.63	5.39	5.33	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.63	−11.84
European Union	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	6.01	5.69	5.76	1.49	1.39	1.26	1.28	0.02	1.74	−0.11	−7.90
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.46	3.46	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.04	7.41
Other Foreign	114.57	112.67	110.33	110.22	3.60	3.67	3.70	3.71	279.95	280.80	276.72	277.15	0.42	0.15	−3.66	−1.30
China	32.59	32.09	30.20	30.20	5.64	5.80	6.03	6.03	128.67	130.35	127.40	127.40	0.00	0.00	−2.95	−2.27
India	42.31	41.40	41.20	41.20	2.61	2.63	2.68	2.69	73.66	72.61	73.50	74.00	0.50	0.68	1.39	1.91
Bangladesh	10.24	10.12	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.67	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	6.52	6.53	6.40	6.40	3.36	3.30	3.41	3.41	14.48	14.21	14.39	14.39	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.25
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.13	2.14	5.86	6.28	4.51	4.58	8.74	9.62	7.00	7.13	0.13	1.84	−2.49	−25.90
Brazil	4.61	4.38	4.20	4.20	2.19	2.26	2.31	2.31	6.87	6.73	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−1.98
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.20	2.78	2.94	2.88	2.88	5.94	6.18	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−2.96
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.36	5.19	5.34	5.50	1.67	1.50	1.56	1.64	0.08	5.13	0.14	9.48
FSU−12	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	3.33	3.23	3.24	3.24	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	2.89	2.85	2.96	2.96	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.83
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	8.81	7.65	8.85	8.85	0.70	0.59	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.15	25.00
Others	11.81	11.67	11.84	11.73	2.77	2.79	2.84	2.83	19.69	19.70	20.23	19.94	−0.29	−1.42	0.24	1.23

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TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	223.55	226.76	223.74	223.74	-0.01	-0.00	-3.03	-1.33
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.23	158.36	166.03	166.02	-0.01	-0.00	7.67	4.84
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.73	4.73	4.66	4.66	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-1.52
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.41	4.00	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.09	0.37	9.19
Major Oilseeds 2/	147.07	145.72	141.06	149.58	1.46	1.50	1.52	1.44	215.40	218.04	214.73	214.72	-0.01	-0.01	-3.32	-1.52
United States 2/	30.69	29.63	29.77	29.77	2.10	2.31	1.94	1.94	64.32	68.41	57.71	57.71	0.00	0.00	-10.69	-15.63
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	116.39	116.09	111.29	119.81	1.30	1.29	1.41	1.31	151.09	149.63	157.01	157.00	-0.01	-0.01	7.37	4.93
China	23.32	23.82	24.10	24.10	1.47	1.38	1.48	1.47	34.21	32.75	35.71	35.45	-0.26	-0.73	2.70	8.26
Brazil	11.75	11.91	12.78	12.78	1.76	1.95	1.94	1.98	20.66	23.18	24.75	25.35	0.60	2.42	2.17	9.34
India	28.22	27.90	29.17	29.17	0.73	0.81	0.81	0.80	20.64	22.68	23.65	23.44	-0.21	-0.89	0.76	3.33
Argentina	8.37	7.64	8.22	8.22	1.90	1.92	1.97	1.97	15.86	14.65	16.22	16.22	0.00	0.00	1.57	10.69
FSU-12	8.74	9.02	8.92	8.92	1.28	1.14	1.16	1.15	11.21	10.32	10.31	10.29	-0.02	-0.19	-0.03	-0.31
Russia	3.51	3.73	3.68	3.68	1.06	1.00	0.95	0.95	3.72	3.74	3.48	3.48	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-7.00
Ukraine	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.51	1.35	1.33	1.33	2.66	2.42	2.38	2.38	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-1.98
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.53	1.53	2.68	2.38	2.51	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.13	5.47
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.23
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.86	4.86	1.52	1.47	1.51	1.51	5.82	5.20	7.33	7.33	0.00	0.00	2.13	41.07
European Union	5.70	5.74	5.68	5.71	2.29	2.15	1.92	1.91	13.06	12.31	10.89	10.92	0.03	0.24	-1.39	-11.31
France	1.87	1.71	1.45	1.45	2.66	2.33	2.36	2.36	4.99	3.99	3.41	3.41	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-14.55
Italy	0.56	0.50	0.30	0.29	3.00	3.30	2.93	3.14	1.68	1.64	0.89	0.92	0.03	2.92	-0.73	-44.28
Germany	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.11	2.62	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.79	3.04	3.11	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.07	2.17
Spain	1.17	1.47	1.83	1.83	0.91	1.03	0.74	0.74	1.06	1.51	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-10.66
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.37	0.41	2.96	2.73	2.83	2.59	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-7.83
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94
Pakistan	3.30	3.31	3.19	3.19	1.44	1.05	0.99	0.95	4.77	3.49	3.15	3.04	-0.11	-3.46	-0.45	-12.87
Eastern Europe	2.32	2.69	2.55	2.33	1.91	1.53	1.44	1.58	4.43	4.11	3.67	3.68	0.02	0.41	-0.43	-10.46
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-8.97
Romania	0.59	0.78	0.94	0.67	1.35	1.15	0.83	1.18	0.80	0.90	0.78	0.79	0.01	1.68	-0.11	-12.43
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.42	2.01	1.74	1.76	1.76	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-13.08
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.33	1.33	1.37	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.69	2.02	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-4.01
Philippines	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
Paraguay	1.42	1.29	1.51	1.51	1.12	1.56	1.45	1.45	1.60	2.01	2.19	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.18	8.94
Mexico	0.68	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.66	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.13	0.77	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-10.77
Others	15.44	15.22	15.21	15.01	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.92	13.51	13.51	13.82	13.76	-0.05	-0.39	0.25	1.87

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

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TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.79	56.56	60.21	60.17	1.96	2.06	1.88	1.89	107.13	116.72	113.07	113.61	0.54	0.48	−3.11	−2.66
United States	23.48	23.55	22.84	22.84	2.30	2.53	2.15	2.15	54.07	59.55	49.22	49.22	0.00	0.00	−10.32	−17.34
Total Foreign	31.32	33.01	37.36	37.32	1.69	1.73	1.71	1.73	53.06	57.17	63.85	64.39	0.54	0.84	7.21	12.62
Major Exporters	15.40	16.48	18.00	18.00	3.27	2.13	2.10	2.13	31.75	35.05	37.80	38.40	0.60	1.59	3.35	9.56
Brazil	9.70	10.60	11.55	11.55	1.99	2.10	2.06	2.11	19.30	22.30	23.80	24.40	0.60	2.52	2.10	9.42
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.40	5.40	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	1.20	10.91
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.79	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.75	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.86
Other Foreign	15.92	16.53	19.36	19.32	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.34	21.31	22.12	26.05	25.99	−0.06	−0.23	3.86	17.47
China	7.05	7.22	9.29	9.29	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.40	9.71	10.30	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	26.21
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.72	0.72	2.44	2.48	2.57	2.57	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.46	33.38
Eastern Europe	0.22	0.30	0.19	0.20	1.97	1.06	1.34	1.26	0.43	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.78	−0.06	−19.12
European Union	0.49	0.43	0.24	0.23	3.09	3.39	3.07	3.42	1.50	1.47	0.73	0.78	0.05	6.82	−0.68	−46.59
India	3.19	3.63	4.40	4.40	0.78	0.86	1.02	1.02	2.49	3.11	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	1.39	44.88
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.49
FSU−12	0.81	0.79	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.81	0.94	0.94	0.81	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.07	10.41
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.78	0.89	0.89	0.62	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.91
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	1.32	0.78	1.25	1.25	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.58
Mexico	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.28	2.11	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−10.55
Thailand	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	1.37	1.28	1.16	1.16	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−8.05
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.09	1.40	1.71	1.71	1.16	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.10	−0.09	−46.28	−0.09	−46.28
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.64
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.54	1.68	1.60	1.60	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.09
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.73	0.72	0.79	0.77	1.35	1.41	1.42	1.42	0.99	1.01	1.12	1.09	−0.03	−2.32	0.08	7.89

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	34.76	32.52	31.48	31.50	1.05	0.97	0.96	0.94	36.60	31.53	30.25	29.72	−0.52	−1.73	−1.81	−5.74
United States	5.25	4.51	5.18	5.18	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.10	6.28	5.65	5.69	5.69	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.65
Total Foreign	29.51	28.01	26.30	26.32	1.03	0.92	0.93	0.91	30.32	25.88	24.56	24.03	−0.52	−2.13	−1.85	−7.13
China	6.54	6.84	5.46	5.46	1.48	1.12	1.22	1.17	9.66	7.66	6.66	6.40	−0.26	−3.90	−1.26	−16.45
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	1.47	1.27	1.37	1.37	4.44	3.68	3.90	3.88	−0.02	−0.51	0.20	5.30
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.53	1.53	2.68	2.37	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.13	5.49
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.23
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	1.54	1.09	1.00	0.96	4.36	3.08	2.72	2.61	−0.11	−4.01	−0.47	−15.26
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	0.52	0.62	0.59	0.57	4.00	4.67	4.45	4.24	−0.21	−4.72	−0.43	−9.15
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.13	1.13	0.61	0.60	0.70	0.70	1.19	0.73	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.06	8.22
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	1.47	1.40	1.46	1.46	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−9.09
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.23	1.13	1.13	0.72	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.90	−0.01	−0.99	−0.06	−6.67
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	2.57	2.02	1.51	1.51	0.72	0.53	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−24.24
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	1.24	1.50	1.70	1.70	0.44	0.54	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.09	17.76
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.43	0.28	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.14	51.27
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	0.53	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.26	0.22	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.13	59.09
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.34	1.57	1.57	1.54	1.54	0.36	0.43	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.09	20.55
Syria	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.20	2.14	1.70	1.86	2.24	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.44	0.08	21.11	0.08	21.11
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.03	1.18	1.79	1.77	1.77	0.29	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−26.67
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.01	1.02	0.76	0.76	0.28	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−28.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	0.99	1.20	1.20	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	21.33
Others	2.84	2.82	2.59	2.60	0.55	0.54	0.51	0.51	1.57	1.51	1.32	1.33	0.01	0.68	−0.18	−11.84

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TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.69	19.35	19.84	19.71	1.13	1.20	1.18	1.19	22.24	23.17	23.48	23.46	−0.02	−0.07	0.29	1.24
United States	0.82	0.68	0.66	0.66	2.74	2.87	2.28	2.28	2.24	1.94	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	−0.43	−22.34
Total Foreign	18.88	18.68	19.18	19.04	1.06	1.14	1.15	1.15	20.01	21.23	21.97	21.95	−0.02	−0.07	0.72	3.40
India	8.67	8.35	8.55	8.55	0.82	1.06	0.87	0.87	7.10	8.85	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	−1.45	−16.42
China	2.88	2.98	3.34	3.34	2.19	2.00	2.40	2.40	6.30	5.95	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	34.39
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06
Senegal	0.87	0.93	0.78	0.78	0.86	0.63	0.81	0.81	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	7.94
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.24
Argentina	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.57	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.48	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.09
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20	1.08	0.98	0.98	1.36	0.21	0.30	0.30	0.27	−0.02	−8.14	−0.02	−8.14
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.56	1.05	1.07	1.64	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.03	16.13	0.01	4.65
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.87	1.86	1.88	1.88	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.84	1.53	1.56	1.59	1.57	−0.02	−1.07	0.01	0.71

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TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.14	17.64	18.35	18.08	1.26	1.20	1.14	1.16	21.56	21.25	20.91	20.91	−0.00	−0.01	−0.34	−1.61
United States	1.08	0.84	1.01	1.01	1.51	1.41	1.16	1.16	1.64	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.25
Total Foreign	16.05	16.80	17.33	17.06	1.24	1.19	1.14	1.16	19.92	20.07	19.73	19.73	−0.00	−0.01	−0.34	−1.69
FSU−12	4.51	4.99	5.00	5.00	1.25	1.14	1.08	1.08	5.64	5.69	5.41	5.41	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−4.87
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.90	2.90	1.12	1.06	0.97	0.97	2.90	3.07	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	−0.27	−8.88
Ukraine	1.60	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.53	1.39	1.34	1.34	2.45	2.28	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−3.38
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.20	2.20	1.36	1.35	1.50	1.50	3.80	3.10	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.20	6.45
European Union	2.40	2.63	2.92	2.93	1.68	1.54	1.23	1.22	4.04	4.06	3.59	3.57	−0.02	−0.42	−0.48	−11.88
France	1.07	0.99	0.82	0.82	2.40	2.14	2.06	2.06	2.57	2.11	1.69	1.69	0.00	0.00	−0.42	−19.91
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.80	1.80	0.84	1.00	0.72	0.72	0.90	1.36	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−4.41
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.35	2.35	2.18	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.26	−0.02	−5.56	−0.02	−7.27
Eastern Europe	1.37	1.76	1.81	1.58	1.72	1.47	1.24	1.43	2.35	2.59	2.24	2.25	0.01	0.58	−0.33	−12.80
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.38	2.05	1.77	1.81	1.81	0.80	0.76	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.05
Romania	0.48	0.62	0.86	0.59	1.28	1.26	0.80	1.18	0.61	0.77	0.68	0.70	0.01	1.90	−0.08	−10.08
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	2.00	2.00	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.50
Bulgaria	0.27	0.48	0.33	0.36	1.61	1.21	1.15	1.04	0.43	0.58	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−34.60
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−13.04
China	0.75	0.81	0.71	0.71	1.47	1.46	1.77	1.77	1.10	1.18	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.93
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	2.11	2.09	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.65	1.19	1.19	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.32	26.58
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.91	0.89	1.10	0.17	0.36	0.40	0.42	0.02	5.00	0.06	15.38
Australia	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.14	1.06	0.64	0.92	0.92	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.09	242.11
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−6.25
Others	0.85	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.89	0.84	0.79	0.78	0.83	0.81	−0.02	−2.41	0.02	3.06

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TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.69	19.65	20.11	20.14	1.35	1.29	1.34	1.34	27.87	25.36	27.02	27.01	−0.01	−0.04	1.65	6.51
United States	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.42	1.55	1.51	1.51	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	38.82
Total Foreign	20.62	19.59	20.03	20.06	1.35	1.29	1.34	1.34	27.78	25.28	26.90	26.89	−0.01	−0.04	1.62	6.41
India	6.55	6.31	6.42	6.42	0.89	0.77	0.90	0.90	5.86	4.87	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.93	19.05
China	6.10	5.98	5.30	5.30	1.22	1.28	1.28	1.28	7.44	7.65	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	−0.85	−11.15
Canada	3.14	2.90	4.06	4.06	1.34	1.27	1.33	1.33	4.22	3.69	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00	1.71	46.38
European Union	2.51	2.32	2.16	2.19	2.80	2.70	2.79	2.74	7.03	6.25	6.02	6.01	−0.01	−0.15	−0.24	−3.89
France	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.57	3.07	2.64	2.80	2.80	2.27	1.81	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	−0.21	−11.82
Germany	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.02	2.61	2.79	2.80	2.80	2.62	2.81	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.64
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.37	0.41	2.96	2.73	2.83	2.59	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−7.83
Denmark	0.28	0.17	0.16	0.16	2.59	2.37	2.64	2.64	0.73	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.03	6.16
Eastern Europe	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.54	2.26	1.97	2.17	2.17	1.64	1.20	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−3.17
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.97
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	12.00
FSU−12	0.41	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.98
Russia	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.74	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−20.73
Sweden	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.74	1.94	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	21.46
Pakistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.41
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.72	1.80	1.81	1.81	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	6.72
Others	0.32	0.26	0.34	0.34	1.44	1.73	1.59	1.58	0.46	0.45	0.54	0.54	−0.00	−0.19	0.09	19.29

March 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.73	4.73	4.66	4.66	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−1.52
Philippines	1.93	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−5.13
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−2.70
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	4.00	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.09	0.37	9.19
Malaysia	1.81	2.14	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.14	6.69
Indonesia	0.66	0.86	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.16	19.19
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.00	6.56	0.01	12.07
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.49	12.95	13.83	13.85	0.02	0.14	0.90	6.95
Malaysia	6.22	7.13	7.60	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.47	6.67
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.02	6.90	0.02	5.80
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06

March 1994 Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	1991/92	1992/93	Feb.	Mar.	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	34.80	32.81	31.47	31.51	601	549	548	537	95.99	82.77	79.16	77.70	−1.45	−1.83	−5.06	−6.12
United States	5.25	4.51	5.18	5.18	731	783	681	681	17.61	16.22	16.18	16.18	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−0.26
Total Foreign	29.56	28.30	26.29	26.33	577	512	522	509	78.38	66.55	62.98	61.53	−1.45	−2.30	−5.02	−7.55
Major Exporters	18.07	17.28	15.54	15.54	743	620	652	638	61.64	49.22	46.58	45.55	−1.02	−2.20	−3.67	−7.45
China	6.54	6.84	5.46	5.46	869	659	718	690	26.10	20.70	18.00	17.30	−0.70	−3.89	−3.40	−16.43
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	768	543	500	480	10.00	7.07	6.25	6.00	−0.25	−4.00	−1.07	−15.17
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	395	480	480	0.39	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.06	21.38
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	937	901	943	943	2.58	2.64	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−8.92
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	814	701	753	749	11.25	9.30	9.80	9.75	−0.05	−0.51	0.45	4.84
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	842	842	6.79	6.00	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.00
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	710	684	719	719	1.97	1.79	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.06	3.35
Other	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.64	790	505	558	541	2.49	1.51	1.65	1.60	−0.05	−3.03	0.09	5.96
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	814	988	1089	1089	1.34	1.62	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	14.20
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.14	1.14	438	438	457	452	2.47	2.50	2.39	2.37	−0.02	−1.00	−0.13	−5.25
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.34	2.32	2.32	494	477	522	522	7.52	5.12	5.55	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.43	8.42
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	431	431	479	479	1.15	0.64	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	71.07
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	1780	1424	1068	1068	2.31	1.71	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.41	−24.11
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.13	1.13	381	310	405	405	3.45	2.11	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−0.62
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	281	534	544	544	0.62	0.65	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.40	61.54
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.41	831	837	880	880	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−0.90
Other Foreign	11.04	10.59	10.34	10.38	297	322	311	300	15.06	15.66	14.75	14.32	−0.43	−2.89	−1.34	−8.54
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	316	305	290	9.43	10.93	10.50	10.00	−0.50	−4.76	−0.93	−8.52
Others	3.35	3.06	2.84	2.88	366	336	326	327	5.63	4.73	4.25	4.32	0.07	1.72	−0.41	−8.60

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TABLE 19

The table below presents a 12–year record of the difference between the March projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the March projection and the final estimate have averaged 3.3 million tons (0.7 percent) and ranged from –8.0 to 6.9 million tons. The March projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1992/93 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.7	3.3	–8.0	6.9	8	4
U.S.	0.1	0.0	–0.1	0.1	5	2
Foreign	0.8	3.3	–8.0	6.9	8	4
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.7	5.4	–10.9	4.1	8	4
U.S.	0.1	0.2	–0.2	1.3	8	1
Foreign	1.0	5.5	–10.9	4.2	8	4
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.2	3.7	–10.0	2.3	9	3
U.S.	1.2	0.1	–0.2	0.1	5	1
Foreign	1.2	3.7	–9.9	2.3	9	3
SOYBEANS						
World	1.4	1.4	–2.2	1.5	6	6
U.S.	1.0	0.5	–1.1	1.8	5	5
Foreign	2.4	1.1	–2.2	1.6	8	4
		---Million 480–lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	1.0	0.8	–2.9	3.0	5	6
U.S.	0.7	0.1	–0.1	0.3	3	8
Foreign	1.2	0.8	–3.2	2.9	5	6
UNITED STATES		*-------Million bushels-------*				
CORN	0.1	4	–8	38	1	1
SORGHUM	0.1	1	0	4	0	2
BARLEY	0.5	2	–3	11	7	1
OATS	0.1	0	–2	0	3	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 12 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

March 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

MARCH 10, 1994

1 - UNITED STATES

Bitter Arctic air produced record-setting temperatures from the Great Plains through the Great Lakes region. Fruit bud damage was extensive in western Michigan, with some loss of peach trees likely. Winter vegetable and citrus areas in the southern States escaped freeze damage, but dryness was a concern for the southern Plains wheat. Snow pack continues well below normal throughout the west.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Despite dry weather since mid-February, adequate soil moisture favored most summer crops in Argentina. However, more rain is needed for late-planted soybeans. In southern Brazil, recent drier weather, after excessive February rains, favored filling to mature soybeans.

3 - EUROPE

Ample moisture fell in the west from the United Kingdom across France to western Spain, with early winter grain growth in the south. Below-normal February precipitation was of little concern for dormant winter crops in the northeast, but continued a drying trend in Romania and Bulgaria. Bitter cold with a shallow protective snow cover in mid-February over eastern Europe was followed by unseasonably warm weather in early March.

4 - FSU

Unseasonably cold, dry weather covered winter grain areas in February. Bitter cold in mid-February likely caused localized winterkill in Ukraine and North Caucasus, Russia where snow cover was limited. Recent moisture favored winter wheat in the south.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Winter grains were in the vegetative stage. Near- to above-normal precipitation in February favored crop growth. Although recent showers continued to benefit crops in Morocco, areas in Algeria and Tunisia were mostly dry.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

Plentiful February rainfall, while causing some local flooding, maintained adequate to abundant moisture for corn reproduction. However, drier weather persisted in primary sugarcane areas.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Timely February showers benefited reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds in Pakistan and India.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

In China, mild weather prompted winter wheat to start breaking dormancy across the southern wheat belt as recent rains increased soil moisture.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Unseasonably hot weather raised concern for Thailand's newly planted second-crop rice, although rain in eastern areas boosted reservoir levels. Frequent showers throughout Java maintained moisture reserves for rice, but rainfall was sporadic in Malaysia's oil palm and rice areas.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Near to above normal February rain stabilized eastern summer crop yield potential. However, recent heavy rains threaten to lower cotton quality across portions of Queensland.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

BRAZIL: PLENTIFUL MOISTURE CONTINUES

Soil moisture was near optimal across southern Brazil during January 1994, benefiting reproductive corn and soybeans. Rainfall during February 1 - 26 was moderate-to-heavy (30-150 millimeters per week) in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana, and southern Mato Grosso do Sul. This moisture was favorable for soybeans, except in Rio Grande do Sul where persistent wetness caused some local flooding and possibly reduced soyoil content. Precipitation was lighter across these states during February 27 through March 10 with several consecutive days of dryness, again favoring filling soybeans. In Mato Grosso and Goias, during January and early February, precipitation was light but of sufficient amounts (10 - 50 millimeters) to benefit reproductive-to-filling soybeans. During February 13 through March 10, precipitation was widespread and moderate-to-heavy (25 - 60 millimeters per week, with local amounts exceeding 100 millimeters). This benefited late filling soybeans, but by March 10 significantly slowed harvesting. Heavy rainfall (60 - 140 millimeters per week) in Minas Gerais during February 27 through March 10 provided favorable moisture for coffee and ended a period of oppressive heat.

SOUTH AFRICA: WIDESPREAD HEAVY RAINFALL CONTINUES

Moderate-to-heavy rain fell across the Republic of South Africa's summer-grain growing regions during January 10 through February 12, 1994, maintaining adequate-to-surplus topsoil moisture for reproductive-to-filling corn. Rainfall amounts were mostly 25 - 50 millimeters per week during this period, occasionally exceeding 100 millimeters. This was of particular benefit across the western corn- growing area, which was slightly dry in December 1993. Moderate-to-heavy showers (20 - 50 millimeters and locally more) continued across the western and central corn areas during February 13 - 19, raising some concern for crop quality due to excessive moisture. However, during February 20 through March 10 precipitation became more seasonal (10 - 25 millimeters per week). In the southern corn area, heavier precipitation (25 - 64 millimeters per week) continued during February 20 through March 10 and benefited filling summer crops. This rain also fell across Natal, benefiting sugarcane which was being hurt by dryness during much of this season. Temperatures across South Africa for this growing season, through March 10, continued to be 1-3 degrees Celsius below normal.

AUSTRALIA: RAIN PROVIDES SOME RELIEF TO SUMMER CROPS

Sorghum and cotton in eastern Australia suffered this crop year from mostly dry growing conditions. During the week of January 30 through February 5, remnants of tropical cyclone Sadie brought widespread moderate-to-heavy showers (60 - 180 millimeters) to most of this region, benefiting reproductive sorghum and vegetative cotton. During February 6 - 12, light-to-moderate showers (5 - 25 millimeters, with isolated amounts near 200 millimeters) fell across eastern Australia, benefiting sugarcane and vegetative-to-reproductive sorghum and cotton. Scattered showers (10 - 40 millimeters) again fell across the eastern crop areas during the week of February 13 - 19, benefiting later-planted summer crops. A majority of summer crops in this area are typically planted early, and received little benefit from this rain. Heavy rain (exceeding 100 millimeters per week) fell during February 20 through March 10 across northeast Queensland, providing favorable moisture for sugarcane. Lighter amounts reached the summer crop areas of Queensland but had little positive benefit on all but the latest-planted cotton and sorghum. Extremely heavy rainfall (100 - 230 millimeters) soaked northern portions of the Queensland cotton growing areas, lowering cotton quality and possibly causing crop damage.

THAILAND: HIGH TEMPERATURES AND LOW RESERVOIRS CAUSE CONCERN

Thailand was seasonably dry during January, which normally would pose little problems for secondary rice and early-planted new crops. However, due to a second consecutive poor monsoon, reservoirs used for irrigation are lower than the low levels seen in February of 1993. During much of January and February 1994, temperatures were warmer than normal, increasing evaporative losses and raising concerns over the low reservoir levels. Unseasonable showers (10 - 52 millimeters) boosted irrigation reserves in Thailand's eastern rice areas during the week of February 6 - 12 and even heavier rain (25 - 88 millimeters) fell during the following week. Seasonably dry conditions returned during the February 20 through March 10.

The poor 1993 monsoon also has reduced prospects for 1993/94 marketing year sugarcane production in Thailand. The U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok reports that Thai sugar cane production will increase only marginally despite an increase in area. The attache reported that "reduced yields are mainly attributable to a short rainy season and poor rainfall distribution. In addition, the late arrival of monsoon rains caused many farmers to delay planting sugarcane for about one month in most areas in the lower north. As a consequence, some of the cane being supplied to mills has not had a chance to fully mature."

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BRAZIL: COFFEE FORECAST FOR 1994/95 REVISED DOWNWARD

Brazil's 1994/95 coffee production is forecast at 23.5 million (60-kilogram) bags, down 4 percent or 1.0 million bags from the preliminary forecast made in December 1993 (WAP 12-93) and 18 percent below the 1993/94 harvest of 28.5 million bags, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. The revised forecast for the 1994/95 season was based primarily on field travel in Brazil's major coffee producing states from January 18 through February 4, 1994.

Field travel which coincided with the end of the coffee tree flowering and cherry setting season for the 1994/95 crop, afforded on-site observation of the trees' vegetative growth and load of coffee cherries since the first field survey conducted October 18 through November 4, 1993.

Most coffee trees in the state of Parana are in the off-year of their production cycle. Poor plantation management has resulted in leaf rust infestations and a reduction in cherry settings. No new plantings of coffee seedlings were observed.

Coffee trees in eastern and central Sao Paulo continue to present good vegetative growth. The two bloom periods resulted in an above-average cherry set. The condition of the coffee trees reflects adequate management with only rare infestations of leaf rust and coffee borer noted. However, coffee trees in the western and northern areas are in a poor vegetative condition, have been poorly managed, and will probably yield only a minimal crop. In the eastern part of the state, some small-scale planting of coffee seedlings was observed.

Substantial new plantings of coffee seedlings were observed in all areas visited in Minas Gerais. In central Minas Gerais, coffee trees were adversely affected by several long, dry spells during the winter season. Production losses due to insufficient soil moisture are forecast at nearly 1.5 million bags. In contrast, coffee trees in western and southwestern Minas Gerais have benefited from favorable weather--which was partly responsible for the excellent flowering and cherry set in this region--and good management practices. A good crop in western and southwestern Minas Gerais will likely offset the losses forecast in the central area. Reports from southeast Minas Gerais indicate adequate rainfall during the pre-flowering months (August through October) led to good flowering and a satisfactory cherry set. Observations indicate that, overall, the trees in southeast Minas Gerais are in excellent condition.

In Espirito Santo, several long, dry spells between June and October 1993 have had an adverse affect on the flowering potential of the upcoming crop. This was particularly noted in areas planted to the robusta coffee.

BRAZIL: COFFEE PRODUCTION BY STATE
(Million 60-kilogram bags)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/	
				Dec.	Mar.
Minas Gerais	13.5	9.0	13.0	10.5	11.0
Sao Paulo	4.0	5.5	5.5	4.5	3.7
Espirito Santo	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.0
Parana	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.8
Other	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
Total	28.5	24.0	28.5	24.5	23.5

1/ Forecast.

BRAZIL: APPLE PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN IN 1993/94

The Brazilian Association of Apple Growers has forecast the 1993/94 apple crop (harvested in early-1994) at 400,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. This is approximately 20 percent less than Brazil produced in 1992/93 and demonstrates the impact the alternate bearing tendency has on output when it follows a large crop like the one Brazil harvested in 1992/93. Additionally, many growers have adopted cultural practices that improve apple appearance and quality in order to meet international requirements, at the expense of higher yields.

CHINA: 1993 LIVESTOCK RESULTS REPORTED BY STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU

China's State Statistical Bureau recently released is preliminary figures for 1993 output by the livestock, poultry, and dairy sectors. The table below summarizes dairy and poultry production figures. Data for animal numbers and red meat production are contained in the red meat article of this issue.

	Units	1991	1992	1993
Meat	(Millon tons)	3.95	4.54	5.16
Eggs	(Billion eggs)	185.00	203.98	220.20
Milk	(Million tons)	5.03	5.10	4.98

EL SALVADOR: 1993/94 COFFEE ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

El Salvador's 1993/94 coffee crop estimate has been revised to 2.2 million (60-kilogram) bags, down 12 percent from the preliminary forecast of 2.5 million and 24 percent below the 1992/93 crop of 2.9 million bags, according to the U.S. agricultural attache based in Guatemala City. The reduction in the estimate was due to several factors such as cutbacks in crop maintenance, lower fertilizer use, and a larger-than-expected drop in yield in this off-year of the alternate bearing cycle.

NEW ZEALAND: APPLE CROP DAMAGED BY SEVERE HAIL STORM

The New Zealand apple crop has been significantly reduced by a recent hail storm in the major producing region of Hawkes Bay, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Wellington. Preliminary assessments indicate that the hail damage could have destroyed up to half of the Bay's export apple crop, which was previously forecast at around 252,000 tons. This region normally produces about 50 percent of New Zealand's total crop. A more accurate assessment of the damage will be released when grower surveys are completed. Growers may be able to pick some of the damaged fruit for processing into juice, but the majority will be left on the trees to avoid the expense of harvesting.

WORLD: 1993/94 CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

The revised estimate for 1993/94 world centrifugal sugar production is 111.9 million tons (raw value), one-half million tons below the November 1993 forecast (WAP 11-93) of 112.4, but slightly above the 1992/93 revised total of 111.8 million. Major reductions in the 1993/94 estimates since the November 1 forecasts include: India, down 600,000 tons to 12.7 million; the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States), down 155,000 tons to 7.2 million; Cuba, down 200,000 tons to 4.3 million; and Thailand, down 500,000 tons to 3.7 million. Partially offsetting these reductions are higher estimates for the European Union, up 333,000 tons to 17.1 million; Australia, up 170,000 tons to 4.4 million; Poland up 200,000 tons to 2.1 million; Brazil and Pakistan up 100,000 tons to 9.9 million and 3.0 million, respectively.

MEXICO: AVOCADO PRODUCTION FORECAST UP IN 1993/94

Mexico's avocado production for 1993/94 (August 1993 through July 1994) is forecast to increase 4 percent from 1992/93, to 756,000 tons, according to the agricultural counselor in Mexico City. The upturn reflects favorable weather during the growing season, a high production year in the alternate bearing cycle, and more trees coming into production. The 1992/93 crop was 7 percent smaller than the 1991/92 harvest due to dry weather.

Production increased 53 percent between 1986/87 and 1990/91 because of increased plantings and new trees coming into production. The late-1980's was a time of rising demand for avocados and high domestic prices spurred production. However, this has not been the case in the 1990's. Prices have remained low for the past several years and plantings of new trees have slowed, particularly in Michoacan.

Over 85 percent of the avocados produced in Mexico are grown in the state of Michoacan, with the remainder coming from the states of Puebla, Nayarit, Mexico, and Morelos. The leading avocado variety is the Hass. Other less important varieties are Criollo, Fuerte, San Miguel, and Taylor. The peak avocado harvest season in Michoacan is October through February. However, there is avocado production year-round in Mexico, depending on the variety and the state.

Avocado trees in Mexico require 3 to 4 years to reach initial production. The average planting density is 120 to 160 trees per hectare. Approximately 20 percent of the avocado area in Michoacan consists of non-bearing trees. This area is expected to boost annual production 8 percent over the next several years, given average yields.

Prices in the wholesale market this season 1993/94 have been below 1992/93 prices due to greater supplies. At the end of the marketing year in July 1994, prices may increase slightly as supplies from Michoacan will be at their lowest level.

MEXICO: AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE AVOCADO PRICES
(Pesos per Kilogram)

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1992	--	2.08	2.76	2.54	2.34	1.93	2.47	2.62	2.74	2.00	1.72	1.69
1993	1.67	1.59	1.63	1.68	1.72	2.83	3.08	4.97	3.00	1.80	1.65	1.62
%CHG	N/A	-23	-41	-33	-26	46	24	89	9	-10	-4	-4

Exchange Rate: US$1 = 3,182 12/28/92
Exchange Rate: US$1 = 3,250 12/02/93

MEXICO: AVOCADO PRODUCTION
(Metric Tons)

1986/87	448,104
1987/88	522,584
1988/89	540,449
1989/90	473,156
1990/91	686,301
1991/92	780,000
1992/93 1/	725,000
1993/94 2/	756,000

1/ Estimate.
2/ Forecast.

MEXICO: 1993/94 COFFEE ESTIMATE LOWERED DUE TO INTERNAL UNREST

Mexico's 1993/94 coffee production estimate has been revised to 4.15 million (60-kilogram) bags, down 1 percent or 50,000 bags from the preliminary forecast of 4.2 million, but 8 percent above the 1992/93 crop, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City. The slight reduction in the 1993/94 estimate reflects the recent civil unrest in Chiapas, the main coffee producing state.

The uprising in Chiapas has compounded several problems that many of Mexico's producers on small and medium-sized farms have been facing for the past several years--low prices, lack of credit, and the inability to develop alternative crops. Currently, the Government and coffee producer associations are working together to develop a new, nation-wide subsidy program to assist these small and medium-sized producers.

POLAND: LARGE POTATO HARVEST ESTIMATED FOR 1993/94

Poland's 1993/94 potato harvest is estimated at 36.3 million tons, up 55 percent from the drought-reduced 1992/93 crop. Favorable growing conditions were the key factor in the production increase.

The 1980's were difficult for potato growers because of declining profits. Grain prices were higher than potato prices, so a significant amount of potato acreage was replanted to grain crops. Potato area gradually declined from 2.3 million hectares in 1980/81 to the current level of 1.8 million hectares. During the same period, production dropped from approximately 40.0 million tons to under 30.0 million tons in 1991/92. Current assessments indicate that the average yield in 1993/94 was a record 20.6 tons per hectare, 7.0 tons more than in 1992/93, despite continuing input shortages.

POLAND: POTATO AREA AND PRODUCTION

Year	Area Harvested (1,000 Hectares)	Production (1,000 Metric tons)
1989/90	1,858	34,390
1990/91	1,835	36,316
1991/92	1,733	29,038
1992/93	1,757	23,380
1993/94 1/	1,761	36,300

1/ Preliminary.

RUSSIA: STATISTICS RELEASED ON 1993 MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow reports that official statistics have been released on Russia's 1993 production of milk and eggs. Feed shortages, particularly high-quality compound feeds needed for efficient production, and weak demand due to the poor economic situation have adversely affected both sectors. Data for animal numbers and red meat production were also released and are contained in the red meat article of this issue.

Russia: Milk and Egg Production

	Units	1991	1992	1993 1/
Milk	(Million tons)	52.0	47.2	46.9
Eggs	(Billion eggs)	47.1	42.9	40.3

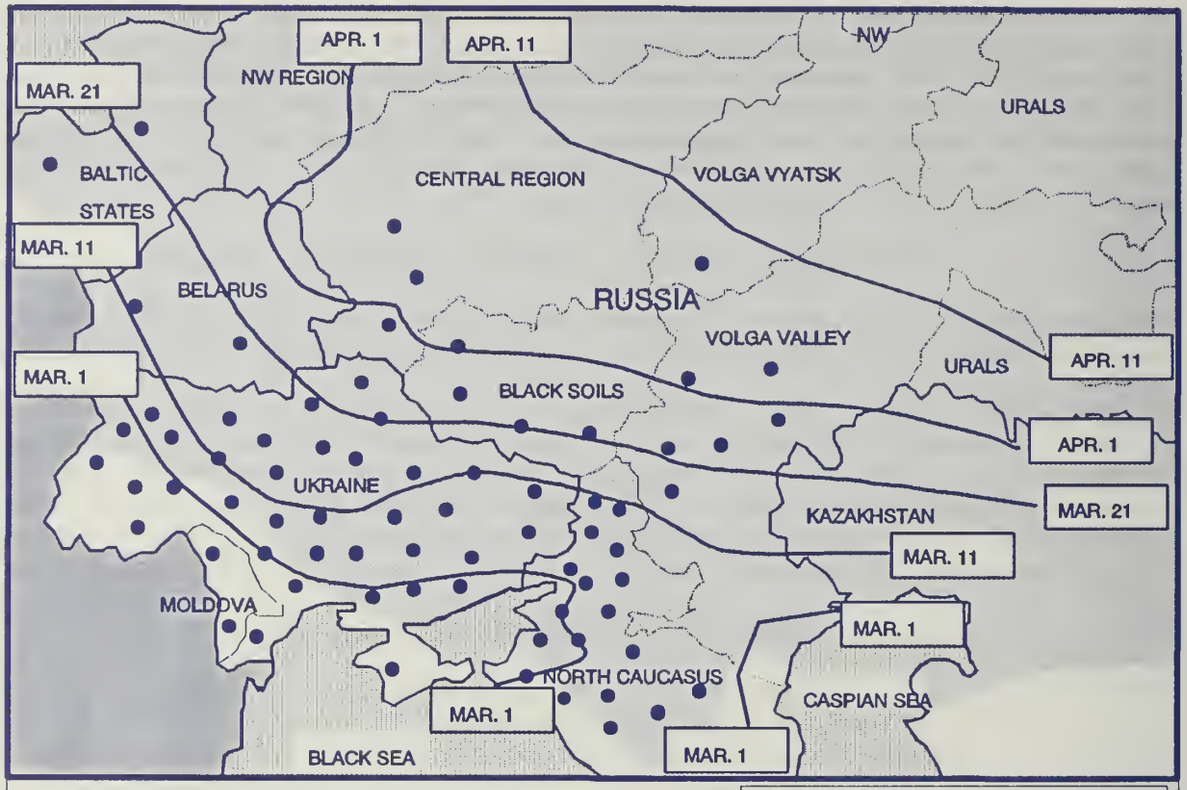
1/ Preliminary.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In February, unseasonably cold, dry weather covered winter grain areas in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic States. By February 9, bitter cold began spreading southward over the major winter wheat producing areas and lasted until February 17. Low temperatures ranged from -30 to -20 degrees Celsius, causing localized winterkill in Ukraine and North Caucasus, Russia, where snow cover was shallow or non-existent. In the major rye growing areas of northern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltic States, moderate-to-deep snow cover provided adequate protection from temperatures that fell below -25 degrees Celsius. On February 17, temperatures began to gradually moderate over most areas, improving overwintering conditions for crops. Since early- March, a mixture of rain, sleet, and locally heavy snow over Ukraine and North Caucasus provided beneficial moisture for dormant winter grains. Further north, light-to-moderate snow fell over Lithuania, Belarus, and central Russia (Black Soils Region and middle Volga Valley), increasing snow cover.

FORMER USSR - WINTER WHEAT

AVERAGE DATES OF DISAPPEARANCE OF SUSTAINED SNOW COVER



● Each dot represents 500,000 Metric Tons of winter wheat.

(NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility)

Snow cover for March 7, 1994

WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS
February 11 - March 10, 1994

- In February, unseasonably cold, dry weather covered most areas.
- Bitter cold from February 9 - 16 threatened winter grains. Minimum temperatures ranged from -34 to -20 degrees C.
- In Ukraine and North Caucasus where snow cover was shallow or non-existent, localized winterkill occurred.
- In March, locally heavy snow in southern growing areas provided beneficial moisture.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION

The world red meat production estimate for 1994 has been revised to 120.27 million tons, down 1 percent from the preliminary forecast of 121.03 million, but 2 percent greater than the revised 1993 estimate of 117.87 million tons. Potentially larger pork production accounts for most of the increase in the red meat total for 1994.

Beef and veal production is estimated at 45.44 million tons, 2 percent above the revised 1993 estimate of 44.65 million. Pork production for 1994 is expected to total 68.58 million tons, up 2 percent from the 1993 estimate of 66.98 million. The increase in pork production is due to higher output in China which more than offset lower production in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Sheep and goat meat production is estimated at 6.26 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1993.

INVENTORIES

World cattle numbers at the start of 1994 totaled 1,024.35 million head, essentially unchanged from 1993. The major differences between the 1993 and 1994 estimates are larger inventories in China and the United States and further herd reductions in the European Union (EU) and the former Soviet Union.

The estimate for world hog numbers at the start of 1994 is 744.90 million head, marginally below the 1993 level. Except for Romania, hog numbers are reportedly so much lower throughout Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union that even an estimated 6.66 million head increase in China will not offset the reductions.

Beginning 1994 sheep and goat numbers are pegged at 898.33 million head, down 5.12 million from 1993 and 29.76 million below the 1992 world inventory. Australia and countries of the former Soviet Union accounted for most of the decline in both years.

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION

North America: Beef production in the United States is estimated at 11.01 million tons for 1994, up 4 percent from the revised 1993 estimate of 10.59 million. The increase in production stems from a projected upturn in commercial slaughter and higher average carcass weights.

Canada is expected to produce 895,000 tons of beef during 1994, up 2 percent from 1993. An increasing inventory is supporting higher levels of slaughter and average slaughter weights probably will be up again this year.

Mexico's beef production for 1994 is forecast at 1.73 million tons, up slightly from the 1.71 million estimated for 1993. Reduced returns to producers and high interest rates are expected to induce only limited expansion of the cattle herd and beef production during the next 2 or 3 years.

South America: In Brazil, beef production is projected at 4.30 million tons, up 5 percent from estimated 1993 output of 4.10 million. Improved pasture conditions and higher domestic demand due to faster economic growth are the main reasons for the increase. The improved demand situation has brought higher cattle prices and better returns to producers which should stimulate further herd expansion in 1994.

Argentine beef production for 1994 is estimated at 2.59 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993. The beginning 1994 cattle inventory was 55.08 million head, down slightly from 1993, because heavy rains and flooding during May and June of 1993 reduced the calf crop and boosted death losses. Slaughter is expected to increase during 1994 as farmers continue to cull their

herds due to poor profit margins.

European Union (EU): EU beef production for 1994 is pegged at 8.02 million tons, up 2 percent from the revised 1993 estimate of 7.88 million. The increase will likely occur in Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. The new EU price reform programs, which call for a 15-percent reduction in intervention prices for beef, are expected to discourage future increases in the beef herd in most EU countries.

French beef production in 1994 is estimated at 1.73 million tons, up 3 percent from 1993, but 6 percent below 1992 when more dairy cattle were being slaughtered. French cattle numbers at the start of 1994 were higher than the October forecast as slaughter during the final months of 1993 was lower than expected.

In the United Kingdom, 1994 beef production is estimated up 15 percent, to 988,000 tons, and the beginning cattle inventory up 2 percent, to 11.89 million head. After EU currency realignments prompted more favorable exchange rates, producers began to expand their herds in preparation for larger beef exports in 1994.

Eastern Europe: Poland's beef production for 1994 is estimated down 5 percent, to 484,000 tons, primarily due to drought and low cattle prices. Improved prices due to reduced meat supplies are expected to boost cattle numbers late in 1994. Romanian cattle numbers and beef production appear to have bottomed-out in 1993. In 1994, herd size and beef production are expected to recover significantly due to restructuring that has taken place during the past few years.

Former Soviet Union: Beef production in Russia is estimated down 2 percent, to 3.30 million tons, mainly because of weak domestic demand and low producer returns. At the start of 1994, Russia's cattle herd was down 2.70 million head, to 49.50 million. Although the private farming sector is reportedly building its holdings of cattle, thus far the increases in the private sector have not been sufficient to offset declines in the former State sector. Furthermore, higher support prices for feedgrains from the 1993 harvest have diminished prospects for profitable livestock production in 1994.

The favorable 1993 grain harvest in the Ukraine did little to slow the decline in cattle numbers. The beginning 1994 cattle inventory was down 4 percent, to 21.50 million head. Consequently, beef production is expected to decline for the sixth consecutive year, to 1.30 million tons.

Asia: The livestock sector in China is booming. Beef production for 1994 is estimated at 2.40 million tons, up 9 percent from 1993 primarily because of increased domestic demand for beef in urban areas. Cattle numbers, which have been rising steadily since 1978, are estimated at a record 110.00 million head.

Beef production in Japan is expected to expand only 2 percent in 1994, to 203,000 tons. Similarly, cattle numbers continue to rise, but at a marginal rate. The main problem facing the Japanese livestock sector is the fact that, although beef consumption is increasing rapidly, producers are having difficulty competing with imports.

Oceania: Australia's beef production in 1994 is estimated 1.79 million tons, down slightly from 1993 due to the lingering effects of drought. Cattle numbers at the beginning of 1994 also were down marginally, to 25.84 million head. In recent months, rains have largely relieved the drought and, with improved pasture conditions, herd rebuilding is expected to commence during 1994.

Beef production in New Zealand in 1994 is estimated at 562,000 tons, 2 percent below the large volume produced in 1993. Cattle numbers increased by 156,000 at the start of 1994, to 8.30 million head, mainly because of favorable returns in the dairy sector.

PORK PRODUCTION

North America: U.S. pork production for 1994 is estimated at 7.60 million tons, down 2 percent from 1993. Beginning 1994 hog numbers, reported at 56.80 million head, were down 2 percent mainly due to reduced returns brought on by rising feed costs and lower hog prices in 1993.

In Canada, 1994 pork production is estimated up 2 percent, to 1.22 million tons. Canada's hog inventory at the beginning of 1994 totaled 10.93 million head, up 3 percent from 1993. The increases occurred mainly in the Prairie Provinces where farmers are diversifying into livestock in order to reduce dependence on grain production.

Pork production in Mexico during 1994 is estimated at 900,000 tons, up from 870,000 in 1993. Hog numbers at the start of 1994 were up 7 percent, to 12.01 million head. Although many small producers have been forced out of the industry because of high feed prices, hog numbers and pork production are expected to continue trending upward as medium and large-scale producers increasingly dominate the industry and achieve economies of scale.

European Union: Hog numbers and pork production in the EU for 1994 are estimated slightly above last year at 109.95 million head and 14.46 million tons, respectively. During 1993, EU producers over-expanded hog inventories and pork production because of favorably low grain prices. Hog prices are down and this is expected to result in a decline in the inventory during 1994.

The swine industries in the Netherlands and Denmark have both been adversely affected by low producer prices, disease problems, and environmental restrictions. It appears that the impact will be most evident in the Netherland's pork production for 1994 which is estimated down 6 percent, to 1.65 million tons. In contrast, Denmark's hog inventory at the start of 1994 was up 5 percent, to 10.87 million head, and the estimate for pork production is up slightly, to 1.51 million tons. Although the livestock industries in both countries face similar problems, producers in Denmark are more optimistic about marketing pork meat in markets outside the EU, particularly in the United States and Japan.

Eastern Europe: Across Eastern Europe, economic restructuring and feed shortages have disrupted production. In Hungary, pork production in 1994 is estimated down 8 percent, to 480,000 tons, due to herd culling, feed shortages, and trade difficulties resulting from disease problems.

Following a 2-percent decline in 1993, pork output in Poland during 1994 is expected to decline 15 percent, to 1.71 million tons. Drought in 1993 and 1994 cut feed supplies. Prices soared, thereby worsening an already poor economic situation for hog producers.

Former Soviet Union: Pork production in Russia is estimated down 6 percent in 1994, to 2.40 million tons. Beginning 1994 hog numbers were reported at 28.6 million head, down 9 percent from 1993 and nearly one-third below the record inventory in 1987. The downward trend reflects weak domestic demand for meat and poor producer returns.

The poor economic situation in Ukraine is the reason hog numbers are continuing to plummet despite favorable feedgrain harvests. The market for pork is weak mainly because prices are too high. At the beginning of 1994, hog numbers were reported at 15.0 million head, down 7 percent from 1993. As the inventories get successively lower, pork production drops accordingly. Production in 1994 is estimated down 2 percent to 970,000 tons.

In Belarus, 1994 pork production is estimated at 300,000 tons, down 3 percent from 1993 mainly due to the smaller inventory at the start of the year. Belarus suffers from the same disruptive conditions that are limiting production in Russia--weak domestic demand,

no producer incentives, and low producer prices.

Asia: China's pork production is estimated at 30.50 million tons, up 6 percent from 1993. In recent months, commercial feed prices have increased and hog prices have declined, but this will have little effect on production because only 20 percent of the hogs are in the commercial sector. Most hogs are raised by small-scale family enterprises that use little commercial feed.

In Japan, pork production is estimated at 1.40 million tons, down 2 percent from 1993 due to weak producer prices. Hog numbers at the start of 1994 were down 5 percent, to 10.26 million head. Even though hog numbers and production are decreasing, pork prices are expected to remain low, reflecting the fact that domestic pork is losing the battle against rising supplies of imported beef.

In Taiwan, pork production for 1994 is estimated at 1.14 million tons, 2 percent above 1993 when output was reduced by disease problems. Strong demand keeps pork production in Taiwan profitable despite higher prices for imported feedgrains.

SHEEP AND GOAT MEAT

World sheep and goat meat production during 1994 is estimated at 6.26 million tons, almost unchanged from 1993. China's 1994 production is estimated up 75,000 tons, to 1.45 million. Strong consumer demand means that sheep and goat meats often sell at a premium over other red meats, which has encouraged expansion in this sector.

Australia's lamb and mutton production is estimated at 619,000 tons, down 2 percent from 1993. Production has been trending downward since 1992 because of the sharp cutback in inventories after most wool price supports were withdrawn. Australian sheep numbers at the start of 1994 were estimated at 140.44 million head, 5 percent below 1993. Low wool prices are the main reason for the continuing decline in sheep holdings.

In New Zealand, beginning 1994 sheep numbers were reported down 4 percent, to 50.27 million head, due to low international wool prices. Given the smaller herd, 1994 meat production is forecast at 500,000 tons, 4 percent below 1993.

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TABLE 20

RED MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1990	1991	1992 2/	1993 3/	1994 4/
Canada	2,023	1,985	2,119	2,065	2,110
Mexico	2,707	2,535	2,626	2,718	2,765
United States	17,597	17,959	18,587	18,484	18,760
NORTH AMERICA	22,327	22,479	23,332	23,267	23,635
Costa Rica	85	94	84	90	92
Dominican Republic	64	61	59	61	62
El Salvador	27	24	23	26	27
Guatemala	59	59	52	53	53
Honduras	36	34	35	35	36
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	271	272	253	265	270
Argentina	2,738	2,735	2,602	2,610	2,665
Brazil	4,650	4,800	5,100	5,300	5,600
Colombia	795	768	630	622	596
Uruguay	349	315	365	327	360
Venezuela	454	483	483	487	502
SOUTH AMERICA	8,986	9,101	9,180	9,346	9,723
Belgium–Luxembourg	1,093	1,274	1,297	1,307	1,297
Denmark	1,409	1,485	1,600	1,692	1,708
France	3,816	3,963	3,997	3,987	4,113
Germany	6,111	5,552	4,997	4,900	4,975
Greece	359	362	363	358	353
Ireland	755	823	862	868	873
Italy	2,583	2,608	2,648	2,581	2,582
Netherlands	2,182	2,214	2,219	2,353	2,214
Portugal	385	369	402	394	392
Spain	2,531	2,629	2,706	2,768	2,742
United Kingdom	2,331	2,389	2,297	2,215	2,381
EUROPEAN UNION	23,555	23,668	23,388	23,423	23,630
Austria	629	632	640	638	633
Finland	303	297	292	275	272
Sweden	438	405	406	436	441
Switzerland	434	439	429	433	431
WESTERN EUROPE	1,804	1,773	1,767	1,782	1,777
Bulgaria	607	555	512	397	355
Hungary	970	932	570	520	480
Poland	2,736	2,768	2,708	2,532	2,197
Romania	1,080	1,036	873	487	709
EASTERN EUROPE	5,393	5,291	4,663	3,936	3,741
Belarus	1,024	911	834	750	720
Kazakhstan	1,284	1,270	1,264	1,260	1,260
Russia	8,204	7,526	6,745	6,272	6,000
Ukraine	3,608	3,339	2,874	2,450	2,300
FORMER SOVIET UNION	14,120	13,046	11,717	10,732	10,280
Saudi Arabia	206	211	212	213	214
Turkey	655	657	667	667	670
MIDDLE EAST	861	868	879	880	884
Egypt	489	508	493	484	473
South Africa	899	940	939	915	854
AFRICA	1,388	1,448	1,432	1,399	1,327
China	25,132	27,238	29,406	32,240	34,350
Hong Kong	20	15	10	9	9
India	1,598	1,611	1,615	1,657	1,673
Korea, South	765	759	889	971	1,057
Japan	2,104	2,057	2,024	2,025	2,005
Philippines	797	831	850	853	872
Singapore	76	81	83	86	90
Taiwan	1,014	1,131	1,132	1,121	1,146
ASIA	31,506	33,723	36,009	38,962	41,202
Australia	2,683	2,704	2,810	2,781	2,741
New Zealand	971	1,053	1,036	1,092	1,062
OCEANIA	3,654	3,757	3,846	3,873	3,803
TOTAL	113,865	115,426	116,466	117,865	120,272

1/ Includes beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Preliminary.

March 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Canada	11,220	11,289	11,713	11,786	12,028
Mexico	31,747	29,847	30,232	30,649	30,669
United States	98,162	98,896	99,559	100,892	101,749
NORTH AMERICA	141,129	140,032	141,504	143,327	144,446
Costa Rica	1,762	1,762	1,707	1,699	1,694
Dominican Republic	1,986	1,977	1,976	1,982	1,983
El Salvador	1,220	1,242	1,276	1,345	1,420
Guatemala	1,900	1,820	1,790	1,780	1,762
Honduras	2,424	2,388	2,351	2,315	2,276
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	9,292	9,189	9,100	9,121	9,135
Argentina	56,382	55,780	55,229	55,577	55,079
Brazil	130,850	131,275	130,057	129,439	128,879
Colombia	16,835	16,225	15,987	16,359	16,681
Uruguay	9,377	9,431	9,508	9,924	10,380
Venezuela	13,210	13,368	14,192	14,660	15,159
SOUTH AMERICA	226,654	226,079	224,973	225,959	226,178
Belgium–Luxembourg	3,259	3,362	3,311	3,340	3,338
Denmark	2,232	2,241	2,222	2,180	2,115
France	21,394	21,446	20,970	21,273	21,070
Germany	20,287	19,488	17,134	16,207	15,891
Greece	687	634	616	601	589
Ireland	5,899	6,029	6,158	6,265	6,251
Italy	8,853	8,235	8,087	7,700	7,600
Netherlands	4,731	4,830	4,876	4,794	4,600
Portugal	1,291	1,341	1,381	1,345	1,339
Spain	5,331	5,300	5,063	4,975	4,800
United Kingdom	11,922	11,843	11,623	11,605	11,893
EUROPEAN UNION	85,886	84,749	81,441	80,285	79,486
Austria	2,562	2,584	2,534	2,401	2,430
Finland	1,363	1,315	1,263	1,232	1,205
Sweden	1,697	1,684	1,739	1,803	1,879
Switzerland	1,855	1,829	1,827	1,783	1,733
WESTERN EUROPE	7,477	7,412	7,363	7,219	7,247
Bulgaria	1,575	1,457	1,310	974	864
Poland	10,143	9,024	8,029	7,596	7,262
Romania	6,283	5,381	4,355	3,683	4,043
EASTERN EUROPE	18,001	15,862	13,694	12,253	12,169
Belarus	7,166	6,979	6,600	5,979	5,800
Kazakhstan	9,818	9,756	9,592	9,576	9,500
Russia	58,800	57,000	54,700	52,200	49,500
Ukraine	25,195	24,623	23,728	22,457	21,500
FORMER SOVIET UNION	100,979	98,358	94,620	90,212	86,300
Turkey	12,700	12,200	12,000	11,900	11,850
MIDDLE EAST	12,700	12,200	12,000	11,900	11,850
Egypt	6,385	6,408	6,396	6,250	6,130
South Africa	13,398	13,512	13,311	13,239	13,162
AFRICA	19,783	19,920	19,707	19,489	19,292
China	100,752	102,884	104,590	107,840	110,000
India	270,070	272,293	271,200	271,255	271,805
Korea, South	2,051	2,126	2,269	2,527	2,814
Japan	4,760	4,873	4,980	5,024	5,055
Philippines	4,395	4,324	4,225	4,235	4,270
Taiwan	165	154	153	158	162
ASIA	382,193	386,654	387,417	391,039	394,106
Australia	24,673	25,026	25,857	25,863	25,837
New Zealand	7,828	8,034	8,100	8,144	8,300
OCEANIA	32,501	33,060	33,957	34,007	34,137
TOTAL	1,036,595	1,033,515	1,025,776	1,024,811	1,024,346

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Preliminary.

March 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Canada	900	867	910	875	895
Mexico	1,790	1,580	1,660	1,710	1,730
United States	10,467	10,537	10,612	10,586	11,009
NORTH AMERICA	13,157	12,984	13,182	13,171	13,634
Costa Rica	85	94	84	90	92
Dominican Republic	51	47	44	45	46
El Salvador	27	24	23	26	27
Guatemala	59	59	52	53	53
Honduras	36	34	35	35	36
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	258	258	238	249	254
Argentina	2,650	2,650	2,520	2,530	2,590
Brazil	3,600	3,700	3,950	4,100	4,300
Colombia	795	768	630	622	596
Uruguay	349	315	365	327	360
Venezuela	355	380	365	377	392
SOUTH AMERICA	7,749	7,813	7,830	7,956	8,238
Belgium/Luxembourg	323	373	360	362	358
Denmark	202	213	217	202	198
France	1,753	1,860	1,831	1,686	1,730
Germany	2,112	2,182	1,826	1,708	1,753
Greece	82	81	80	79	81
Ireland	514	553	565	548	546
Italy	1,165	1,183	1,220	1,180	1,180
Netherlands	521	623	635	604	564
Portugal	114	126	135	130	128
Spain	513	509	539	520	495
United Kingdom	1,003	1,019	959	861	988
EUROPEAN UNION	8,302	8,722	8,367	7,880	8,021
Austria	223	232	239	230	224
Finland	117	121	117	107	104
Sweden	145	137	129	141	140
Switzerland	164	174	165	170	168
WESTERN EUROPE	649	664	650	648	636
Bulgaria	126	115	122	74	70
Poland	838	770	634	508	484
Romania	370	340	305	190	220
EASTERN EUROPE	1,334	1,225	1,061	772	774
Belarus	586	530	484	440	420
Kazakhstan	717	710	724	720	720
Russia	4,329	3,989	3,632	3,384	3,300
Ukraine	1,986	1,878	1,654	1,430	1,300
FORMER SOVIET UNION	7,618	7,107	6,494	5,974	5,740
Saudi Arabia	28	27	28	28	29
Turkey	285	290	295	292	295
MIDDLE EAST	313	317	323	320	324
Egypt	408	426	410	400	390
South Africa	661	700	745	729	657
AFRICA	1,069	1,126	1,155	1,129	1,047
China	1,256	1,535	1,803	2,200	2,400
India	1,012	1,016	1,020	1,050	1,060
Korea, South	131	136	137	175	203
Japan	549	574	592	595	605
Philippines	132	139	140	141	142
Taiwan	5	5	6	6	6
ASIA	3,085	3,405	3,698	4,167	4,416
Australia	1,718	1,735	1,838	1,814	1,790
New Zealand	471	524	518	573	562
OCEANIA	2,189	2,259	2,356	2,387	2,352
TOTAL	45,723	45,880	45,354	44,653	45,436

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/Preliminary.

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TABLE 23

HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Canada	10,392	10,172	10,498	10,572	10,934
Mexico	8,563	8,593	9,928	11,298	12,088
United States	53,821	54,477	57,684	58,116	56,798
NORTH AMERICA	72,776	73,242	78,110	79,986	79,820
Brazil	33,200	32,500	33,050	31,050	30,450
Dominican Republic	306	306	305	306	307
Venezuela	2,326	1,971	1,727	1,530	1,648
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	35,832	34,777	35,082	32,886	32,405
Belgium/Luxembourg	6,510	6,496	6,598	6,970	6,477
Denmark	9,120	9,282	9,767	10,345	10,870
France	12,275	12,013	12,067	12,574	13,000
Germany	34,178	30,818	26,063	26,514	26,044
Greece	1,100	1,141	1,150	1,146	1,144
Ireland	999	1,069	1,346	1,423	1,460
Italy	9,261	8,837	8,549	8,307	8,200
Netherlands	13,638	13,788	13,727	13,709	13,991
Portugal	2,531	2,664	2,560	2,547	2,543
Spain	16,910	16,001	17,240	18,260	18,200
United Kingdom	7,383	7,380	7,519	7,704	8,022
EUROPEAN UNION	113,905	109,489	106,586	109,499	109,951
Austria	3,773	3,688	3,638	3,720	3,800
Finland	1,348	1,290	1,357	1,309	1,290
Sweden	2,264	2,201	2,280	2,390	2,430
Switzerland	1,787	1,723	1,678	1,706	1,709
WESTERN EUROPE	9,172	8,902	8,953	9,125	9,229
Bulgaria	4,331	4,187	3,141	2,680	2,352
Hungary	7,660	8,000	5,993	5,364	4,700
Poland	18,685	19,739	20,725	21,059	17,465
Romania	11,659	12,003	10,954	9,852	11,600
EASTERN EUROPE	42,335	43,929	40,813	38,955	36,117
Belarus	5,204	5,051	4,700	4,160	3,900
Kazakhstan	3,264	3,224	2,976	2,591	2,450
Russia	40,000	38,500	35,400	31,500	28,600
Ukraine	19,947	19,427	17,839	16,175	15,000
FORMER SOVIET UNION	68,415	66,202	60,915	54,426	49,950
China	352,810	362,408	369,650	384,210	390,870
Korea, South	4,801	4,528	5,046	5,463	5,928
Japan	11,816	11,355	10,966	10,783	10,260
Philippines	8,124	8,007	8,022	7,954	7,900
Taiwan	7,783	8,565	10,089	9,754	9,844
ASIA	385,334	394,863	403,773	418,164	424,802
Australia	2,765	2,530	2,650	2,600	2,630
OCEANIA	2,765	2,530	2,650	2,600	2,630
TOTAL	730,534	733,934	736,882	745,641	744,904

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Preliminary.

March 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 24

PORK PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Canada	1,123	1,118	1,209	1,190	1,215
Mexico	792	820	830	870	900
United States	6,965	7,257	7,817	7,747	7,597
NORTH AMERICA	8,880	9,195	9,856	9,807	9,712
Brazil	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,300
Dominican Republic	13	14	15	16	16
Venezuela	99	103	118	110	110
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	1,162	1,217	1,283	1,326	1,426
Belgium/Luxembourg	770	901	937	945	939
Denmark	1,207	1,272	1,383	1,490	1,510
France	1,870	1,918	1,994	2,135	2,220
Germany	3,949	3,320	3,127	3,150	3,180
Greece	147	153	153	150	144
Ireland	159	181	203	220	228
Italy	1,333	1,340	1,342	1,320	1,320
Netherlands	1,661	1,591	1,584	1,749	1,650
Portugal	243	214	237	235	234
Spain	1,788	1,877	1,918	2,000	2,000
United Kingdom	957	984	983	1,021	1,035
EUROPEAN UNION	14,084	13,751	13,861	14,415	14,460
Austria	406	400	401	408	409
Finland	186	176	175	168	168
Sweden	293	268	277	295	301
Switzerland	270	265	264	263	263
WESTERN EUROPE	1,155	1,109	1,117	1,134	1,141
Bulgaria	408	362	312	266	242
Hungary	970	932	570	520	480
Poland	1,870	1,966	2,052	2,011	1,710
Romania	620	610	490	240	425
EASTERN EUROPE	3,868	3,870	3,424	3,037	2,857
Belarus	438	381	350	310	300
Kazakhstan	275	279	260	260	260
Russia	3,480	3,190	2,784	2,550	2,400
Ukraine	1,576	1,421	1,185	990	970
FORMER SOVIET UNION	5,769	5,271	4,579	4,110	3,930
China	22,808	24,523	26,353	28,665	30,500
Hong Kong	20	15	10	9	9
Korea, South	634	623	752	796	854
Japan	1,555	1,483	1,432	1,430	1,400
Philippines	665	692	710	712	730
Singapore	76	81	83	86	90
Taiwan	1,009	1,126	1,126	1,115	1,140
ASIA	26,767	28,543	30,466	32,813	34,723
Australia	319	312	336	335	332
OCEANIA	319	312	336	335	332
TOTAL	62,004	63,268	64,922	66,977	68,581

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Preliminary.

March 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 25

SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
United States	11,363	11,200	10,750	10,013	9,079
NORTH AMERICA	11,363	11,200	10,750	10,013	9,079
Argentina	28,571	27,552	25,706	24,500	23,500
SOUTH AMERICA	28,571	27,552	25,706	24,500	23,500
France	11,208	11,071	10,643	10,505	10,350
Germany	4,136	3,239	2,488	2,386	2,350
Greece	10,150	9,759	9,694	9,659	9,604
Ireland	5,782	6,001	5,988	6,125	6,041
Italy	11,695	10,848	10,435	10,403	10,370
Portugal	3,347	3,413	3,380	3,348	3,380
Spain	22,730	24,037	24,625	24,615	24,600
United Kingdom	29,521	30,147	28,932	29,477	30,705
EUROPEAN UNION	98,569	98,515	96,185	96,518	97,400
Bulgaria	8,130	7,938	6,703	4,814	4,200
Poland	4,196	3,798	2,377	1,493	1,000
Romania	15,442	14,062	13,879	12,876	13,806
EASTERN EUROPE	27,768	25,798	22,959	19,183	19,006
Kazakhstan	36,223	35,700	34,556	34,420	34,500
Russia	61,300	58,200	55,300	51,400	46,100
Ukraine	9,003	8,419	7,829	7,237	6,750
FORMER SOVIET UNION	106,526	102,319	97,685	93,057	87,350
Egypt	3,534	3,554	3,460	3,450	3,382
South Africa 4/	32,665	37,585	36,076	35,770	35,555
AFRICA	36,199	41,139	39,536	39,220	38,937
China 4/	211,642	210,021	206,210	207,330	218,320
India 4/	157,706	160,207	161,084	162,155	163,156
Saudi Arabia	6,383	6,847	7,046	5,940	5,875
Turkey	45,300	45,000	44,700	45,000	45,000
ASIA	421,031	422,075	419,040	420,425	432,351
Australia	177,841	173,982	161,073	147,963	140,439
New Zealand	60,569	57,852	55,162	52,568	50,270
OCEANIA	238,410	231,834	216,235	200,531	190,709
TOTAL	968,437	960,432	928,096	903,447	898,332

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Prelininary. 4/ Includes goats.

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TABLE 26

LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Mexico	125	135	136	138	135
United States	165	165	158	151	154
NORTH AMERICA	290	300	294	289	289
Argentina	88	85	82	80	75
SOUTH AMERICA	88	85	82	80	75
France	193	185	172	166	163
Germany	50	50	44	42	42
Greece	130	128	130	129	128
Ireland	82	89	94	100	99
Italy	85	85	86	81	82
Portugal	28	29	30	29	30
Spain	230	243	249	248	247
United Kingdom	371	386	355	333	358
EUROPEAN UNION	1,169	1,195	1,160	1,128	1,149
Bulgaria	73	78	78	57	43
Poland	28	32	22	13	3
Romania	90	86	78	57	64
EASTERN EUROPE	191	196	178	127	110
Kazakhstan	292	281	280	280	280
Russia	395	347	329	338	300
Ukraine	46	40	35	30	30
FORMER SOVIET UNION	733	668	644	648	610
Egypt	81	82	83	84	83
South Africa	238	240	194	186	197
AFRICA	319	322	277	270	280
China	1,068	1,180	1,250	1,375	1,450
India	586	595	595	607	613
Saudi Arabia	178	184	184	185	185
Turkey	370	367	372	375	375
ASIA	2,202	2,326	2,401	2,542	2,623
Australia	646	657	636	632	619
New Zealand	500	529	518	519	500
OCEANIA	1,146	1,186	1,154	1,151	1,119
TOTAL	6,138	6,278	6,190	6,235	6,255

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Preliminary.

March 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

NEW ZEALAND LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN TRANSITION

Current Outlook: The situation in the livestock sector for 1993/94 continues to be generally favorable for producers. The 1993 winter (June-August) was mild and pasture conditions were generally good. With dairy cow numbers up and the season off to a good start, milk production is likely to set a third successive record. Even though producers of livestock and most other agricultural commodities have benefited from sharply lower interest rates and improvements in the New Zealand economy, beef production should be about the same as in 1993. Sheepmeat production will continue the downward trend of recent years, but sheep inventories are expected to stabilize by the end of 1994.

Long-Term Perspectives: The trend in the agricultural sector over the past decade has been away from the predominance of sheep (meat and wool) and towards beef and dairy within the livestock sector and forestry, horticulture, and other enterprises outside the livestock sector. This tendency reflects declining sheep numbers which have fallen due to low profitability--the result of low prices for wool and sheepmeat. Sheep numbers also were reduced substantially by severe drought during the 1988/89 season and snow storms during the harsh winter and spring of 1992. The emphasis on cattle has been strengthened by favorable prices for beef and dairy products.

Sheep, beef, and crop land are often part of the same production unit, with sheep considered the primary enterprise. Thus, some of the land use changes have been of a permanent nature with sheep and beef farms being converted into dairying, forestry, and deer units. There also has been a movement out of sheep and beef and into higher intensity horticulture, particularly apples and grapes, and residential use, especially around major cities.

The reduction in sheep, beef, and cropping land reflects relatively low profitability from farms which often run all three enterprises on one block of land (known as sheep and beef farms). Land taken out of sheep and beef farming has been diverted to forestry in low fertility districts, or dairy, deer, and horticultural enterprises in high fertility districts. The level of investment required for each of these options suggests that the trend is one-way, so recovery of sheep and beef farm (and associated cropping) land area will be unlikely in the medium term.

Sheep: The downward trend in sheep numbers during the past decade has been mainly due to more favorable prospects for beef production. However, during 1992 and 1993, reduced sheep numbers in both New Zealand and Australia, combined with reduced support for sheep production under the CAP in the European Union, have significantly increased international sheepmeat prices. This has eroded the economic advantage cattle production has had over sheep production in New Zealand. This is expected to halt the decline in sheep numbers and begin a trend back into sheep and away from beef production.

Beef: Despite almost static cattle numbers over the last decade, beef production has expanded 10 percent since 1982. This is due to better management and the impact of more dairy-bred calves being retained for beef production. Cattle slaughterings were 2.1 million head in 1982, and with nearly the same-sized herd, cattle slaughterings in 1993 were 2.4 million. The increased use of dairy animals for beef production allowed New Zealand to increase beef production and exports while reducing the number of beef cows.

Dairy: The dairy sector is enjoying a period of improved prices which has encouraged production expansion on existing farms and the conversion of sheep and beef properties to dairying, particularly on the South Island which is a traditional sheep-finishing region. With

continued investment by the dairy manufacturing industry into higher value powder products and cheese, coupled with the strong marketing structure of the Dairy Board, prospects for sustained growth are good.

Policy: The New Zealand Government generally maintains a market-based approach to agriculture. Consequently, sector specific policies have become rare since the removal of virtually all agricultural subsidies and concessions following the 1984 election. Environmental policies constitute a new legislative area which will directly affect agriculture. The Resource Management Act (RMA) has far reaching jurisdiction across many existing laws and is designed to ensure environmentally sustainable economic activity in all sectors that impact New Zealand's natural resources and environment. In its first year of operation, the RMA has made its mark on agriculture by enforcing effluent treatment on dairy farms, introducing a sustainable yield harvesting regime in the nation's indigenous forests, and ensuring the sustainability of agri-chemical practices.

Note: Information in this article is based on reports from the U.S. agricultural attache in Wellington, New Zealand.

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The following table highlights the changes that have occurred over the past decade:

NEW ZEALAND: CHANGES IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

		Percent	
Livestock (Million Head)	1982	1993	Change
Sheep	69.90	52.57	-25
Total cattle	8.04	8.14	+1
Dairy Cows	1.78	2.72	+53
Beef Cows	1.98	1.42	-28
Deer	0.15	1.22	+713
Land Use (Million Hectares)			
Sheep, beef & grain	12.89	11.60	-10
Dairy	1.25	1.46	+17
Deer	0.05	0.18	+260
Forestry	0.96	1.33	+39
Other	0.47	0.60	+28
Sheep & Beef Units (1,000)	88.30	71.00	-20

Source: New Zealand Agricultural Census.

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION

World cocoa bean production during the 1993/94 season (October/September) is estimated at 2.45 million tons, up 2 percent from last year's revised outturn of 2.40 million and 5 percent more than the preliminary forecast of 2.34 million released in October 1993 (WAP 10-93). Cocoa bean production in North and Central America remains unchanged from the October forecast of 53,000 tons. The estimate for the Caribbean region has been revised upward, to 58,800 tons, due to a 2,500-ton increase in the Dominican Republic forecast. Cocoa bean output in South America is estimated up 3 percent, to 489,600 tons, because of an upward revision in the Brazilian forecast. In Africa, where over 50 percent of the world's cocoa is produced, production is estimated up 7 percent from the October forecast and 2 percent from 1992/93 due to larger-than-projected output in Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria. Because of a 20,000-ton increase in Malaysia, the forecast for Asia has been revised to 496,000 tons. The only region in which production will be lower in 1993/94 is Oceania, where the October forecast for the Papua New Guinea crop has been revised downward 10,000 tons.

Cote d'Ivoire: The 1993/94 cocoa bean forecast has been revised upward 9 percent, to 820,000 tons, due to the favorable outlook for the midcrop. Good rains at the end of 1993 and mild Harmattan winds led to the improved crop outlook. The quality of the 1993/94 main crop was generally good, with bean sizes ranging from 95 to 105 beans per 100 grams. However, overall quality was compromised by the large number of beans from the 1993 midcrop that were mixed in with the 1993/94 main crop.

Following the 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc on January 11, 1994, the Government immediately increased the producer price of cocoa from 200 to 240 CFA francs per kilogram, farmgate. This price is expected to be increased to 290 CFA francs in October 1994, the beginning of the 1994/95 marketing year. The higher proposed price for the 1994/95 marketing year could disrupt 1993/94 midcrop marketing as some of that crop would be held over and mixed with the 1994/95 main crop.

Brazil: The preliminary 1993/94 cocoa bean forecast has been increased to 325,000 tons due to a larger-than-expected main crop. However, the revised forecast is 5,000 tons less than the 1992/93 crop and 50,000 tons below the volume produced in 1990/91. The smaller 1993/94 crop reflects below-normal rainfall during the past few months in the state of Bahia, Brazil's main cocoa producing state, and the further spread of the witches-broom fungus. Additionally, the lower volume of rainfall in Bahia during the past few months is expected to adversely affect production prospects for the 1994 temporao harvest.

Malaysia: The 1993/94 cocoa bean estimate of 230,000 tons is 20,000 greater than the preliminary October forecast and 5,000 more than the volume produced in 1992/93. The small increase in output vis-a-vis last season is due to an additional 29,000 hectares of trees reaching full maturity. However, Malaysia's total 1993/94 area estimate of 368,000 hectares is down 2 percent from 1992/93.

The Primary Industries Minister recently announced Malaysia's decision to become a member of the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) after having turned down invitations repeatedly in the past. The Government has directed its mission in New York to make arrangements for the signing at the United Nations. It appears that the newly concluded International Cocoa Agreement (ICCA) has succeeded in changing Malaysia's position mainly because the new ICCA has no economic provisions, like the buffer stock operation or

export levies to finance a stockpile, which Malaysia had objected to in the past.

Ghana: The 1993/94 cocoa bean estimate of 230,000 tons is unchanged from the October forecast, but down 27 percent from 1992/93. The large 1992/93 midcrop of 50,000 tons weakened trees sufficiently to limit 1993/94 main crop production prospects. However, the weather in cocoa producing areas has been favorable. Early cherelle counts on trees were high and moisture availability was good following well-developed shade crop foliage late in the rainy season. Because of the early start to the main crop season, it is expected that there will be a long tail to the end of the harvest season.

The major long-term problems facing Ghana's cocoa industry are the availability and utilization of chemical pesticides and fertilizers and the replacement of old trees. In the eastern growing regions, more than 67 percent of all cocoa trees are 16 years of age or older and nearly 40 percent are over 30 years. The Government-sponsored census of Ghana's cocoa trees that was started in 1988 is still only about one-third complete. Preliminary reports indicate that certain regions have all but given up on cocoa production. Diseases, particularly swollen shoot, have virtually eliminated production in many areas of the eastern region. Western growing areas have been extensively replanted in recent years and it is expected that the survey will show a much younger tree stock in this prime growing region. Ghana's 1993/94 estimate of area planted to cocoa trees is slightly over 1.0 million hectares, unchanged from last year.

Nigeria: The 1993/94 cocoa bean estimate of 140,000 tons is up 15,000 tons from the October forecast, but unchanged from the 1992/93 estimate. The increase in the forecast was based on reports of excellent growing conditions, good moisture levels, and the fact that the main crop harvest was the longest in history. The prospects for the midcrop also are favorable as unexpected rains have enhanced cherelle growth.

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TABLE 27

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/943 October	1993/94 March
Costa Rica	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Guatemala	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Honduras	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mexico	38.9	41.5	43.5	44.0	44.0
Nicaragua	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Panama	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	49.3	50.5	52.7	53.0	53.0
Cuba	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	42.3	48.8	50.8	47.0	49.5
Grenada	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Haiti	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Jamaica	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CARIBBEAN	52.4	58.2	60.1	56.3	58.8
Bolivia	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Brazil	375.0	301.0	330.0	310.0	325.0
Colombia	60.0	60.5	61.0	61.0	61.0
Ecuador	104.0	82.4	76.0	75.0	75.0
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	16.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	16.0
SOUTH AMERICA	568.1	472.5	496.1	475.6	489.6
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	100.0	107.0	100.0	90.0	90.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	804.2	747.0	700.0	750.0	820.0
Equatorial Guinea	5.5	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Gabon	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Ghana 4/	293.4	242.5	315.0	230.0	230.0
Liberia	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5
Madagascar	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nigeria 5/	160.0	110.0	140.0	125.0	140.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	11.8	6.2	6.0	5.0	5.0
Tanzania	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Togo 3/	6.8	5.2	4.0	7.0	7.0
Uganda	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.0
Zaire	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
AFRICA	1,397.5	1,236.4	1,285.1	1,226.4	1,311.8
India	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	165.0	200.0	220.0	250.0	250.0
Malaysia	235.0	217.0	225.0	210.0	230.0
Philippines	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
ASIA	416.5	432.0	461.0	476.0	496.0
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	34.0	41.0	37.0	40.0	30.0
Solomon Islands	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Vanuatu	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OCEANIA	41.7	48.4	44.8	47.8	37.8
WORLD	2,525.5	2,298.0	2,399.8	2,335.1	2,447.0

1/ Estimates refer to an October–September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Cote d' Ivoire. 5/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

March 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD 1993/94 COTTONSEED PRODUCTION

World cottonseed production for 1993/94 is estimated at 29.7 million tons, down 1.8 million or 6 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 24.0 million tons, down 1.9 million or 7 percent from 1992/93. Production is down in some major producing countries due to lower harvested area; the combined harvested area in China and Pakistan fell 15 percent. In India, output fell due to poor yield, which was 9 percent below 1992/93.

Six major producing countries will have an estimated 1993/94 output of 24.6 million tons or 83 percent of the world's cottonseed. Three of these producers are in Asia. China, India, and Pakistan rank first, third, and fifth in cottonseed output for a total of 13.3 million tons or 45 percent of world output. Cottonseed production in these countries fell by 2.2 million tons or 14 percent from 1992/93. In China area harvested fell an estimated 20 percent from last year and was the lowest since 1989/90. India and Pakistan's harvested area were down only slightly compared to 1992/93, but cotton lint yields were also down, precipitating reduced cottonseed collections by 9 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Together, the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union rank as the world's fourth-largest producer. Cottonseed production during 1993/94 is an estimated 3.9 million tons, up 5 percent from last year due to slightly improved yield. However, cotton area continued the downward trend that began in 1988/89.

The United States produced a good cotton crop for 1993/94, with cottonseed output estimated at 5.7 million tons, up less than 1 percent from 1992/93. Although harvested cotton area is estimated at a near-record 5.2 million hectares, cotton lint and cottonseed output was below expectations due to unfavorable weather and below-average yields in several important producing states.

Cottonseed accounts for the world's second largest supply of oilseeds, after soybeans. Its collection, however, is a valuable byproduct of cotton lint production. Cottonseed processing and crush produces 47 percent meal and 16 percent oil by weight. Additional seed products include hulls (used as on-site fuel or fertilizer) and linters--a short fuzz on the seed that is valuable as an additive in the production of high-quality paper and plastics.

Cottonseed meal contains 81 percent of the protein level available in soybean meal, but feed use is limited by trace levels of substances toxic to livestock. These substances can be removed through processing techniques, but some major producing countries (such as China) lack this capability on a large scale, resulting in millions of tons of this meal product being used as fertilizer. Cottonseed oil for many developing countries is a significant source of edible cooking oil, in some instances the only vegetable oil domestically produced.

OUTLOOK FOR 1994/95

In the February 1994 edition of the World Agricultural Production circular (FAS/USDA series WAP 2-94), the annual preliminary forecast and situation review of world cotton area for 1994/95 was published. Foreign cotton harvested area for 1994/95 is forecast to range between 26.0 and 28.0 million hectares. The upper estimate of 28.0 million hectares suggests an area similar to 1993/94 and implies supportive government policies in several major producing countries and high international cotton prices. At the low end, 26.0 million hectares, the forecast considers the possibility of weather-related losses, plant disease and/or insect infestation, and financial problems. Using this forecast area and a 10-year average cottonseed yield of 0.98 metric tons per hectare, 1994/95 foreign cottonseed output could range between 25.5 and 27.4 million tons.

The first official USDA forecast of total 1994/95 foreign cotton harvested area and production will be issued in May. Individual country estimates for area, yield, and production will be released in July of this year.

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TABLE 28

Cottonseed Harvested Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94f
					Cottonseed Harvested Area (1,000 Hectares)					
World Total	33,745	31,527	29,370	31,368	33,439	31,502	33,027	34,760	32,520	31,498
China	6,923	5,140	4,306	4,844	5,534	5,203	5,588	6,539	6,835	5,460
United States	4,200	4,140	3,427	4,059	4,835	3,860	4,748	5,245	4,510	5,175
India	7,382	7,533	6,948	6,471	7,343	7,331	7,440	7,695	7,527	7,500
FSU-12	3,347	3,316	3,475	3,527	3,432	3,338	3,171	3,010	2,888	2,834
Pakistan	2,242	2,364	2,505	2,568	2,508	2,599	2,662	2,836	2,836	2,720
South America	3,668	3,258	3,141	3,942	3,524	3,368	3,525	3,489	2,090	2,316
Turkey	743	660	589	587	707	725	641	599	637	554
Egypt	415	454	443	416	425	422	417	358	357	370
Others	4,825	4,662	4,536	4,954	5,131	4,656	4,835	4,989	4,840	4,569
					Cottonseed Yields (Metric Tons per Hectare)					
World Total	1.01	0.97	0.93	1.00	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.05	0.97	0.94
China	1.54	1.37	1.40	1.49	1.27	1.24	1.37	1.48	1.12	1.17
United States	1.11	1.16	1.01	1.29	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.20	1.25	1.10
India	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.60	0.52	0.52	0.62	0.57
FSU-12	1.42	1.54	1.40	1.27	1.46	1.53	1.50	1.47	1.27	1.37
Pakistan	0.90	1.03	1.05	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.23	1.54	1.09	0.96
South America	0.74	0.70	0.57	0.71	0.65	0.70	0.73	0.67	0.70	0.78
Turkey	1.25	1.23	1.41	1.47	1.41	1.24	1.61	1.47	1.40	1.46
Egypt	1.60	1.53	1.46	1.35	1.15	1.27	1.37	1.24	1.50	1.70
					Cottonseed Production (1,000 Metric Tons)					
World Total	33,977	30,664	27,266	31,290	32,457	30,761	33,388	36,601	31,533	29,724
China	10,639	7,050	6,018	7,217	7,053	6,440	7,665	9,660	7,660	6,400
United States	4,671	4,789	3,448	5,234	5,499	4,243	5,415	6,283	5,652	5,689
India	3,447	3,652	3,218	3,202	3,712	4,400	3,900	4,000	4,667	4,240
FSU-12	4,760	5,100	4,870	4,490	5,020	5,106	4,763	4,435	3,680	3,875
Pakistan	2,016	2,433	2,638	2,935	2,851	2,910	3,275	4,355	3,080	2,610
South America	2,716	2,285	1,777	2,778	2,298	2,351	2,571	2,329	1,471	1,808
Turkey	928	810	829	860	1,000	900	1,031	878	891	810
Egypt	664	695	645	562	488	535	570	443	535	630
Others	4,136	3,850	3,823	4,012	4,536	3,876	4,198	4,218	3,897	3,662

March 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

KIWIFRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Commercial production of kiwifruit began in most major producing countries in the early-1980's. As production increased worldwide, prices began to fall and plantings of the once-lucrative commodity began to slow. Production in Australia and New Zealand, the first commercial producers of kiwifruit, peaked in the late-1980's. However, more recent entries into the industry are still realizing production gains.

The 1992/93 production estimate for kiwifruit in nine major producing countries is 934,300 tons, up 11 percent from 1991/92. Large crops from maturing vines in Chile, Greece, Italy, and the United States were responsible for the increase. In 1993/94, production is forecast to decline 8 percent, to 858,700 tons. The projected drop in production reflects a worldwide cutback in area brought about by declining world prices.

In this article, area and production data are reported on a split-year (October through September) basis for both Northern and Southern Hemisphere producers. The Northern Hemisphere harvest which began in October 1993, is at the beginning of the 1993/94 crop year. In 1993/94, Northern Hemisphere production is estimated at 520,500 tons, down 12 percent from 1992/93.

In the Southern Hemisphere, kiwifruit is harvested starting in April of the second half of the split year. The Southern Hemisphere's 1993/94 crop is forecast down 1 percent from 1992/93, to 338,200 tons.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Greece: The kiwifruit industry in Greece expanded rapidly during the early-1980's in an effort to take advantage of favorable world prices. As production expanded, prices dropped and kiwifruit production became less profitable. In addition, the industry was burdened with increased freight costs, due to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and increased competition from France, Italy, and Spain, which have the same marketing season.

Production in 1993/94 is estimated at 32,000 tons, down 20 percent from the 40,000-ton peak in 1992/93. A shortage of rain during the growing season caused poor bud development and pollination problems which resulted in reduced yields and smaller fruit sizes.

In early 1992, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) predicted that the area planted to kiwifruit would total 6,450 hectares during the 1992/93 season. However, planted area grew to only 4,500 hectares due to a substantial drop in prices and strong competition from other producing countries. In 1993/94, the area planted to kiwifruit expanded to an estimated 4,800 hectares.

Since 1985, the introduction and expansion of kiwifruit production in Greece has been closely supervised by the MOA. The MOA set the basic criteria for planting kiwifruit, by districts, based on the prevailing soil and climatic conditions and determined the area to be planted. Limitations only exist for growers interested in participating in European Union (EU) development programs or receiving loans from the Agricultural Bank. There are no limitations on farmers interested in establishing kiwifruit orchards at their own expense.

Kiwifruit production is centered in western and central Macedonia, mainly in the Pieria district. In 1992/93, acreage in Pieria was estimated at 2,200 hectares. Other producing areas are Thessaly, Phthiotis, and Western Greece.

The dominant kiwifruit variety in Greece is the Hayward. Other varieties, including Bruno and Allison, contribute less than 1 percent to total production.

GREECE: KIWIFRUIT AREA AND PRODUCTION

Year	Area (Hectares)	Production (1,000 Metric tons)
1980/81	148	0.0
1981/82	171	0.3
1982/83	241	0.6
1983/84	277	1.0
1984/85	618	1.5
1985/86	1,032	2.5
1986/87	1,422	5.0
1987/88	1,902	2.5
1988/89	3,094	8.0
1989/90	3,714	11.2
1990/91	3,831	25.2
1991/92	4,053	29.7
1992/93	4,500	40.0
1993/94 1/	4,800	32.0

1/ Preliminary.

Italy: The estimate for 1993/94 production is 310,000 tons, 19 percent below 1992/93 when ideal weather resulted in the highest yields recorded during the past several years. Dry weather during the growing season and rainy weather during harvesting were the main reasons for the smaller 1993/94 crop.

The area planted to kiwifruit has stabilized at approximately 20,000 hectares. Kiwifruit are cultivated throughout Italy, but commercial production is concentrated primarily in the Lazio region (6,000 hectares), the Emilia-Romagna region (4,650 hectares), and the Piedmont region (3,000 hectares).

Quality standards in Italy for exportable kiwifruit are enforced by the Foreign Trade Service. The most important characteristic is fruit size (minimum 80 grams for the "extra" category, 70 grams for the "1st" category, and 65 grams for the "2nd" category.) However, shape, color, and maturity level are also important.

During the 1980's, some of Italy's regional governments provided subsidies for planting certain horticultural crops, including kiwifruit. However, these subsidies have been suspended to guard against over-planting. There are currently no EU or Italian subsidies applicable specifically to kiwifruit, but other EU subsidy programs are available to kiwifruit growers.

Japan: Kiwifruit production is estimated at 57,600 tons, a 7-percent increase from 1992/93. The upturn stems from the fact that there were no critical weather events for the first time since the peak year of 1990/91, when production totaled 68,900 tons. Although the absence of damaging typhoons during the 1993/94 season meant that none of this year's crop was lost, cold, wet, cloudy weather prevailed, so the fruits were undersized and underweight.

A recent survey by the National Fruit Research Association and the Japan Fruit Growers Cooperative Association revealed that the 1993/94 growing area in Japan's 23 leading kiwifruit producing prefectures had dropped 5 percent from 1992/93, the first decline ever registered for kiwifruit.

Portugal: Kiwifruit production increased in 1991/92 and 1992/93, due to maturing vines. Harvested area continued to expand in 1993/94, but intensive rainfall and low temperatures during the flowering season reduced the crop to 9,000 tons, down 10 percent from 1992/93. Further expansion is anticipated for 1994/95, as areas planted three to four years ago begin producing.

Kiwifruit was introduced into Portugal as an experimental crop in the early-1970's. Serious

expansion did not occur until after Portugal's accession to the EU in 1986. As an EU member, Portugal was able to take advantage of production subsidies which helped make growers more market-oriented. Crop expansion slowed in the early-1990's as competition from other EU countries sent prices spiraling downward. However, kiwifruit is virtually the only profitable crop in its current production regions, so future expansion is anticipated.

Spain: The Ministry of Agriculture in Spain recently completed its first-ever estimate of kiwifruit acreage and production. The estimates for 1993/94 are 810 hectares planted, 643 hectares harvested, and 10,800 tons produced. Production in 1994/95 is expected to be similar, with no major increase in acreage anticipated. In fact, unless kiwifruit prices paid to growers become more lucrative, there could be an uprooting of kiwifruit acreage in areas of mixed production (grapes/kiwifruit) in favor of grape vineyards, since wine grapes currently provide a higher income for farmers.

The first kiwifruit plantations began operating in Galicia (northwestern Spain) in 1969. Galicia is now the major kiwifruit producing region with about 58 percent of total area, followed by Asturias with 14 percent, Basque Country with 11 percent, Valencia with 6 percent, and the rest in other regions. Spain mainly produces the Hayward variety. The Matua and Tomuri varieties also are used for pollinating.

Nearly all kiwifruit area in Spain is under microsprinkler irrigation. To date, water availability has been adequate in all kiwifruit producing areas.

Average annual producer prices for kiwifruit in 1991/92, 1992/93, and 1993/94 were 100, 80, and 60 pesetas per kilogram (US$0.96, US$0.78, US$0.47), respectively. Because of the downward price trend, farmers do not appear inclined to expand kiwifruit production.

United States: Kiwifruit production in 1993/94 is estimated at 41,100 tons, a 13-percent decline from 1992/93. The downturn in production and the continuing decline in area are mainly due to falling world and domestic prices.

UNITED STATES: KIWIFRUIT AREA AND PRODUCTION

Year	Bearing Area (Hectares)	Production (1,000 Metric tons)
1980/81	648	4.8
1981/82	1,215	6.3
1982/83	1,377	14.1
1983/84	1,255	12.2
1984/85	1,538	16.3
1985/86	1,943	20.0
1986/87	2,267	22.0
1987/88	2,753	26.3
1988/89	2,874	29.7
1989/90	2,915	36.3
1990/91	2,955	35.4
1991/92	2,955	26.9
1992/93	2,874	47.5
1993/94 1/	2,794	41.1

1/ Preliminary.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Australia: Kiwifruit production expanded rapidly in the early-1980's--from 500 tons in 1982/83 to 9,500 tons in 1987/88--due to large commercial plantings. This expansion, coupled with production increases in New Zealand, led to a serious oversupply situation that caused prices to plummet. Several large operations discontinued kiwifruit production prior to the 1988/89 season, which meant a sudden 46-percent decline in planted area. Between 1987/88 and 1988/89, production dropped 65 percent because it was not economically feasible to harvest most of the crop.

Since 1988/89, planted area has continued to decline, while production has steadily increased due to maturing vines and increasing yields. In 1992/93, kiwifruit production totaled 6,000 tons. The forecast for 1993/94 is 6,400 tons. Production is projected to climb to 7,200 tons by 1996/97, although continued competition from New Zealand is expected to keep prices low.

Australian kiwifruit production is concentrated in the states of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. Harvesting runs from March through May.

AUSTRALIA: KIWIFRUIT AREA AND PRODUCTION

Year	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (1,000 Metric tons)
1982/83	440	0.5
1983/84	680	1.0
1984/85	900	1.9
1985/86	920	3.5
1986/87	1,030	8.4
1987/88	1,128	9.5
1988/89	613	3.3
1989/90	412	4.5
1990/91	404	5.3
1991/92	395	5.6
1992/93 1/	386	6.0
1993/94 2/	378	6.4

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.

Chile: Kiwifruit production in 1993/94 is forecast at 115,000 tons, a 4-percent increase from 1992/93. Although total kiwifruit planted area is forecast to decline in 1993/94, production is projected to increase because a significant number of orchards are still in the expanding stage production. Chile's kiwifruit production is expected to continue trending upward through 1995/96, when it is projected to level off at about 130,000 tons.

Experimental commercial kiwifruit plantations first began in Chile in 1981/82. Following extraordinarily high returns from initial export sales, planted area expanded rapidly from around 90 hectares in 1981/82 to over 12,500 hectares in 1992/93.

In recent years kiwifruit production has stalled in the face of reduced profitability caused by a difficult export market situation. An increase in world kiwifruit production, together with improved storage facilities, has allowed kiwifruit sales in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres to overlap, leading to continued price decreases. Consequently, for the last few years, returns have been negative for a large number of Chilean producers. As a result, marginal producers have decided to uproot their orchards.

CHILE: KIWIFRUIT AREA AND PRODUCTION

Year	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (1,000 Metric tons)
1981/82	91	120
1983/84	800	200
1985/86	3,450	1,100
1986/87	6,200	4,300
1987/88	8,885	12,000
1988/89	11,810	25,700
1989/90	12,050	45,000
1990/91	12,260	60,000
1991/92	12,560	100,000
1992/93 1/	12,770	111,000
1993/94 2/	11,500	115,000
1994/95 3/	10,200	122,000
1995/96 3/	9,500	130,000

1/ Estimate.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Projection.

In Chile, kiwifruit is planted from the Fifth Region (Los Andes-San Felipe) to the Eighth Region (Curico). Approximately 70 percent of Chile's total crop is planted in Regions Six and Seven, which are considered to be the premier producing areas because of the availability and quality of water supplies. The Metropolitan Region and Region Five have become marginal areas for kiwifruit production. Most of the kiwifruit orchards that have been uprooted recently have been located in these two regions.

The Hayward variety is the major commercial kiwifruit variety planted in Chile. Harvesting starts in late-March and continues through the end of April or beginning of May.

New Zealand: Kiwifruit production in 1993/94 is forecast down 4 percent, to 216,800 tons, due to the removal of 1,000 hectares of vines during the 1992/93 season. The downturn is expected to be partially offset by improved yields in the remaining orchards, which experienced good pollination and favorable weather during the growing season.

The productive vine area currently stands at 13,000 hectares, down from a peak of 16,000 hectares in 1988/89. Prior to the removal of the 1,000 hectares in 1992/93, 500 hectares were pulled in a grower-funded vine-pull scheme, where growers were paid NZ$0.85 (US$0.46) per 3.6-kilogram tray to remove vines.

The Kiwifruit Marketing Board has established a crop management policy that sets a production target based on export-market demand. Packhouses are then charged with determining which growers' crops not to pick, or which crops to pick and store in field bins. The Board then pays the selected growers the net amount it pays other growers, minus packaging and picking costs.

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TABLE 29

KIWIFRUIT PRODUCTION - Selected Countries
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
FRANCE	45.0	60.0	60.0
GREECE	29.7	40.0	32.0
ITALY	309.0	381.0	310.0
JAPAN	45.0	53.8	57.6
PORTUGAL	5.0	10.0	9.0
SPAIN	NA	NA	10.8
UNITED STATES	26.9	47.5	41.1
Total Northern Hemisphere	460.6	592.3	520.5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
AUSTRALIA	5.6	6.0	6.4
CHILE	100.0	111.0	115.0
NEW ZEALAND	275.1	225.0	216.8
Total Southern Hemisphere	380.7	342.0	338.2
WORLD TOTAL	841.3	934.3	858.7

1/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries and forecasts for Southern Hemisphere countries.

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DURUM WHEAT SITUATION

Durum wheat production for 1993/94 in selected durum-producing countries is estimated at 20.4 million tons, down 18 percent from last year and the lowest output since 17.7 million was produced in 1988/89. Significantly lower production is estimated for the United States, the European Union, and Kazakhstan. Durum is produced primarily in 11 countries. The world's two major durum production areas are the Mediterranean Basin and the North American Great Plains. Approximately 4 percent of all wheat grown is durum.

United States: Durum production for 1993/94 is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 0.8 million or 29 percent from 1992/93. About 3 percent of all U.S. wheat grown last year was durum, compared to a 5-year average of 4 percent. Harvested area is estimated at 0.8 million hectares, down 0.2 million or 16 percent from a year earlier and down 45 percent from 1989/90. Area was lower because farmers expected better returns from other crops, such as spring wheat and minor oilseeds. In addition, last year's excess precipitation and cool temperatures across the major growing areas reduced both harvested area and yield.

Former Soviet Union: Russia and Kazakhstan are the primary producers of durum in the Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union. Neither State currently publishes durum area or production estimates, but USDA estimates that Russia's durum production in 1993 was 2.2 million tons, down 12 percent from the previous year's above-average crop. In Kazakhstan, production is estimated at 1.0 million tons, down 50 percent from 1992/93 due to excessive rains during the growing season and at harvest. Durum is grown mainly in northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia, particularly in the lower Volga Valley. Durum commands a higher procurement price and usually follows fallow in field rotation.

Turkey: Durum output for 1993/94 is estimated at 2.0 million tons, virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Widely distributed rainfall and cooler-than-normal temperatures led to a 4-percent increase in yields over 1992/93, to 1.60 tons per hectare. Harvested area is estimated to be trending downward as farmers respond to more profitable wheat varieties and/or barley. Thrace (European Turkey) and central Anatolia produce the bulk of Turkey's durum harvest. The sunni insect pest was active again this year in the Thrace region and parts of Anatolia, but spraying operations were effective. About 10 percent of the total wheat crop is thought to be durum, although estimates vary since durum production is not broken out in Turkish official statistics and production is often not marketed.

Morocco: Durum output for 1993/94 is estimated at 0.6 million tons, down 0.1 million or 12 percent from the 1992/93 drought-affected crop. For the second consecutive year, inadequate rainfall during the growing season reduced yield. There also was a 20-percent drop in fertilizer applications to the grain crops since producers did not believe yields would be high enough to offset the cost of fertilizing. Durum area has been relatively stagnant for the last decade at roughly 1.09 to 1.25 million hectares, while weather has resulted in yield fluctuations between 0.51 and 1.78 tons per hectare.

Algeria: The 1993/94 durum crop is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 15 percent from the record crop of 1.3 million in 1992/93. Although drought occurred in parts of the durum growing areas, an "overplanting" of durum (due to high support prices) partially offset the effects of the drought. Harvested area is estimated at 1.0 million hectares, down 17 percent from last season. Almost 70 percent of the total area sown to wheat is durum, which is primarily located in the eastern and central production areas.

Tunisia: Durum production for 1993/94 is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 17 percent from a year earlier's bumper crop. Insufficient rainfall and high temperatures during the critical growing month of April were largely responsible for the drop in estimated yields of 11 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area is estimated at 0.8 million hectares, also lower in 1992/93 as the lack of soil moisture inhibited seeding and normal germination. About three-fourths of all wheat grown is durum and

production is centered in the northern regions of Bizerte, Le Kef, Mateur, Jendouba, and Beja.

Canada: Durum production for 1993/94 is estimated at 3.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or 7 percent from 1992/93. Durum area, at 1.4 million hectares, was down marginally. Durum area has been trending downward in recent years due to less favorable domestic prices and limited export opportunities for Canadian durum outside of the United States.

European Union (EU): Durum wheat output for 1993/94 is estimated at 6.1 million tons, down 2.5 million or 29 percent from 1992/93. Production decreases are estimated for nearly all EU member States. EU durum production rose significantly in the decade prior to 1993/94 due mainly to relatively high EU institutional prices and the financial support given to producers. However, these factors have been the leading cause of the large durum stocks now being dealt with in the EU. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform's lower support prices and more stringent regulations associated with compensation for set-aside lead to area and output reductions in 1993.

Durum production in France for 1993/94 is estimated at 0.9 million tons, down 1.0 million or 54 percent from last season. From 1984/85, area rose nearly 300 percent to a record 0.5 million hectares in 1991/92 due to EC durum price increases relative to soft wheat and other crops. However, the 1993 area declined 50 percent, from 0.4 million hectares in 1992/93 to 0.2 million, due to cuts in support prices mandated by CAP reform. The change in the EU support system has deprived the central region of France, which experienced the most area growth in recent years, from the specific durum aid granted to the more traditional production areas of the southern regions. Most of the area went back into soft wheat or barley.

Durum output in Italy for 1993/94 is estimated at 3.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 12 percent from 1992/93. Area is estimated at 1.5 million hectares, virtually unchanged from a year earlier due to continued high support prices. Yield is estimated 12 percent lower than 1992/93 as weather patterns this year were unusual. Excessively wet weather in the fall of 1992 and early winter of 1993 hampered planting while the below-normal precipitation adversely affected the crop at heading.

The 1993/94 durum crop in Greece is estimated at 0.7 million tons, down 0.4 million or 38 percent from 1992/93 due to a reduction in area planted and a prolonged drought. Area is estimated down 33 percent to 0.5 million hectares. CAP reform is the major cause of reduced area. In addition, Greek farmers are faced with higher interest rates and increasing costs of production associated with durum, therefore reducing their incentive for planting.

Other countries produce durum but, as in Turkey, do not statistically separate durum from soft wheat production or may in fact count non-durum hard wheats as "durum." These countries include India, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, China, Chile, Peru, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Libya. Minor quantities of durum also are grown in Austria, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Mexico, and Australia.

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TABLE 30

DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES

Harvested Area

	(Thousand hectares)									
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Total	10,119	10,230	10,081	13,567	12,802	15,111	15,085	15,719	14,606	13,827
United States	1,303	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,152	1,500	1,419	1,294	991	830
Foreign	8,816	8,978	8,829	12,315	11,650	13,611	13,666	14,425	13,615	12,997
Algeria	1,226	1,109	978	994	665	1,010	1,060	1,150	1,200	1,000
Argentina	40	73	32	42	45	43	22	33	30	30
Canada	1,680	1,740	1,845	2,186	2,266	2,611	2,092	1,992	1,459	1,441
France	125	166	255	311	269	297	395	499	426	220
Germany	6	15	25	23	12	13	10	16	16	10
Greece	312	372	372	471	500	515	520	674	674	450
Italy	1,798	1,739	1,865	1,895	1,783	1,800	1,702	1,680	1,531	1,528
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	26	10	23	2	11
Spain	125	120	105	107	110	129	190	468	627	620
United Kingdom	7	11	6	6	6	1	2	2	2	2
European Union	2,373	2,423	2,628	2,813	2,680	2,781	2,829	3,362	3,278	2,841
Morocco	1,123	1,116	1,192	1,110	1,105	1,170	1,250	1,245	1,088	1,180
Syria	300	370	400	350	350	250	380	400	425	475
Tunisia	784	857	454	820	239	446	733	893	835	780
Turkey	1,290	1,290	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,300	1,250
Russia	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

March 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 31

DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES

Yield

	(Tons per hectare)									
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Total	1.63	1.62	1.89	1.66	1.38	1.40	1.70	1.82	1.71	1.47
United States	2.16	2.45	2.13	2.08	1.06	1.67	2.35	2.19	2.67	2.26
Foreign	1.55	1.50	1.86	1.62	1.42	1.37	1.63	1.79	1.64	1.42
Algeria	0.66	0.97	0.81	0.78	0.62	0.84	0.54	1.09	1.08	1.10
Argentina	2.75	2.26	1.88	2.14	1.82	1.33	2.27	2.82	2.50	2.50
Canada	1.26	1.13	2.11	1.84	0.87	1.57	2.01	2.30	2.15	2.33
France	4.73	4.57	4.16	4.46	4.01	4.55	5.06	5.09	4.40	3.95
Germany	4.67	5.80	4.40	4.35	5.50	5.08	4.70	4.94	4.31	5.00
Greece	2.92	1.78	2.55	2.46	2.32	2.18	1.92	2.82	1.56	1.44
Italy	2.57	2.21	2.38	2.36	2.20	1.70	2.15	3.06	2.83	2.49
Portugal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	1.20	1.91	2.00	2.82
Spain	3.41	2.55	2.40	2.81	3.10	2.66	3.19	2.85	2.02	1.18
United Kingdom	4.29	1.18	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
European Union	2.78	2.34	2.60	2.65	2.46	2.16	2.59	3.29	2.62	2.16
Morocco	1.04	1.08	1.66	1.01	1.60	1.51	1.29	1.78	0.63	0.51
Syria	0.83	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.43	0.90	1.13	1.34	1.65	1.89
Tunisia	0.74	1.25	0.83	1.30	0.70	0.75	1.22	1.59	1.58	1.41
Turkey	1.55	1.48	1.54	1.54	1.77	1.35	1.65	1.63	1.54	1.60
Russia	NA	NA	NA	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.25	0.75	1.25	1.10
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	1.00	0.80	0.75	1.25	0.50	1.00	0.50

March 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 32

DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES

Production

	(Thousand tons)									
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Total	16,444	16,540	19,048	22,518	17,724	21,091	25,587	28,680	24,966	20,350
United States	2,815	3,062	2,665	2,598	1,220	2,510	3,332	2,829	2,645	1,876
Foreign	13,629	13,478	16,383	19,920	16,504	18,581	22,255	25,851	22,321	18,474
Algeria	804	1,072	790	777	415	850	575	1,250	1,300	1,100
Argentina	110	165	60	90	82	57	50	93	75	75
Canada	2,110	1,960	3,897	4,014	1,979	4,098	4,197	4,586	3,138	3,358
France	591	759	1,060	1,386	1,080	1,350	2,000	2,540	1,875	870
Germany	28	87	110	100	66	66	47	79	69	50
Greece	912	661	950	1,161	1,160	1,122	1,000	1,900	1,050	650
Italy	4,618	3,851	4,431	4,476	3,924	3,066	3,663	5,139	4,328	3,800
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	47	12	44	4	31
Spain	426	306	252	301	341	343	607	1,335	1,267	730
United Kingdom	30	13	24	24	24	7	10	10	10	10
European Union	6,605	5,677	6,827	7,448	6,595	6,001	7,339	11,047	8,603	6,141
Morocco	1,171	1,200	1,981	1,126	1,766	1,767	1,617	2,216	682	600
Syria	250	430	450	400	500	225	430	535	700	900
Tunisia	584	1,069	378	1,065	167	333	897	1,424	1,323	1,100
Turkey	1,995	1,905	2,000	2,000	2,300	1,750	2,150	2,200	2,000	2,000
Russia	NA	NA	NA	1,800	1,500	2,000	2,500	1,500	2,500	2,200
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	1,200	1,200	1,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,000

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April 1994

World Agricultural Production

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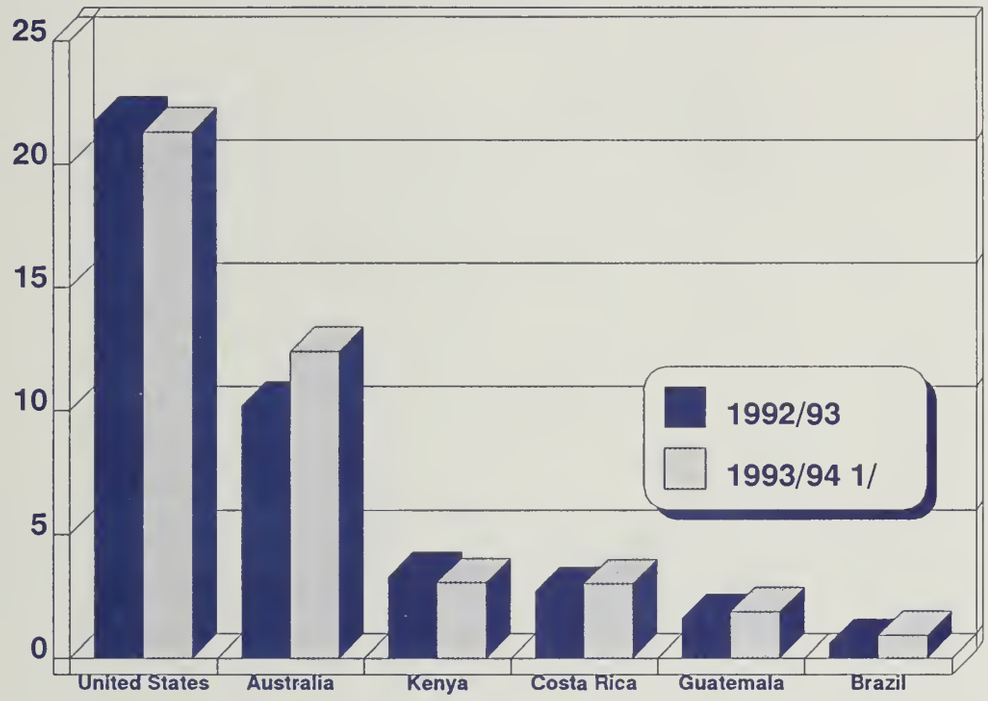
Macadamia Nuts In Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons/Wet-in-shell basis)



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Macadamia Nuts In Selected Countries
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China Databases for Grains, Oilseeds, and Cotton

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-289), April 12, 1994.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on MAY 11, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

April 1994

WHEAT

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	560.3	-1.9	-0	-0	A decrease in total foreign output this month reduced estimated production.
United States	65.4	NC	NC	-2	No change this month.
Total Foreign	494.9	-1.9	-0	+0	Production is estimated down from last month due mainly to revisions in the FSU-12 and the European Union.
FSU-12	82.8	-2.8	-3	-6	Russia's estimated production is reduced as official estimates indicate lower harvested area and yield.
European Union	80.3	-0.2	-0	-5	Production is revised lower due mainly to reduced output in France and Ireland.
Iran	10.9	+0.7	+7	+7	Production is estimated at a record. Higher harvested area and yield are estimated.
Mexico	3.0	+0.2	+7	-6	Production is revised higher based on an increase in harvested area.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	784.3	+4.3	+1	-9	The 1993/94 crop estimate is higher this month due to increases outside the United States.
United States	187.5	NC	NC	-33	No change this month.
Total Foreign	596.8	+4.3	+1	+2	Production is estimated higher due to increases in the FSU-12, Mexico, and Brazil which more than offset decreases in Sudan and Tanzania.
FSU-12	89.4	+1.2	+1	-3	Production is estimated higher in Russia and Ukraine, but lower in Belarus. In Russia, barley, corn, and oat output are revised higher, while millet is estimated lower. In Ukraine, corn is revised higher. In Belarus, a lower barley and oat estimate offset a higher rye output.

COARSE GRAINS, continued

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
Mexico	19.6	+1.1	+6	-2	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in corn yield, which more than compensated for a decrease in harvested area. Sorghum output is revised higher due to increased yield.
Brazil	29.7	+1.0	+3	+4	Favorable weather increased projected corn yields. The outlook for crops in the North continues to be favorable.
Egypt	5.9	+0.4	+7	+11	Corn and sorghum production are estimated at record levels due to higher harvested area and bumper yields.
Iran	4.1	+0.3	+8	+8	Barley production is estimated at a record level; yield is increased.
Sudan	2.9	-0.9	-24	-35	Sorghum production is revised lower this month. Harvested area and yield estimates are reduced due to unfavorable weather and high input costs.
Tanzania	2.8	-0.6	-17	-10	Corn and sorghum output are revised lower as poor second-season rains negatively affected area and yield.
Indonesia	5.5	-0.2	-4	-4	Corn production is reduced due to a lower estimated harvested area.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	348.0	+0.5	+0	-1	The 1993/94 crop increased this month due to larger estimated foreign production.
United States	5.0	NC	NC	-13	No change this month.
Total Foreign	343.0	+0.5	+0	-1	Production is estimated higher as increases in Brazil and Burma more than offset a decrease in Indonesia.
Brazil	6.9	+0.3	+5	+3	Production is estimated higher as beneficial weather in the northern regions of Brazil favor increased plantings, while in the Center-South, early-harvest results indicate a slightly higher yield.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS), continued

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
Burma	8.8	+0.3	+3	+13	Production is revised higher as estimated harvested area is increased due to an expansion in tubewell irrigation.
Iran	1.7	+0.2	+10	+10	Record production is estimated due to reports of bumper yields.
Indonesia	31.0	-0.3	-1	-1	Production is reduced due to lower-than-expected harvested area.

OILSEEDS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	223.4	-0.3	-0	-2	Production is forecast slightly lower this month due to a reduction in foreign output.
United States	57.7	+0.0	+0	-16	Production is estimated slightly higher due to increased peanut output.
Total Foreign	165.7	-0.3	-0	+4	Production is estimated lower due primarily to reduced cottonseed and soybean output in India. Small increases for China rapeseed and Argentine sunflowerseed were partially offsetting.

SOYBEANS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	113.4	-0.2	-0	-3	Production is estimated lower this month due to a reduction in foreign area and yield.
United States	49.2	NC	NC	-17	No change this month.
Total Foreign	64.2	-0.2	-0	+12	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in India and Ecuador. However, official statistics from Austria and France put soybean production slightly higher.

SOYBEANS, continued

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
India	4.3	-0.3	-6	+37	Production is estimated lower based on slightly reduced area and yield. However, harvested area is still a record and yield is above the 5-year average. Farmers are reported to be holding back large quantities of soybeans, harvested months ago, in the hope of receiving higher prices.

COTTONSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World Total	29.3	-0.4	-1	-7	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month due to a decline in production outside the United States.
United States	5.7	NC	NC	+1	Production is unchanged from last month.
Total Foreign	23.7	-0.4	-2	-9	Production is estimated down from last month in India, Paraguay, Uzbekistan, and Brazil.
India	4.1	-0.1	-3	-12	Yield is estimated lower as a sharp drop in crop arrivals from northern India and Gujarat indicates the completion of harvest operations. This reduction more than offset higher arrivals in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh where the harvest is nearing completion.

PEANUTS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	23.5	+0.0	+0	+1	Production is estimated higher this month due to a slight increase in U.S. and foreign output.
United States	1.5	+0.0	+2	-21	Production is estimated higher due to an upward adjustment in harvested area.
Total Foreign	22.0	+0.0	+0	+3	Production is estimated slightly higher this month due to higher yield in South Korea.

SUNFLOWERSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	21.0	+0.1	+0	-2	Production is estimated higher this month due to a slight increase in foreign output.
United States	1.2	NC	NC	-0	No change this month.
Total Foreign	19.8	+0.1	+1	-2	Production is estimated slightly higher due to recently released official Austrian statistics that raised yield. However, this increase was nearly offset by reduced official estimates from France.
Argentina	3.4	+0.1	+3	+10	Production is estimated higher based on harvest reports that yield is better than last year. As of April 4, an estimated 59 percent of the crop was harvested, compared to 78 percent last season.

RAPESEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	27.2	+0.2	+1	+7	Production is estimated higher due to increases outside the United States.
United States	0.1	NC	NC	+39	No change this month.
Total Foreign	27.0	+0.2	+1	+7	This month's production estimate is up primarily due to an increase in China as well as small increases in Sweden and Austria.
China	7.0	+0.2	+2	-9	Production is estimated higher based on recently released official estimates by China's State Statistical Bureau. Yield is slightly higher.

COPRA

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.7	NC	NC	-2	Production is unchanged this month. Output is forecast below the record 5.3 million tons set during 1985/86. The Philippines and Indonesia account for 70 percent of world output.

PALM KERNEL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.4	NC	NC	+9	Record palm kernel output is forecast for 1993/94.

PALM OIL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	13.9	NC	NC	+7	Record production is forecast for 1993/94.

COTTON

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World Total	76.7	-1.0	-1	-7	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month due to a decline in production outside the United States.
United States	16.2	NC	NC	-0	Production is unchanged from last month.
Total Foreign	60.6	-1.0	-2	-9	Production is estimated down from last month in India, Paraguay, Uzbekistan, and Brazil.
India	9.6	-0.4	-4	-12	Yield is estimated lower as a sharp drop in crop arrivals from northern India and Gujarat indicate the completion of harvest operations. This decline more than offsets higher arrivals in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.
Paraguay	0.9	-0.2	-14	+38	Yield is estimated lower as boll weevil, bacterial blight, and blue disease losses were more severe than earlier anticipated.
Uzbekistan	6.2	-0.1	-2	+3	The Uzbek Government lowered its official estimate, reflecting a slight decrease in harvested area and yield.
Brazil	2.0	-0.1	-5	-5	Yield is estimated lower in the Center-South as a result of excessive rains during February and March.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	69.9	72.3	72.2	57.7	62.4	62.6	34.3	39.4	38.3	38.3	1,981	2,459	2,402	2,402
Winter	51.1	51.1	51.7	39.4	41.9	43.8	34.8	38.3	40.3	40.3	1,373	1,607	1,769	1,769
Other	18.8	21.2	20.5	18.3	20.5	18.8	33.2	41.6	33.6	33.6	608	852	633	633
Rye	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.6	29.4	27.1	27.1	10	12	10	10
Soybeans	59.2	59.1	59.4	58.0	58.2	56.4	34.2	37.6	32.0	32.0	1,987	2,188	1,809	1,809
Corn	76.0	79.3	73.3	68.8	72.2	63.0	108.6	131.4	100.7	100.7	7,475	9,482	6,344	6,344
Sorghum	11.1	13.3	10.5	9.9	12.2	9.5	59.3	72.8	59.9	59.9	585	884	568	568
Barley	8.9	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.3	6.8	55.2	62.5	58.9	58.9	464	458	400	400
Oats	8.7	8.0	7.9	4.8	4.5	3.8	50.7	65.6	54.4	54.4	243	295	206	206
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	5,674	5,736	5,510	5,510	157.5	179.7	156.1	156.1
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.0	11.1	12.8	652	699	607	607	17.6	16.2	16.2	16.2

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

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TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1991/92	542.6	488.7	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.4	4.1	38.5	70.9	96.0	55.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.9	3.1	10.6	2.1	16.5	41.3
1992/93 prel.	561.4	494.5	66.9	29.9	3.2	84.8	3.7	26.4	88.5	101.6	55.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	39.6
1993/94 proj.																				
Mar.	562.2	496.8	65.4	27.8	2.8	80.6	4.0	30.5	85.6	105.0	56.8	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.1	18.0	2.0	16.5	39.5
Apr.	560.3	494.9	65.4	27.8	3.0	80.3	4.0	30.5	82.8	105.0	56.8	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.1	18.0	2.0	16.5	40.5
Coarse Grains																				
1991/92	803.4	584.8	218.6	21.8	17.6	89.7	12.5	64.7	76.2	112.3	26.3	5.4	1.6	3.8	14.5	31.4	8.0	3.4	9.6	86.0
1992/93 prel.	860.7	582.9	277.9	19.5	19.9	82.3	9.4	41.9	92.6	108.4	37.2	5.7	1.6	3.6	14.2	28.7	8.3	10.3	9.1	90.1
1993/94 proj.																				
Mar.	780.0	592.4	187.5	24.2	18.5	82.7	11.4	43.0	88.2	116.0	33.7	5.7	1.7	3.1	14.1	28.7	9.3	14.3	10.3	87.5
Apr.	784.3	596.8	187.5	24.2	19.6	82.8	11.4	43.0	89.4	116.0	33.7	5.5	1.7	3.1	14.1	29.7	9.3	14.3	10.3	88.6
Rice (Milled)																				
1991/92	348.3	343.2	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.7	29.0	3.2	13.5	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	84.0
1992/93 prel.	352.0	346.3	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	130.4	72.6	31.4	3.1	13.1	0.4	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	85.0
1993/94 proj.																				
Mar.	347.5	342.5	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	127.4	74.0	31.3	4.0	12.2	0.3	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.1
Apr.	348.0	343.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	127.4	74.0	31.0	4.0	12.2	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.5
Total Grains 1/																				
1991/92	1,694.3	1,416.7	277.6	53.7	21.5	181.6	16.7	103.2	148.4	336.9	155.1	34.4	19.4	17.2	24.8	41.4	19.3	5.6	26.2	211.3
1992/93 prel.	1,774.1	1,423.6	350.5	49.4	23.3	168.5	13.1	68.4	182.3	340.3	165.5	37.0	20.4	16.7	24.3	38.1	25.1	11.7	24.8	214.7
1993/94 proj.																				
Mar.	1,689.7	1,405.7	283.9	52.0	21.5	164.7	15.4	73.6	175.2	350.5	163.5	36.4	20.9	16.2	23.9	37.9	28.0	16.2	27.0	182.9
Apr.	1,692.6	1,434.7	257.9	52.0	22.7	164.4	15.4	73.6	173.5	348.4	164.5	36.5	21.8	15.3	24.0	38.7	28.1	16.2	27.0	212.6
Oilseeds 2/																				
1991/92	223.5	159.2	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.0	0.7	4.4	11.2	34.2	21.1	4.4	4.8	0.8	15.9	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.7
1992/93 prel.	227.0	158.6	68.4	5.2	1.0	12.3	0.7	4.1	10.3	33.0	23.1	4.6	3.5	0.7	14.7	23.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	18.7
1993/94 proj.																				
Mar.	223.7	166.0	57.7	7.3	0.9	10.9	0.7	3.7	10.3	35.5	23.9	4.9	3.0	0.7	16.2	25.4	1.0	0.7	1.9	19.0
Apr.	223.4	165.7	57.7	7.3	0.9	10.9	0.8	3.7	10.3	35.6	23.5	4.9	3.0	0.7	16.3	25.3	1.0	0.7	1.9	18.9
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	9.5
1992/93 prel.	82.8	66.6	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	9.3	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	9.6
1993/94 proj.																				
Mar.	77.7	61.5	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.8	17.3	10.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	1.3	0.1	2.4	9.7
Apr.	76.7	60.6	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.6	17.3	9.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.3	0.1	2.4	9.4

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	222.37	222.96	222.86	222.26	2.44	2.52	2.52	2.52	542.58	561.39	562.19	560.26	−1.93	−0.34	−1.13	−0.20
United States	23.35	25.26	25.35	25.35	2.31	2.65	2.58	2.58	53.92	66.92	65.37	65.37	0.00	0.00	−1.55	−2.31
Total Foreign	199.02	197.70	197.51	196.91	2.46	2.50	2.52	2.51	488.67	494.47	496.82	494.89	−1.93	−0.39	0.42	0.08
Major Exporters	42.77	44.22	42.34	42.32	3.34	3.18	3.21	3.21	142.81	140.58	135.87	135.64	−0.23	−0.17	−4.94	−3.52
European Union	16.88	16.89	15.44	15.42	5.36	5.02	5.22	5.21	90.42	84.83	80.57	80.34	−0.23	−0.28	−4.49	−5.29
France	5.20	5.12	4.60	4.60	6.65	6.40	6.46	6.44	34.59	32.78	29.70	29.63	−0.07	−0.24	−3.15	−9.60
United Kingdom	1.98	2.06	1.80	1.80	7.27	6.80	7.22	7.22	14.40	14.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	−1.00	−7.14
Germany	2.45	2.60	2.40	2.40	6.77	5.98	6.57	6.58	16.61	15.54	15.74	15.77	0.03	0.17	0.23	1.45
Canada	14.16	13.83	12.60	12.60	2.26	2.16	2.21	2.21	31.95	29.87	27.80	27.80	0.00	0.00	−2.07	−6.93
Australia	7.18	9.10	9.50	9.50	1.47	1.78	1.89	1.89	10.56	16.18	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	11.22
Argentina	4.55	4.40	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.20	1.98	1.98	9.88	9.70	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−2.06
Major Importers	91.52	90.01	89.82	88.71	2.34	2.47	2.52	2.52	214.48	222.03	225.96	223.23	−2.73	−1.21	1.20	0.54
China	30.95	30.50	30.20	30.20	3.10	3.33	3.48	3.48	96.00	101.59	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	3.36
FSU−12	45.56	46.68	45.65	44.49	1.56	1.90	1.88	1.86	70.88	88.46	85.62	82.80	−2.82	−3.29	−5.66	−6.40
Russia	23.15	24.28	24.77	23.52	1.68	1.90	1.84	1.81	38.90	46.17	45.50	42.48	−3.02	−6.64	−3.69	−7.99
Ukraine	7.02	6.33	5.76	5.75	3.01	3.08	3.79	3.80	21.16	19.51	21.83	21.83	0.00	0.00	2.32	11.90
Kazakhstan	13.46	13.88	12.74	12.74	0.51	1.32	1.04	1.04	6.89	18.29	13.20	13.20	0.00	0.00	−5.09	−27.81
Baltic States	0.37	0.46	0.48	0.52	2.99	2.75	2.68	2.62	1.10	1.26	1.28	1.36	0.08	6.51	0.10	8.12
Eastern Europe	9.86	8.15	9.59	9.59	3.90	3.24	3.18	3.18	38.48	26.42	30.50	30.50	0.00	0.00	4.08	15.44
Poland	2.44	2.41	2.50	2.50	3.80	3.06	3.32	3.32	9.27	7.37	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.93	12.65
Romania	2.18	1.48	2.30	2.30	2.52	2.07	2.30	2.30	5.49	3.05	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.25	73.88
Egypt	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.89	5.90	5.26	5.51	5.35	4.48	4.62	4.85	4.78	−0.07	−1.44	0.16	3.53
Morocco	2.64	2.23	2.31	2.31	1.87	0.70	0.66	0.66	4.94	1.56	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−2.69
Brazil	2.15	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.43	1.37	1.28	1.28	3.08	2.74	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.00	−0.69	−25.16
Other Foreign	64.73	63.47	65.35	65.88	2.03	2.08	2.07	2.06	131.38	131.85	134.99	136.02	1.03	0.76	4.16	3.16
India	24.17	23.26	24.43	24.43	2.28	2.39	2.32	2.32	55.13	55.69	56.76	56.76	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.92
Turkey	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90	1.88	1.76	1.85	1.85	16.50	15.50	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	6.45
Pakistan	7.91	7.85	8.24	8.30	1.84	2.00	1.97	1.95	14.57	15.68	16.20	16.16	−0.04	−0.27	0.47	3.02
Mexico	0.88	0.76	0.65	0.71	4.20	4.20	4.31	4.20	3.70	3.20	2.80	3.00	0.20	7.14	−0.20	−6.25
Saudi Arabia	0.86	0.91	0.80	0.80	4.55	4.49	4.53	4.53	3.93	4.07	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−11.55
Rep. of South Africa	1.43	0.74	1.07	1.07	1.49	1.77	1.84	1.84	2.13	1.32	1.96	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.64	48.71
Others	20.68	21.14	21.27	21.68	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.75	35.42	36.39	37.17	38.04	0.87	2.34	1.65	4.53

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TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	317.79	318.28	310.94	310.98	2.53	2.70	2.51	2.52	803.42	860.72	779.96	784.31	4.34	0.56	−76.42	−8.88
United States	37.37	39.07	33.77	33.77	5.85	7.11	5.55	5.55	218.63	277.85	187.54	187.54	0.00	0.00	−90.31	−32.50
Total Foreign	280.43	279.22	277.18	277.22	2.09	2.09	2.14	2.15	584.78	582.87	592.42	596.77	4.34	0.73	13.90	2.38
Major Exporters	20.63	20.44	21.89	21.91	2.49	2.74	2.97	2.97	51.42	55.92	65.00	65.02	0.02	0.03	9.10	16.27
Canada	6.59	6.22	6.91	6.91	3.30	3.13	3.50	3.50	21.78	19.49	24.20	24.20	0.00	0.00	4.71	24.14
Argentina	3.80	3.87	3.88	3.90	3.80	3.68	3.64	3.63	14.45	14.25	14.11	14.13	0.02	0.12	−0.12	−0.86
Australia	4.61	4.60	5.24	5.24	1.74	1.80	1.78	1.78	8.00	8.29	9.33	9.33	0.00	0.00	1.04	12.56
South Africa, Rep.	4.14	4.38	4.62	4.62	0.83	2.36	3.09	3.09	3.44	10.34	14.28	14.28	0.00	0.00	3.94	38.12
Thailand	1.49	1.37	1.25	1.25	2.52	2.59	2.46	2.46	3.75	3.55	3.08	3.08	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−13.24
Major Importers	101.02	99.74	98.01	97.88	2.62	2.49	2.52	2.55	264.97	248.82	246.82	249.24	2.42	0.98	0.42	0.17
FSU−12	52.18	51.30	51.65	51.66	1.46	1.81	1.71	1.73	76.20	92.61	88.18	89.39	1.21	1.37	−3.22	−3.47
Russia	33.50	33.36	32.14	32.09	1.38	1.67	1.56	1.59	46.18	55.79	50.20	50.89	0.69	1.37	−4.90	−8.78
Ukraine	5.83	5.81	6.35	6.50	2.58	2.68	2.98	3.02	15.06	15.59	18.93	19.65	0.73	3.83	4.07	26.08
Kazakhstan	8.66	7.93	8.76	8.76	0.50	1.33	0.87	0.87	4.36	10.58	7.59	7.59	0.00	0.00	−2.99	−28.29
Baltic States	1.69	1.76	1.58	1.53	2.50	1.50	1.94	1.98	4.23	2.63	3.06	3.04	−0.02	−0.78	0.41	15.39
European Union	18.92	18.09	16.74	16.75	4.74	4.55	4.94	4.95	89.70	82.28	82.73	82.82	0.09	0.11	0.54	0.65
Germany	4.11	3.92	3.83	3.83	5.52	4.91	5.13	5.16	22.66	19.22	19.66	19.75	0.09	0.45	0.53	2.77
France	3.98	4.16	3.93	3.93	6.48	6.69	6.63	6.65	25.80	27.78	26.02	26.12	0.10	0.38	−1.66	−5.97
Eastern Europe	16.53	16.75	16.39	16.39	3.91	2.50	2.63	2.63	64.69	41.93	43.04	43.04	0.00	0.00	1.12	2.66
Poland	6.28	5.92	6.10	6.10	2.95	2.13	2.49	2.49	18.54	12.59	15.20	15.20	0.00	0.00	2.61	20.69
Romania	3.85	4.31	4.04	4.04	3.58	1.83	2.27	2.27	13.78	7.90	9.15	9.15	0.00	0.00	1.25	15.84
Czechoslovakia	1.17	1.25	1.25	1.25	4.67	3.89	3.58	3.58	5.48	4.84	4.48	4.48	0.00	0.00	−0.37	−7.54
Mexico	8.84	9.14	9.05	8.95	1.99	2.18	2.04	2.19	17.63	19.93	18.45	19.59	1.14	6.18	−0.34	−1.71
Other W. Europe	2.86	2.71	2.61	2.61	4.37	3.49	4.36	4.36	12.52	9.44	11.36	11.36	0.00	0.00	1.92	20.29
Other Foreign	158.77	159.04	157.28	157.43	1.69	1.75	1.78	1.79	268.39	278.13	280.60	282.51	1.91	0.68	4.38	1.57
China	26.94	26.00	25.72	25.72	4.17	4.17	4.51	4.51	112.28	108.36	116.04	116.04	0.00	0.00	7.68	7.09
India	33.77	34.82	35.34	35.34	0.78	1.07	0.95	0.95	26.28	37.23	33.71	33.71	0.00	0.00	−3.52	−9.45
Brazil	14.51	12.78	12.97	12.97	2.17	2.24	2.21	2.29	31.43	28.66	28.70	29.70	1.00	3.48	1.04	3.63
Turkey	4.45	4.48	4.55	4.55	2.17	2.04	2.27	2.27	9.65	9.15	10.34	10.34	0.00	0.00	1.19	13.01
Indonesia	2.90	3.05	3.05	2.95	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.65	5.65	5.45	−0.20	−3.54	−0.20	−3.54
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.10	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.45	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Others	72.72	74.59	72.56	72.81	1.08	1.13	1.13	1.14	78.87	84.34	81.67	82.78	1.11	1.36	−1.56	−1.85

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	131.07	131.60	127.41	127.58	3.72	4.04	3.62	3.64	487.20	531.03	461.37	464.90	3.53	0.77	−66.12	−12.45
United States	27.86	29.20	25.49	25.49	6.82	8.25	6.32	6.32	189.89	240.85	161.15	161.15	0.00	0.00	−79.70	−33.09
Total Foreign	103.21	102.40	101.92	102.09	2.88	2.83	2.95	2.98	297.32	290.18	300.22	303.76	3.53	1.18	13.58	4.68
Major Exporters	7.20	7.34	7.50	7.50	2.41	3.16	3.59	3.59	17.33	23.20	26.90	26.90	0.00	0.00	3.70	15.95
Argentina	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50	4.42	4.16	4.20	4.20	10.60	10.20	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.94
South Africa	3.45	3.66	3.90	3.90	0.91	2.62	3.46	3.46	3.13	9.60	13.50	13.50	0.00	0.00	3.90	40.62
Thailand	1.35	1.23	1.10	1.10	2.67	2.76	2.64	2.64	3.60	3.40	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−14.71
Major Importers	21.50	22.45	21.61	21.82	4.06	3.33	3.43	3.49	87.21	74.73	74.22	76.19	1.98	2.67	1.47	1.96
Eastern Europe	6.66	7.64	6.95	6.95	5.10	2.58	2.73	2.73	33.97	19.73	18.95	18.95	0.00	0.00	−0.78	−3.93
Romania	2.58	3.34	3.00	3.00	4.08	1.80	2.33	2.33	10.50	6.01	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	16.41
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.20	2.00	2.00	5.48	3.02	3.00	3.00	11.50	6.65	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.65	−9.77
European Union	3.85	3.72	3.63	3.63	6.94	7.83	7.93	7.96	26.71	29.10	28.77	28.88	0.11	0.40	−0.22	−0.75
France	1.77	1.86	1.86	1.86	7.29	7.98	8.06	8.12	12.93	14.87	15.00	15.10	0.10	0.67	0.23	1.53
Italy	0.86	0.85	0.93	0.93	7.26	8.68	8.48	8.48	6.24	7.41	7.90	7.90	0.00	0.00	0.49	6.57
Mexico	7.70	8.10	8.10	8.00	1.88	2.10	1.98	2.13	14.50	17.00	16.00	17.00	1.00	6.25	0.00	0.00
FSU−12	2.98	2.70	2.64	2.95	3.27	2.62	3.20	3.16	9.76	7.09	8.45	9.32	0.87	10.33	2.23	31.47
Russia	0.73	0.81	0.70	0.81	2.69	2.64	3.14	3.04	1.97	2.14	2.20	2.45	0.25	11.23	0.31	14.61
Ukraine	1.46	1.16	1.10	1.33	3.25	2.46	3.18	3.16	4.75	2.85	3.50	4.20	0.70	20.00	1.35	47.32
Other W. Europe	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	8.41	6.63	7.94	7.94	1.81	1.34	1.58	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.24	17.91
Others	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.67	4.89	4.92	4.83	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	−0.01	−1.69	−0.01	−2.11
Other Foreign	74.50	72.61	72.81	72.77	2.59	2.65	2.73	2.76	192.78	192.25	199.11	200.66	1.56	0.78	8.41	4.37
China	21.57	21.04	20.60	20.60	4.58	4.53	4.95	4.95	98.77	95.38	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00	6.62	6.94
Brazil	14.03	12.35	12.50	12.50	2.20	2.27	2.24	2.32	30.80	28.00	28.00	29.00	1.00	3.57	1.00	3.57
India	5.78	6.02	5.90	5.90	1.38	1.69	1.64	1.64	7.98	10.20	9.70	9.70	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−4.90
Canada	1.11	0.86	0.95	0.95	6.71	5.70	6.63	6.63	7.41	4.88	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	1.42	29.02
Indonesia	2.90	3.05	3.05	2.95	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.65	5.65	5.45	−0.20	−3.54	−0.20	−3.54
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.10	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.45	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Egypt	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.80	6.39	6.00	6.10	6.15	4.43	4.50	4.70	4.94	0.24	5.11	0.44	9.78
Zimbabwe	0.88	1.20	1.40	1.40	0.59	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.52	2.40	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	16.67
Others	24.05	24.01	24.54	24.56	1.37	1.52	1.44	1.46	32.98	36.49	35.46	35.97	0.52	1.45	−0.52	−1.42

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TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	75.99	72.63	73.87	73.54	2.22	2.27	2.25	2.28	169.08	165.17	166.00	167.66	1.66	1.00	2.49	1.51
United States	3.41	2.96	2.75	2.75	2.97	3.36	3.17	3.17	10.11	9.97	8.71	8.71	0.00	0.00	−1.26	−12.60
Total Foreign	72.59	69.66	71.12	70.80	2.19	2.23	2.21	2.25	158.97	155.20	157.28	158.95	1.66	1.06	3.75	2.41
European Union	12.03	11.43	10.14	10.14	4.28	3.78	4.22	4.21	51.53	43.21	42.85	42.72	−0.13	−0.31	−0.49	−1.13
Denmark	0.94	0.89	0.72	0.72	5.34	3.33	4.72	4.72	5.04	2.97	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.43	14.32
France	1.74	1.80	1.60	1.60	6.19	5.88	5.55	5.55	10.79	10.58	8.88	8.88	0.00	0.00	−1.70	−16.07
Germany	2.54	2.41	2.20	2.20	5.72	5.06	5.00	5.00	14.49	12.20	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	−1.20	−9.81
Italy	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.44	3.80	3.87	3.44	3.44	1.79	1.74	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−13.84
Spain	4.37	4.01	3.50	3.50	2.09	1.49	2.72	2.72	9.14	5.99	9.53	9.53	0.00	0.00	3.54	58.99
United Kingdom	1.39	1.31	1.18	1.18	5.54	5.61	5.30	5.30	7.70	7.35	6.25	6.25	0.00	0.00	−1.10	−14.97
FSU−12	27.44	25.96	28.87	28.62	1.40	1.95	1.68	1.75	38.43	50.70	48.60	49.97	1.37	2.83	−0.72	−1.43
Russia	15.28	14.56	15.46	15.45	1.45	1.85	1.60	1.72	22.17	26.99	24.70	26.63	1.93	7.81	−0.36	−1.34
Ukraine	3.19	3.45	4.05	3.97	2.52	2.93	3.10	3.18	8.05	10.11	12.58	12.60	0.03	0.20	2.49	24.68
Kazakhstan	6.61	5.72	6.97	6.97	0.47	1.49	0.79	0.79	3.09	8.51	5.49	5.49	0.00	0.00	−3.03	−35.55
Baltic States	1.21	1.23	0.99	0.95	2.56	1.37	2.03	2.02	3.09	1.69	2.00	1.91	−0.09	−4.46	0.22	13.05
Eastern Europe	4.05	3.67	3.66	3.66	3.67	3.02	2.92	2.92	14.83	11.11	10.68	10.68	0.00	0.00	−0.43	−3.87
Poland	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.44	2.35	2.75	2.75	4.26	2.82	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.48	17.06
Czechoslovakia	0.79	0.89	0.88	0.88	4.79	4.00	3.62	3.62	3.79	3.55	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−9.86
Romania	1.02	0.63	0.64	0.64	2.89	2.14	2.42	2.42	2.95	1.35	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.20	15.07
Canada	4.22	3.79	4.20	4.20	2.75	2.88	3.17	3.17	11.62	10.92	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	2.38	21.81
Other W. Europe	1.54	1.42	1.35	1.35	4.19	3.47	4.05	4.05	6.43	4.92	5.47	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.54	11.01
Sweden	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.39	4.21	2.92	4.49	4.49	1.94	1.26	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.49	38.78
Turkey	3.40	3.43	3.50	3.50	2.00	1.84	2.06	2.06	6.80	6.30	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.90	14.29
Australia	2.74	2.90	3.50	3.50	1.65	1.92	1.90	1.90	4.53	5.56	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	1.09	19.65
China	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.23	3.27	3.20	3.43	3.43	3.93	4.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.00
Morocco	2.36	2.23	1.50	1.50	1.38	0.48	0.68	0.68	3.25	1.08	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.64
India	0.96	0.95	0.90	0.90	1.70	1.79	1.68	1.68	1.63	1.70	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	−0.19	−11.18
Others	11.45	11.40	11.28	11.25	1.13	1.23	1.22	1.27	12.90	14.02	13.82	14.33	0.51	3.69	0.31	2.17

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TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.08	19.58	19.48	19.39	1.63	1.72	1.75	1.81	32.78	33.59	34.16	35.10	0.93	2.73	1.51	4.48
United States	1.95	1.82	1.54	1.54	1.82	2.35	1.95	1.95	3.53	4.28	2.99	2.99	0.00	0.00	−1.28	−30.01
Total Foreign	18.14	17.76	17.94	17.85	1.61	1.65	1.74	1.80	29.25	29.31	31.17	32.10	0.93	2.99	2.79	9.51
FSU−12	10.43	9.85	9.84	9.78	1.18	1.42	1.35	1.46	12.34	13.97	13.32	14.31	0.99	7.42	0.34	2.40
Russia	9.03	8.54	8.42	8.39	1.15	1.32	1.25	1.38	10.37	11.24	10.50	11.54	1.04	9.90	0.30	2.65
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	1.90	2.52	2.60	2.56	0.95	1.25	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.33
Belarus	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.33	2.11	2.17	2.22	2.28	0.76	0.72	0.80	0.75	−0.05	−6.25	0.03	3.88
Baltic States	0.22	0.17	0.20	0.17	2.39	0.90	1.88	1.81	0.52	0.16	0.38	0.30	−0.08	−20.27	0.14	92.90
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	3.07	3.06	3.06	1.97	1.96	2.30	2.30	5.31	6.03	7.05	7.05	0.00	0.00	1.02	16.93
Canada	0.84	1.24	1.35	1.35	2.13	2.28	2.67	2.67	1.79	2.82	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.78	27.52
Sweden	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.30	4.13	2.36	4.50	4.50	1.43	0.81	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.54	67.29
Australia	1.16	1.14	1.06	1.06	1.46	1.71	1.56	1.56	1.69	1.95	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−15.34
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.14	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	4.80	4.67	4.84	4.84	2.31	1.96	2.15	2.16	11.08	9.15	10.42	10.44	0.02	0.19	1.29	14.07
China	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
European Union	1.32	1.24	1.28	1.29	3.33	2.88	3.21	3.22	4.38	3.58	4.12	4.14	0.02	0.49	0.57	15.83
France	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	4.23	4.24	4.19	4.19	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Germany	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	4.91	3.67	4.72	4.72	1.87	1.31	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.39	29.38
Italy	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.46	2.28	2.57	2.57	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.11
United Kingdom	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	5.24	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.76
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.20	1.37	1.37	2.43	1.86	1.98	1.98	2.92	2.22	2.71	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.48	21.74
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.89	3.00	3.24	3.24	0.35	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.84
Poland	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.70	2.73	1.84	2.14	2.14	1.87	1.23	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.27	22.05
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.13	1.92	1.80	1.77	1.77	0.25	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.14	155.56
Finland	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	3.37	3.16	3.64	3.64	1.16	1.06	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.14	13.42
Norway	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	4.20	2.39	3.75	3.75	0.54	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.13	41.51
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.87	1.93	1.93	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.97	0.97	1.16	1.06	1.03	1.03	−0.00	−0.00	−0.04	−3.30

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TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	13.14	14.10	12.67	12.76	2.08	2.03	2.12	2.02	27.36	28.67	26.93	25.82	−1.11	−4.11	−2.84	−9.92
United States	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	1.55	1.85	1.71	1.71	0.25	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−13.49
Total Foreign	12.98	13.94	12.52	12.60	2.09	2.04	2.13	2.03	27.11	28.36	26.67	25.56	−1.11	−4.15	−2.80	−9.89
FSU−12	8.30	9.71	8.01	8.05	1.69	1.92	1.91	1.73	14.06	18.64	15.26	13.92	−1.35	−8.84	−4.73	−25.35
Russia	6.46	7.57	6.07	5.99	1.64	1.83	1.81	1.53	10.62	13.89	11.00	9.15	−1.85	−16.81	−4.74	−34.10
Ukraine	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.32	2.40	2.41	0.98	1.16	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.81
Belarus	0.78	1.00	0.90	1.02	2.51	3.06	2.78	2.93	1.96	3.06	2.50	3.00	0.50	20.00	−0.06	−1.96
Baltic States	0.27	0.35	0.39	0.42	2.32	2.23	1.77	1.98	0.62	0.79	0.69	0.83	0.14	20.43	0.04	5.19
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.16	1.87	1.92	1.88	1.88	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	13.21
Other Foreign	4.23	3.74	3.96	3.98	2.86	2.32	2.63	2.64	12.09	8.67	10.41	10.51	0.10	0.97	1.85	21.30
Eastern Europe	2.62	2.27	2.46	2.46	2.60	1.98	2.26	2.26	6.80	4.51	5.56	5.56	0.00	0.00	1.05	23.25
Hungary	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.38	2.00	1.57	1.57	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−21.43
Poland	2.29	2.03	2.20	2.20	2.58	1.96	2.27	2.27	5.90	3.98	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	25.60
Czechoslovakia	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.81	2.90	3.00	3.00	0.48	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	17.65
European Union	1.18	1.06	1.07	1.07	3.74	3.19	3.67	3.75	4.40	3.38	3.92	4.01	0.08	2.14	0.63	18.65
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	4.94	3.50	4.25	4.25	0.40	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.03	10.39
France	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.50	3.94	3.80	3.80	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.32
Germany	0.71	0.62	0.66	0.66	4.68	3.94	4.39	4.52	3.32	2.42	2.90	2.98	0.08	2.90	0.56	23.20
Spain	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.17	1.23	1.24	1.75	1.75	0.24	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.07	30.43
Other W. Europe	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.15	4.00	3.91	4.22	4.22	0.57	0.47	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.15	33.33
Austria	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.12	4.03	4.14	4.14	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.32
Sweden	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	3.93	4.12	4.80	4.80	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.10	76.47
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.39	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.17
Others	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.67	0.65	0.70	0.74	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.02	20.24	0.02	29.49

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	38.01	40.15	38.54	38.25	1.36	1.61	1.42	1.42	51.60	64.71	54.63	54.19	−0.45	−0.82	−10.53	−16.27
United States	3.99	4.92	3.84	3.84	3.72	4.57	3.76	3.76	14.86	22.46	14.42	14.42	0.00	0.00	−8.03	−35.76
Total Foreign	34.01	35.23	34.70	34.42	1.08	1.20	1.16	1.16	36.74	42.26	40.21	39.76	−0.45	−1.11	−2.49	−5.90
India	12.59	13.11	13.30	13.30	0.67	0.99	0.94	0.94	8.40	12.96	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−0.46	−3.55
China	1.39	1.30	1.34	1.34	3.55	3.65	3.73	3.73	4.93	4.74	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	5.49
Mexico	0.82	0.70	0.60	0.60	3.17	3.40	3.17	3.40	2.60	2.38	1.90	2.04	0.14	7.37	−0.34	−14.29
Nigeria	4.40	4.80	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	3.50	3.80	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−2.63
Sudan	4.20	4.50	4.35	3.80	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.70	3.36	4.05	3.50	2.65	−0.85	−24.29	−1.40	−34.57
Argentina	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.70	3.84	4.00	3.57	3.57	2.77	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−16.67
Australia	0.57	0.43	0.55	0.55	2.54	1.09	1.36	1.36	1.44	0.47	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.28	58.90
Ethiopia	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.05	1.41	1.20	1.30	1.00	1.30	1.11	1.20	0.09	8.11	−0.10	−7.69
Colombia	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.96	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.80	0.04	4.58	0.05	6.67
Venezuela	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.13	2.18	2.20	1.88	1.88	0.58	0.53	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−52.65
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	4.70	4.73	4.77	5.29	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.74	0.12	19.35	0.13	20.33
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.50	−0.11	−18.17	−0.11	−18.17
Tanzania	0.55	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.96	0.74	0.53	0.60	0.65	0.50	−0.15	−23.08	−0.10	−16.67
Niger	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.50	0.39	0.27	0.35	0.23	0.55	0.40	0.45	0.35	−0.10	−22.22	−0.05	−12.50
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.73	2.52	2.89	2.89	0.10	0.43	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.07	16.82
Thailand	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.20	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	20.00
Others	21.28	21.98	21.25	20.97	1.32	1.33	1.30	1.29	28.19	29.15	27.53	27.08	−0.45	−1.63	−2.06	−7.08

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TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.74	145.21	143.86	142.79	3.53	3.59	3.58	3.61	348.28	352.00	347.50	347.99	0.49	0.14	−4.01	−1.14
United States	1.12	1.27	1.15	1.15	6.36	6.43	6.18	6.18	5.04	5.70	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	−0.75	−13.10
Total Foreign	144.62	143.95	142.71	141.64	3.51	3.56	3.56	3.59	343.24	346.30	342.54	343.04	0.49	0.14	−3.26	−0.94
Major Exporters	15.67	16.01	17.07	16.35	2.43	2.37	2.29	2.42	24.13	24.03	24.65	24.90	0.25	1.01	0.87	3.61
Thailand	9.05	9.18	9.60	8.70	2.25	2.17	1.93	2.12	13.46	13.15	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−7.19
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.26	5.44	2.83	2.76	2.79	2.77	7.42	7.77	8.50	8.75	0.25	2.94	0.98	12.58
Pakistan	2.10	1.97	2.21	2.21	2.32	2.37	2.71	2.69	3.24	3.12	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.83	26.77
Major Importers	13.70	14.58	14.74	14.29	4.19	4.17	4.06	4.17	38.36	40.61	39.92	39.79	−0.13	−0.32	−0.81	−2.00
Indonesia	10.28	11.10	11.25	10.80	4.35	4.34	4.28	4.42	29.04	31.35	31.33	31.01	−0.33	−1.04	−0.35	−1.10
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.14	6.14	6.27	5.63	5.73	5.39	5.33	4.70	4.75	0.05	1.06	−0.58	−10.90
European Union	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	6.01	5.76	5.74	1.49	1.39	1.28	1.28	−0.00	−0.31	−0.11	−8.18
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.46	3.81	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.65	0.15	10.00	0.15	10.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.04	7.41
Other Foreign	114.57	112.71	110.22	110.32	3.60	3.67	3.71	3.71	279.95	280.89	277.15	277.52	0.37	0.13	−3.37	−1.20
China	32.59	32.09	30.20	30.20	5.64	5.80	6.03	6.03	128.67	130.35	127.40	127.40	0.00	0.00	−2.95	−2.27
India	42.31	41.40	41.20	41.20	2.61	2.63	2.69	2.69	73.66	72.61	74.00	74.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.91
Bangladesh	10.24	10.16	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.71	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.34	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	−0.34	−1.85
Vietnam	6.52	6.53	6.40	6.40	3.36	3.30	3.41	3.41	14.48	14.21	14.39	14.39	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.25
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.14	2.14	5.86	6.28	4.58	4.62	8.74	9.62	7.13	7.20	0.07	1.00	−2.42	−25.16
Brazil	4.61	4.38	4.20	4.30	2.19	2.26	2.31	2.37	6.87	6.73	6.60	6.94	0.34	5.15	0.21	3.07
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.20	2.78	2.94	2.88	2.88	5.94	6.18	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−2.96
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.36	5.19	5.50	5.50	1.67	1.50	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.14	9.48
FSU−12	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	3.33	3.06	3.24	3.24	1.30	1.23	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.78
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	2.89	2.85	2.96	2.96	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.83
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	8.81	7.65	8.85	8.85	0.70	0.59	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.15	25.00
Others	11.81	11.67	11.73	11.72	2.77	2.78	2.83	2.86	19.69	19.52	19.94	19.90	−0.04	−0.20	0.38	1.93

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TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	223.49	227.01	223.74	223.45	-0.29	-0.13	-3.57	-1.57
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.17	158.61	166.02	165.70	-0.32	-0.19	7.10	4.47
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.73	4.73	4.66	4.66	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-1.52
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.41	4.00	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.37	9.19
Major Oilseeds 2/	147.05	145.72	149.58	149.42	1.46	1.50	1.44	1.44	215.35	218.29	214.72	214.43	-0.29	-0.13	-3.86	-1.77
United States 2/	30.69	29.63	29.77	29.79	2.10	2.31	1.94	1.94	64.32	68.41	57.71	57.74	0.03	0.05	-10.66	-15.59
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	116.36	116.09	119.81	119.63	1.30	1.29	1.31	1.31	151.03	149.88	157.00	156.68	-0.32	-0.20	6.80	4.54
China	23.32	23.82	24.10	24.10	1.47	1.39	1.47	1.48	34.21	33.04	35.45	35.60	0.15	0.42	2.56	7.75
Brazil	11.75	11.91	12.78	12.78	1.76	1.95	1.98	1.98	20.66	23.18	25.35	25.28	-0.07	-0.26	2.10	9.05
India	28.22	27.90	29.17	29.07	0.73	0.81	0.80	0.79	20.64	22.68	23.44	23.05	-0.39	-1.68	0.36	1.60
Argentina	8.37	7.64	8.22	8.12	1.90	1.92	1.97	2.01	15.86	14.65	16.22	16.29	0.08	0.47	1.64	11.22
FSU-12	8.74	9.02	8.92	8.89	1.28	1.14	1.15	1.15	11.21	10.32	10.29	10.25	-0.04	-0.38	-0.07	-0.69
Russia	3.51	3.73	3.68	3.68	1.06	1.00	0.95	0.95	3.72	3.74	3.48	3.48	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-7.00
Ukraine	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.51	1.35	1.33	1.33	2.66	2.42	2.38	2.38	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-1.98
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.53	1.52	2.68	2.38	2.51	2.49	-0.02	-0.80	0.11	4.63
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.14	0.03	4.37
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.86	4.86	1.52	1.47	1.51	1.51	5.82	5.20	7.33	7.33	0.00	0.00	2.13	41.07
European Union	5.68	5.73	5.71	5.71	2.29	2.14	1.91	1.91	13.00	12.27	10.92	10.89	-0.03	-0.27	-1.38	-11.26
France	1.87	1.71	1.45	1.44	2.66	2.33	2.36	2.35	4.99	3.99	3.41	3.38	-0.03	-0.76	-0.61	-15.20
Italy	0.56	0.50	0.29	0.29	3.00	3.30	3.14	3.14	1.68	1.64	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.00	-0.73	-44.28
Germany	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.10	2.62	2.78	2.81	2.82	2.74	2.99	3.11	3.11	-0.00	-0.13	0.12	3.95
Spain	1.17	1.47	1.83	1.83	0.91	1.03	0.74	0.74	1.06	1.51	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-10.66
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.41	2.96	2.73	2.59	2.59	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-7.83
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94
Pakistan	3.30	3.31	3.19	3.18	1.44	1.05	0.95	0.95	4.77	3.49	3.04	3.04	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-12.87
Eastern Europe	2.32	2.69	2.33	2.33	1.91	1.53	1.58	1.58	4.43	4.11	3.68	3.68	0.00	0.00	-0.43	-10.46
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-8.97
Romania	0.59	0.78	0.67	0.67	1.35	1.15	1.18	1.18	0.80	0.90	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-12.43
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.42	2.01	1.74	1.76	1.76	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-13.08
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.33	1.33	1.37	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.69	2.02	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-4.01
Philippines	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
Paraguay	1.42	1.29	1.51	1.51	1.12	1.57	1.45	1.43	1.60	2.03	2.19	2.17	-0.03	-1.23	0.14	6.85
Mexico	0.68	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.66	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.13	0.77	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-10.77
Others	15.44	15.22	15.01	15.05	0.87	0.89	0.92	0.91	13.51	13.49	13.76	13.77	0.01	0.08	0.28	2.06

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.79	56.56	60.17	60.09	1.96	2.06	1.89	1.89	107.13	116.70	113.61	113.41	−0.20	−0.17	−3.29	−2.82
United States	23.48	23.55	22.84	22.84	2.30	2.53	2.15	2.15	54.07	59.55	49.22	49.22	0.00	0.00	−10.32	−17.34
Total Foreign	31.32	33.02	37.32	37.25	1.69	1.73	1.73	1.72	53.06	57.16	64.39	64.19	−0.20	−0.31	7.03	12.30
Major Exporters	15.40	16.48	18.00	18.00	3.27	2.13	2.13	2.13	31.75	35.05	38.40	38.40	0.00	0.00	3.35	9.56
Brazil	9.70	10.60	11.55	11.55	1.99	2.10	2.11	2.11	19.30	22.30	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	2.10	9.42
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.40	5.40	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	1.20	10.91
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.79	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.75	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.86
Other Foreign	15.92	16.54	19.32	19.25	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	21.31	22.11	25.99	25.79	−0.20	−0.76	3.68	16.65
China	7.05	7.22	9.29	9.29	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.40	9.71	10.30	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	26.21
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.72	0.72	2.44	2.48	2.57	2.57	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.46	33.38
Eastern Europe	0.22	0.30	0.20	0.20	1.97	1.06	1.26	1.26	0.43	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−19.12
European Union	0.49	0.43	0.23	0.23	3.09	3.39	3.42	3.51	1.50	1.47	0.78	0.80	0.02	2.55	−0.66	−45.23
India	3.19	3.63	4.40	4.30	0.78	0.86	1.02	0.99	2.49	3.11	4.50	4.25	−0.25	−5.56	1.14	36.83
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.49
FSU−12	0.81	0.79	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.81	0.94	0.94	0.81	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.07	10.41
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.78	0.89	0.89	0.62	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.91
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	1.32	0.78	1.25	1.25	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.58
Mexico	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.28	2.11	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−10.55
Thailand	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	1.37	1.28	1.16	1.16	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−8.05
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.09	1.40	1.71	1.16	1.16	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−46.28
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.64
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	1.54	1.68	1.60	1.45	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.01	6.25	−0.01	−3.41
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.73	0.72	0.77	0.78	1.35	1.39	1.42	1.43	0.99	1.00	1.09	1.12	0.02	2.10	0.12	11.70

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	34.76	32.52	31.50	31.47	1.05	0.97	0.94	0.93	36.60	31.55	29.72	29.35	−0.38	−1.27	−2.20	−6.98
United States	5.25	4.51	5.18	5.18	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.10	6.28	5.65	5.69	5.69	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.65
Total Foreign	29.51	28.01	26.32	26.30	1.03	0.92	0.91	0.90	30.32	25.89	24.03	23.66	−0.38	−1.57	−2.24	−8.64
China	6.54	6.84	5.46	5.46	1.48	1.12	1.17	1.17	9.66	7.66	6.40	6.40	0.00	0.00	−1.26	−16.45
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.80	1.47	1.27	1.37	1.37	4.44	3.68	3.88	3.84	−0.04	−1.01	0.16	4.24
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.53	1.52	2.68	2.37	2.50	2.48	−0.02	−0.80	0.11	4.64
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.14	0.03	4.37
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	1.54	1.09	0.96	0.96	4.36	3.08	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−15.26
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	0.52	0.62	0.57	0.55	4.00	4.67	4.24	4.10	−0.14	−3.37	−0.57	−12.21
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.13	1.13	0.61	0.60	0.70	0.64	1.19	0.73	0.79	0.72	−0.07	−8.48	−0.01	−0.96
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	1.47	1.40	1.46	1.46	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−9.09
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.23	1.13	1.14	0.72	0.78	0.79	0.77	0.89	0.96	0.90	0.87	−0.02	−2.57	−0.09	−9.06
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	2.57	2.02	1.51	1.51	0.72	0.53	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−24.24
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	1.24	1.50	1.70	1.70	0.44	0.54	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.09	17.76
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.85	0.83	0.79	0.43	0.28	0.42	0.39	−0.02	−5.53	0.12	42.91
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	0.53	0.88	0.83	0.77	0.26	0.23	0.35	0.32	−0.03	−7.71	0.09	38.03
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.34	1.57	1.57	1.54	1.54	0.36	0.43	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.09	20.55
Syria	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.14	1.70	2.24	2.24	0.36	0.36	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.08	21.11
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.03	1.18	1.79	1.77	1.77	0.29	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−26.67
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.01	1.02	0.76	0.76	0.28	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−28.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	0.99	1.20	0.83	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.13	−0.06	−30.77	−0.02	−16.00
Others	2.84	2.82	2.60	2.60	0.55	0.54	0.51	0.51	1.57	1.51	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−11.84

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TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.69	19.35	19.71	19.73	1.13	1.20	1.19	1.19	22.24	23.17	23.46	23.49	0.03	0.14	0.32	1.39
United States	0.82	0.68	0.66	0.68	2.74	2.87	2.28	2.25	2.24	1.94	1.51	1.54	0.03	1.99	−0.40	−20.79
Total Foreign	18.88	18.68	19.04	19.04	1.06	1.14	1.15	1.15	20.01	21.23	21.95	21.95	0.00	0.01	0.72	3.42
India	8.67	8.35	8.55	8.55	0.82	1.06	0.87	0.87	7.10	8.85	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	−1.45	−16.42
China	2.88	2.98	3.34	3.34	2.19	2.00	2.40	2.40	6.30	5.95	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	34.39
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06
Senegal	0.87	0.93	0.78	0.78	0.86	0.63	0.81	0.81	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	7.94
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.24
Argentina	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.57	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.48	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.09
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	1.08	0.98	1.36	1.36	0.21	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−8.14
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.56	1.05	1.64	1.64	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.65
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.87	1.86	1.88	1.88	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.84	1.53	1.56	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.90

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TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.12	17.63	18.08	17.99	1.26	1.22	1.16	1.17	21.50	21.50	20.91	21.01	0.10	0.50	−0.49	−2.28
United States	1.08	0.84	1.01	1.01	1.51	1.41	1.16	1.16	1.64	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.25
Total Foreign	16.03	16.80	17.06	16.98	1.24	1.21	1.16	1.17	19.86	20.32	19.73	19.84	0.10	0.53	−0.49	−2.40
FSU−12	4.51	4.99	5.00	5.00	1.25	1.14	1.08	1.08	5.64	5.69	5.41	5.41	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−4.87
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.90	2.90	1.12	1.06	0.97	0.97	2.90	3.07	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	−0.27	−8.88
Ukraine	1.60	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.53	1.39	1.34	1.34	2.45	2.28	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−3.38
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.20	2.10	1.36	1.35	1.50	1.62	3.80	3.10	3.30	3.40	0.10	3.03	0.30	9.63
European Union	2.38	2.63	2.93	2.93	1.67	1.53	1.22	1.21	3.98	4.02	3.57	3.55	−0.02	−0.67	−0.46	−11.58
France	1.07	0.99	0.82	0.82	2.40	2.14	2.06	2.04	2.57	2.11	1.69	1.67	−0.02	−1.18	−0.44	−20.85
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.80	1.80	0.84	1.00	0.72	0.72	0.90	1.36	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−4.41
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.35	2.18	2.18	0.32	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.27
Eastern Europe	1.37	1.76	1.58	1.58	1.72	1.47	1.43	1.43	2.35	2.59	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	−0.33	−12.80
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.38	2.05	1.77	1.81	1.81	0.80	0.76	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.05
Romania	0.48	0.62	0.59	0.59	1.28	1.26	1.18	1.18	0.61	0.77	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.08
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	2.00	2.00	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.50
Bulgaria	0.27	0.48	0.36	0.36	1.61	1.21	1.04	1.04	0.43	0.58	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−34.60
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−13.04
China	0.75	0.81	0.71	0.71	1.47	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.10	1.47	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	−0.22	−15.08
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	2.11	2.09	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.65	1.19	1.19	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.32	26.58
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.91	1.10	1.10	0.17	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.06	15.38
Australia	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.14	1.06	0.64	0.92	0.92	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.09	242.11
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−6.25
Others	0.85	0.90	0.96	0.97	0.92	0.88	0.84	0.87	0.79	0.78	0.81	0.84	0.03	3.46	0.05	6.62

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TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.69	19.65	20.14	20.14	1.35	1.29	1.34	1.35	27.87	25.36	27.01	27.16	0.15	0.56	1.80	7.11
United States	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.42	1.55	1.51	1.51	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	38.82
Total Foreign	20.62	19.59	20.06	20.06	1.35	1.29	1.34	1.35	27.78	25.28	26.89	27.04	0.15	0.56	1.77	7.00
India	6.55	6.31	6.42	6.42	0.89	0.77	0.90	0.90	5.86	4.87	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.93	19.05
China	6.10	5.98	5.30	5.30	1.22	1.28	1.28	1.31	7.44	7.65	6.80	6.95	0.15	2.21	−0.70	−9.19
Canada	3.14	2.90	4.06	4.06	1.34	1.27	1.33	1.33	4.22	3.69	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00	1.71	46.38
European Union	2.51	2.32	2.19	2.19	2.80	2.70	2.74	2.74	7.03	6.25	6.01	5.98	−0.03	−0.43	−0.27	−4.30
France	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.57	3.07	2.64	2.80	2.78	2.27	1.81	1.60	1.57	−0.03	−1.63	−0.24	−13.26
Germany	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.02	2.61	2.79	2.80	2.80	2.62	2.81	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.64
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.41	2.96	2.73	2.59	2.59	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−7.83
Denmark	0.28	0.17	0.16	0.16	2.59	2.37	2.64	2.64	0.73	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.03	6.16
Eastern Europe	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.54	2.26	1.97	2.17	2.17	1.64	1.20	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−3.17
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.97
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	12.00
FSU−12	0.41	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.98
Russia	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.74	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−20.73
Sweden	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.14	1.74	1.94	2.00	2.20	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.31	0.01	4.67	0.07	27.13
Pakistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.41
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.72	1.80	1.81	1.81	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	6.72
Others	0.32	0.26	0.34	0.35	1.44	1.73	1.58	1.58	0.46	0.45	0.54	0.55	0.01	2.23	0.10	21.95

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.73	4.73	4.66	4.66	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−1.52
Philippines	1.93	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−5.13
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−2.70
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	4.00	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.37	9.19
Malaysia	1.81	2.14	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.14	6.69
Indonesia	0.66	0.86	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.16	19.19
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.07
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.49	12.95	13.85	13.85	0.00	0.00	0.90	6.95
Malaysia	6.22	7.13	7.60	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.47	6.67
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.80
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06

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TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	1991/92	1992/93	Mar.	Apr.	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	34.80	32.81	31.51	31.47	601	549	537	531	95.99	82.77	77.70	76.75	−0.96	−1.23	−6.02	−7.28
United States	5.25	4.51	5.18	5.18	731	783	681	681	17.61	16.22	16.18	16.18	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−0.26
Total Foreign	29.56	28.30	26.33	26.30	577	512	509	501	78.38	66.55	61.53	60.57	−0.96	−1.55	−5.98	−8.99
Major Exporters	18.07	17.28	15.54	15.51	743	620	638	632	61.64	49.22	45.55	45.00	−0.56	−1.22	−4.23	−8.59
China	6.54	6.84	5.46	5.46	869	659	690	690	26.10	20.70	17.30	17.30	0.00	0.00	−3.40	−16.43
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	768	543	480	483	10.00	7.07	6.00	6.02	0.02	0.40	−1.05	−14.83
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	395	480	358	0.39	0.28	0.34	0.25	−0.09	−25.37	−0.03	−9.42
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	937	901	943	943	2.58	2.64	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−8.92
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.80	814	701	749	746	11.25	9.30	9.75	9.60	−0.15	−1.54	0.30	3.23
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	842	830	6.79	6.00	6.30	6.20	−0.10	−1.59	0.20	3.33
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	710	684	719	719	1.97	1.79	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.06	3.35
Other	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.61	790	505	541	550	2.49	1.51	1.60	1.55	−0.05	−3.13	0.04	2.65
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	814	988	1089	1089	1.34	1.62	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	14.20
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.14	1.14	438	438	452	444	2.47	2.50	2.37	2.32	−0.05	−1.90	−0.18	−7.05
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.34	2.32	2.32	494	477	522	494	7.52	5.12	5.55	5.25	−0.30	−5.41	0.13	2.52
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	431	431	479	457	1.15	0.64	1.10	1.05	−0.05	−4.55	0.41	63.30
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	1780	1424	1068	1068	2.31	1.71	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.41	−24.11
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.13	1.13	381	310	405	385	3.45	2.11	2.10	2.00	−0.10	−4.76	−0.11	−5.35
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	281	536	544	467	0.62	0.65	1.05	0.90	−0.15	−14.29	0.25	38.04
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.41	831	837	880	880	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−0.90
Other Foreign	11.04	10.59	10.38	10.38	297	322	300	292	15.06	15.66	14.32	13.92	−0.40	−2.79	−1.74	−11.10
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	316	290	279	9.43	10.93	10.00	9.60	−0.40	−4.00	−1.33	−12.18
Others	3.35	3.06	2.88	2.88	366	336	327	327	5.63	4.73	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.00	−0.41	−8.60

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TABLE 19

The table below presents a 12–year record of the difference between the April projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the April projection and the final estimate have averaged 2.7 million tons (0.5 percent) and ranged from −6.8 to 6.5 million tons. The April projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1992/93 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.5	2.7	−6.8	6.5	7	5
U.S.	0.1	0.0	−0.1	0.1	5	2
Foreign	0.6	2.7	−6.8	6.5	7	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.6	4.5	−9.3	4.3	8	4
U.S.	0.1	0.2	−0.2	1.3	8	1
Foreign	0.8	4.6	−9.3	4.3	8	4
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.4	4.4	−9.0	10.8	9	3
U.S.	1.3	0.1	−0.2	0.1	4	2
Foreign	1.4	4.4	−9.0	10.8	9	3
SOYBEANS						
World	1.5	1.4	−2.5	1.8	7	5
U.S.	1.0	0.5	−1.1	1.8	5	5
Foreign	2.2	1.0	−2.2	1.9	10	2
		---*Million 480–lb. bales*---				
COTTON						
World	0.8	0.7	−3.0	0.8	8	3
U.S.	0.2	0.0	−0.1	0.1	5	2
Foreign	1.0	0.7	−3.0	0.8	7	4
UNITED STATES		-------*Million bushels*-------				
CORN	0.1	4	−8	38	1	1
SORGHUM	0.1	1	0	4	0	2
BARLEY	0.5	2	−3	11	7	1
OATS	0.1	0	−2	0	3	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 12 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

April 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

APRIL 12, 1994

1 - UNITED STATES

Wet, cool weather slowed early fieldwork in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. Seasonal precipitation fell further behind normal in the western States. Dryness slowed southern Plains HRW wheat development. Warm, open weather and adequate soil moisture favored crop growth in the Delta and southeastern States.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Variable showers stabilized soybean yield prospects in Argentina, but slowed sunseed and cotton harvesting. In Brazil, below normal March rainfall aided summer crop harvesting.

3 - EUROPE

Wet weather across the north provided ample soil moisture for emerging winter crops but slowed early spring fieldwork in France. Mild weather promoted greening of winter grains. Much-needed rain in early April helped crops in the Balkans, but dryness persisted in Spain.

4 - FSU

In Russia, mild weather and generous precipitation provided favorable moisture for greening winter grains and spring grain planting. Moisture is limited in Moldova and southwestern Ukraine.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Below normal precipitation in Morocco limited moisture for winter grains in the heading stage. Adverse dryness covered winter grains in Algeria and Tunisia, reducing crop prospects.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

A drying trend across western corn areas aided maturing crops. Late-March showers across the east benefited late-planted corn but came too late for sugarcane.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Conditions during March favored winter grains and oilseeds over Pakistan and northwestern India. In early April, heavy showers in eastern rice areas increased irrigation for rice planting but caused some flooding and winter crop damage in Bangladesh. Unseasonable April rain elsewhere boosted reservoir levels but slowed harvests.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

In China, seasonable March temperatures prompted winter wheat to break dormancy across the North China Plain. Recent rains favored vegetative wheat across most of the region. Rainfall remained adequate for rice irrigation supplies across central and southern China.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Unusually heavy rain covered much of Indochina, reducing irrigation requirements. Continuing heavy rain over Java caused some flooding to rice. The Philippine rainy season got off to a good start, but Typhoon Owen crossed the Visayans in early April, leaving some rice and corn areas too wet to plant.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Dry weather since mid-March has favored eastern summer crop maturation and harvesting, and recent wheat field preparations in Queensland.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

THAILAND: MARCH RAINFALL ABOVE NORMAL IN NORTH

Rainfall was well above normal during March 1994 across northern Thailand. This precipitation helped increase reservoir levels, which were critically low by the end of February 1994 and below the low levels of February 1993. Since early March, northern and northeastern Thailand have received 100 to 200 millimeters, or about 4 to 10 times their normal rainfall according to meteorologists at the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility. The predominantly irrigated second rice crop, which accounts for about 10 percent of the total production, benefited from both the rain and accompanying cooler weather. During April 3 - 12, 1994 hot and mostly dry weather returned to northern Thailand.

EAST AFRICA: MAIN CROP RAINY SEASONS START WITH MIXED RESULTS

Widespread moderate precipitation during the period of March 11 through April 12, 1994, favored germination and early growth of main season crops across Kenya and northern Tanzania. However, according to meteorologists at the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, satellite imagery analysis shows that March dryness, caused by early withdrawal of the rainy season in countries of south central Africa, such as Zambia, Malawi, and northwestern Mozambique, also spread into eastern Angola, where some yield losses are probable. During March 13 - 19, moderate rainfall (5 to 30 millimeters) reduced dryness in Ethiopia. However, crop prospects deteriorated, as rainfall was below normal during the rest of the period through April 12. In Somalia, satellite imagery analysis indicates that the main rainy season started on schedule, with daily showers commonplace since April 5.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: DRY CONDITIONS CONTINUE

Precipitation during March 1994 was only 25 to 50 percent of normal across the winter grains growing regions of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. During April, winter grains in this region enter the moisture critical reproductive stages. Morocco's winter grain crop experienced more favorable weather than Algeria and Tunisia during October through January this growing season. However, in Morocco since early March, precipitation has been inadequate for winter grains. As of April 12 Morocco's winter grains are maintaining crop conditions by using the ever declining soil moisture reserves. Light-to-moderate rain (10 to 30 millimeters) brought temporary improvement in winter grain conditions across the northern winter grain areas of eastern Algeria and Tunisia during early April. However, winter grain conditions in these two countries are less than normal, and at this point in the season damage to winter crop is irrevisible.

EUROPE: SOME RELIEF FOR DRY AREAS

At the beginning of March 1994, unfavorably dry top soils were limiting early spring growth for winter grains and other crops in eastern Spain, the Po Valley of Italy, as well as much of Romania and Bulgaria. While precipitation during March was mostly above normal across northern and central Europe, precipitation was below normal across the south. During the period of March 11 through April 12, 1994, in Spain, unfavorable growing conditions continued for non-irrigated crops due to continued dryness. Variable rainfall in northern Italy during March 27 through April 10 provided temporary improvement in crop conditions. During the period of April 6 - 10, the first significant rainfall since March 12 fell across Romania and Bulgaria. Amounts for the week exceeded 50 millimeters and temporarily boosted conditions for spring crop growth.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: CATTLE FEEDLOT CAPACITY EXPANDING

The recent removal of import quotas from the Japanese beef market has encouraged rapid expansion of feedlots in Australia, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra. In November 1992, feedlot capacity was just over 450,000 head, with utilization reported at only 64 percent. In February 1993, capacity was reported at 520,000 head and utilization at 85 percent. By the end of 1996, feedlot capacity is projected to exceed 680,000 head, more than 50 percent above 1992. If beef cattle are fed for three months, on average, two million head could be fed annually based on current capacity, i.e., approximately one-fourth of Australia's annual cattle slaughter.

In Australia, feedlots were first set-up to maintain and/or restore weight loss due to poor pasture conditions following prolonged drought. Some lots are still used for this type of supplemental feeding, but production of grain-fed beef has become the driving factor behind expansion of feedlot capacity. Approximately 80 percent of Australia's grain-fed beef is exported, with most going to Japan, its second largest beef export market. Grain-fed beef has grown from less than 5 percent of Australian beef sales to Japan in 1988, to an estimated 30 percent in 1993.

BRAZIL: ORANGE CROP ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The estimate for Brazil's 1992/93 orange crop (harvested May through December 1993) has been revised upward to 346.0 million 40.8-kilogram boxes (14.1 million tons) by the U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo. This is 6 percent above the previous forecast, but 6 percent below 1991/92. The revised forecast is based on an increase in the number of bearing trees reported by the Sao Paulo citrus industry. The industry revised its estimate of bearing tree numbers based on new remote sensing imagery.

GERMANY: HOG CHOLERA RESTRICTIONS TIGHTENED

Following the initial cholera (classical swine fever) outbreak in January 1993, German authorities put in place control measures designed to contain the disease, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Bonn. However, during the year, 90 additional cases of hog cholera were reported and more than 60,000 hogs were killed. Late in the year, some of the control measures were relaxed and the area under quarantine was reduced.

Despite active control measures, 25 new cases of hog cholera have been reported in Germany's Lower Saxony region since the beginning of 1994. In a further tightening of restrictions, the EU Commission ruled that live hogs could not be shipped outside Lower Saxony, effective March 30, 1994. The 40,000 affected farmers in Lower Saxony have expressed opposition to the new controls, but the German Farmers' Federation expressed approval. Their willingness to accept these new measures comes amid fears that, if there is no improvement in the situation, the EU will impose an embargo on trade in live hogs and pigmeat for the entire country.

CHILE: AVOCADO PRODUCTION FORECAST UP IN 1994

The U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago is forecasting Chile's 1994 avocado crop at 50,000 tons, up 11 percent from 1993, due to an increase in the number of bearing trees. Total planted area has expanded steadily in recent years due to excellent returns from several popular varieties, especially Haas, and the favorable export climate.

CHILE: STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION FORECAST UP IN 1993/94

Chile's strawberry production is forecast up 14 percent in 1993/94 (October/September), to 16,000 tons, due to an increase in planted area and favorable growing conditions. Production of processed strawberries (mostly frozen) is forecast at 3,990 tons, up 4 percent from last season. The upturn is based on the potential for a larger fresh crop and initial assessments that there will be no increase in fresh exports.

Over the last decade, the area planted to strawberries has ranged from 300 to 700 hectares. Planted area is dependent on a combination of weather, export prices, and the availability of nursery stock. Of the three strawberry-producing nurseries in operation five years ago, only one continues to supply strawberry plants for commercial production. The other two have gone out of business, mainly because the yearly demand for plants was so variable that stock levels could not be accurately gauged. As a result, Chilean planted area is not expected to increase in the long term because the only existing nursery has reached its plant-growing capacity and there are no indications that additional nurseries will commence operations.

Strawberries are planted on a two-year rotational cycle from Region I through Region X, but over 75 percent is planted in Region VI and the Metropolitan Region. Most strawberry varieties in Chile originated in California, but are well-suited to the Chilean climate and soil conditions. The main varieties planted are Tioga, Douglas, Pajaro, Chandler, Parker, and Santana. Because most growers plant a combination of these varieties, the harvest period is long (October through May). However, Chilean yields average less than 20.0 tons per hectare--a low level compared to some producing countries--primarily due to phytosanitary problems and, frequently, inclement weather.

CHILE: STRAWBERRY AREA AND PRODUCTION

Year	Planted Area (Hectares)	Total Production (Metric tons)	Processing Utilization (Metric tons)
1989/90	370	6,280	N/A
1990/91	645	15,000	N/A
1991/92	600	11,000	3,278
1992/93	640	14,000	3,840
1993/94 1/	700	16,000	3,990

1/ Preliminary.

THAILAND: LOW PRICES CAUSE CUTBACK IN PINEAPPLES FOR CANNING

Thailand's 1994 production of fresh pineapples for canning is forecast at 1.5 million tons, down from 1.7 million tons in 1993, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok. Low producer prices have caused growers to scale down their pineapple area and reduce fertilizer and/or chemical applications. In recent years, the Thai Government has expressed concern that, eventually, there will be an over-supply of pineapple and domestic prices will plummet. Consequently, the Government has begun to encourage crop substitution, particularly plantings of mangoes, papayas, guavas, and vegetables.

JAPAN: STRAWBERRY AREA AND PRODUCTION TRENDING DOWNWARD

Japan's strawberry production for 1993/94 (October 1993 through September 1994) is estimated at 200,700 tons, down 4 percent from the previous year. A reduction in planted area, from 9,070 hectares in 1992/93 to 8,800 hectares in 1993/94, as well as insect problems in some producing areas precipitated the decline. The area planted to strawberries has been trending downward steadily, decreasing approximately 3 percent annually due to the general long-term contraction of Japanese agriculture.

The peak strawberry season in Japan is December through June. Traditionally, the season began in early-Spring, but increasing demand for strawberries during the winter holidays has led to earlier planting and harvesting. Currently, about 10 percent of the total crop is harvested in December, fetching especially high prices during the Christmas/New Year season. Approximately 78 percent of Japan's strawberry crop is grown in hot houses and 17 percent in "tunnels", which leaves only 5 percent as conventional open-air production.

Japan's frozen strawberry production is minor, and like total production, is trending downward. The 1993/94 frozen strawberry pack is estimated at 700 tons (product weight), down 7 percent from 1992/93. Currently, imports supply 97 percent of Japan's frozen strawberry needs.

JAPAN: TOTAL AND FROZEN STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION

Year	Total Production (Metric tons)	Frozen Production (Metric tons, product weight)
1980/81	192,500	1,666
1981/82	199,300	1,828
1982/83	196,700	1,518
1983/84	198,100	1,186
1984/85	195,700	1,921
1985/86	200,500	1,093
1986/87	210,200	670
1987/88	219,400	534
1988/89	215,500	561
1989/90	217,100	1,009
1990/91	213,300	727
1991/92	208,600	790
1992/93 1/	209,000	750
1993/94 2/	200,700	700

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.

COTE D'IVOIRE: COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

The 1993/94 coffee production estimate for Cote d'Ivoire has been revised downward nearly 20 percent, to 3.0 million bags, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Abidjan. The estimate was lowered because reduced yields and poor harvesting practices resulted in lower-than-expected coffee deliveries from growers.

The decline in output is the result of continued low returns to growers which led to poor farm management throughout the season and incomplete harvesting. Farm income from coffee has been steadily declining, to the point where growers are no longer able to hire labor for pruning, weeding or harvesting. Because growers have been relying primarily on family labor, their coffee plantations were

not maintained adequately during the season and only one or two passes were made through the fields during the harvest period rather than the usual five or six. In an attempt to address this problem, the Government raised the producer price for coffee from 140 to 170 CFA francs per kilogram, farmgate, at the beginning of the 1993/94 marketing year on October 1, 1993. Following the 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc in January 1994, the price was raised to 220 CFA francs per kilogram. On March 18, 1994, the Government again increased the price, to 265 CFA francs per kilogram.

The decline in coffee production has brought about a situation that has not occurred in recent memory--i.e., purchasing agents and middlemen are offering prices above the Government producer price. Coffee is being bought at 225 CFA francs per kilogram, five francs per kilo above the Government price. This situation exists because exporters are vying for the limited amount of green coffee available in order to meet export contracts.

(CFA 585 = US$1.00)

MEXICO: STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN IN 1993/94

Mexico's 1993/94 strawberry crop is forecast at 72,000 tons, down 10 percent from 1992/93. This downturn is the result of less area devoted to strawberry production due to low producer prices and a severe shortage of credit. Given the projected reduction in Mexico's fresh crop, utilization of strawberries for freezing is forecast to decline 20 percent in 1993/94, to 28,000 tons.

After the initial area expansion that followed the Government's elimination of the strawberry acreage quota system in 1988, both planted and harvested area have been declining slowly throughout Mexico. Since 1992, this downward trend has been hastened by lower-than-expected farmgate prices, weather problems, and the growers' poor financial status.

STRAWBERRIES: FRESH AND FROZEN

Year	Area Harvested (Hectares)	Yield (Tons/hectare)	Total Production (Metric tons)	Processing Utilization (Metric tons)
1987/88	5,600	20.0	112,000	51,408
1988/89	6,000	16.0	96,000	30,000
1989/90	6,300	18.0	113,400	45,000
1990/91	6,200	16.1	100,000	47,000
1991/92	4,500	15.6	70,000	38,500
1992/93	3,700	21.6	80,000	35,000
1993/94 1/	3,400	21.2	72,000	28,000

1/ Preliminary.

POLAND: POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1993

Poultry meat production totaled 300,000 tons in 1993, down 11 percent from 1992, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Warsaw. High feed costs, high interest rates and the loss of energy-related subsidies hurt broiler production, particularly during the first half of the year.

By late-1993, Poland's larger 1993/94 grain crop translated into lower feed costs. Concurrently, stronger demand, due to short supplies of red meats, raised poultry prices and restored profitability to the sector. With more favorable financial conditions for producers at the start of the year, 1994 output of poultry meat is expected to show a modest increase.

POLAND: STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION TRENDING UPWARD

Poland is one of the major strawberry producers in Europe, contributing about 10 percent of the world's annual supply. However, since 1990, the profitability of strawberry cultivation has been declining due to relatively sharp increases in production costs. Poland's transformation to a free-market system has meant the elimination of input subsidies and government programs that set prices and guaranteed growers that all strawberries produced would be purchased. Consequently, production has been trending downward. Poland's 1992/93 crop dropped to an eight-year low of 200,000 tons primarily because escalating production costs precipitated a 4-percent decline in the area under strawberry cultivation. Producer prices rose markedly in response to the short supply situation in 1992/93 which led to investments in new plantings. A slow upward trend is projected, beginning with the 1993/94 crop forecast of 202,000 tons. By 1995/96, when the plantings reach full productivity, output is expected to reach 240,000 to 270,000 tons.

Despite Poland's rank as a major strawberry producer, average yields are only 4.2 to 6.2 tons per hectare, compared with over 15.0 tons per hectare in other major producing countries. Poland's low yields reflect the absence of irrigation, the poor quality of the nursery stock, and limited use of chemicals and other plant protection measures.

Senga Sengata is the most popular strawberry variety cultivated in Poland and is harvested on about 80 percent of the planted area. The rich, red color and good flavor of this variety make it attractive to the processing sector. An estimated 118,000 tons of fresh strawberries went into processing in 1992/93. The amount to be processed in 1993/94 is estimated at 119,000 tons.

POLAND: STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION AND AREA

Years	Area Planted (1,000 Hectares)	Total Production (Metric tons)	Processing Utilization (Metric tons)
1980/81	54,000	192,000	87,000
1981/82	54,000	211,000	100,000
1982/83	45,000	191,000	99,000
1983/84	44,000	186,000	99,000
1984/85	47,000	212,000	116,000
1985/86	52,000	267,000	150,000
1986/87	54,000	334,000	199,000
1987/88	58,000	249,000	115,000
1988/89	60,000	269,000	130,000
1989/90	58,000	241,000	120,000
1990/91	62,000	263,000	110,000
1991/92	63,000	205,000	120,000
1992/93 1/	60,500	200,000	118,000
1993/94 2/	66,500	202,000	119,000

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.

ROMANIA: LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN DECLINE

High feed costs and a weak economy are discouraging Romanian livestock producers and, as a result, causing deterioration throughout the industry, according to the U.S agricultural counselor reporting from Sofia. The slow rate at which collective farms are being dismantled and the land returned to private owners is putting significant pressure on livestock producers. An additional factor constraining growth is the limited access private farms and the remaining collective farms have to financial and technical resources.

Cattle inventories dropped from 6.28 million head at the start of 1990 to 3.68 million at the start of 1993, a 41-percent decline. During 1993, total cattle numbers increased slightly, to 3.71 million head, but cow numbers continued to fall. Private farmers own 83 percent of the cattle, but they do not have the capital to buy high-quality protein feeds nor the financial and technical resources to keep pastures from deteriorating. With more animals at the start of the year, beef and veal production for 1994 is forecast at 175,000 tons, up slightly from the 172,000 tons produced in 1993, but less than half the 370,000 tons produced in 1990.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In March, above-normal precipitation covered most of Russia, the Baltic States, and Belarus, increasing moisture for the upcoming growing season. In Ukraine, above-normal precipitation in March fell over northern and eastern areas. However, dryness persisted in southwestern Ukraine and Moldova, limiting moisture for winter grains which broke dormancy during the month. Near-to-above-normal temperatures in March over Ukraine and North Caucasus, Russia diminished snow cover, allowing some early spring fieldwork. Since early-April, near-normal temperatures in northeastern Russia (eastern Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and upper Volga) gradually melted snow cover. Continued unseasonably mild weather over Ukraine and southern Russia (North Caucasus and lower Volga) stimulated rapid greening of winter grains and warmed topsoils for spring grain emergence. Although light, scattered showers over Moldova and southwestern Ukraine dampened topsoils, additional moisture is needed for early-spring growth.

MAP 2

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

AVERAGE DATES FOR EARLY SPRING GROWTH *

● Each dot represents 500,000 Metric Tons of winter wheat.

* Based on a stable northward movement of 5 degrees C average temperature.

⬡ Estimated northward extent of greening for April 10, 1994.

HIGHLIGHTS: MARCH 10 - APRIL 11, 1994

- In Russia, Baltic States, and Belarus, most areas received above-normal precipitation in March.
- In Ukraine, above-normal precipitation in March covered northern and eastern areas. Persistent dryness in Moldova and southwestern Ukraine has limited topsoil moisture for early growth.
- Fieldwork in preparation for spring grain planting began in Ukraine and southern Russia.
- Winter grains were greening as far north as northern Ukraine and northern North Caucasus.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

MACADAMIA NUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Macadamia nut production in six of the world's major producing countries totaled 40,159 tons (net wet-inshell basis) in 1992/93, up 9 percent from 1991/92. Production increases from maturing trees in Australia, Brazil, Costa Rica, and Guatemala offset weather-reduced crops in Kenya and the United States. The 1993/94 forecast of 42,600 tons reveals a similar trend--declining production in Kenya and the United States and larger harvests in the other five countries.

United States: The United States is the largest producer of macadamia nuts in the world, with output normally more than double the next largest producer, Australia. The bulk of the U.S. crop is grown in Hawaii, although a small amount is produced in California.

Macadamia nut production for the 1993/94 crop year (July-June) is estimated at 21,319 tons, 2 percent below 1992/93 and the fourth consecutive downturn due to dry weather since the record crop of 22,906 tons in 1989/90.

Area harvested increased in 1993/94 as younger trees came into bearing. However, rainfall scarce rainfall upset the normal flowering pattern, inhibited kernel growth, and promoted insect damage in some orchards. Compared with the 1992/93 crop, yields for the current season declined 7 percent, to an average of 2.9 tons per hectare.

There are currently 650 macadamia nut growers in Hawaii, up from 550 growers in 1982/83. Although most macadamia farms are relatively small (less than four hectares), 2 percent have more than 40 hectares and account for over 80 percent of the planted area.

Barring weather anomalies, macadamia nut production should begin to expand in the near future as trees planted in the mid-1980's reach full productivity. These plantings are located in areas that were previously devoted to sugarcane, but were abandoned as financial constraints forced some cane growers to scale back acreage or leave the business. Future plantings may be limited by the decline in producer prices over the past few years due, in part, to increased world competition.

UNITED STATES: MACADAMIA NUT AREA AND PRODUCTION 1/

Year	Area Planted (Hectares)	Area Harvested (Hectares)	Yield per Hectare	Production 2/ (Metric tons)
1982/83	6,313	4,128	4.03	16,656
1983/84	6,637	4,290	3.85	16,520
1984/85	7,082	4,856	3.53	17,100
1985/86	8,458	5,463	3.49	19,051
1986/87	8,580	5,828	3.42	19,958
1987/88	8,701	6,313	3.07	19,368
1988/89	8,863	6,718	3.07	20,638
1989/90	9,024	7,365	3.11	22,906
1990/91	9,146	7,446	3.05	22,680
1991/92	9,106	7,365	3.05	22,453
1992/93	8,296	7,082	3.07	21,772
1993/94 3/	8,134	7,487	2.85	21,319

1/ Hawaiian data only.
2/ Wet-inshell basis.
3/ Preliminary.

Australia: Australia is the world's second-largest macadamia nut producer. Many plantings have yet to reach full yield potential and numerous areas are still being planted. With these new plantings, Australia could become the world's largest producer by the turn of the century. The Australian Macadamia Society is predicting that macadamia nut production will reach 19,000 tons by 1996 and 30,000 tons by 1999.

Macadamia nut production increased 48 percent in 1992/93, to 10,200 tons. The mild 1993 winter and ample rainfall in New South Wales, coupled with favorable weather in Queensland, is expected to boost production another 22 percent in 1993/94 (the harvest is March through May 1994), to 12,400 tons.

Australia's commercial production is centered in northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland which provide the rich soils and high annual rainfall needed to promote maximum growth. These areas account for around 90 percent of Australian production. The remainder of Australia's plantings are located along the northern coast of New South Wales, in central and northern Queensland, and in Western Australia.

There are about 600 commercial macadamia farms in Australia, and another 50 non-commercial holdings. The average farm size is about 9 hectares. During the 1970's and early-1980's, a number of macadamia plantations were established as corporate farming ventures.

The macadamia nut is indigenous to Australia and is sometimes known as the "Australian Bush Nut", the "Queensland Nut", or the "Bauple Nut." Macadamia integriflora is the main commercial species accounting for 98 percent of total production. This variety naturally occurs within 15 miles of the coast in lower Queensland. The other main variety, Macadamia tetraphylla, is native mainly to New South Wales and has a rougher shell.

Yields in Australia tend to be lower than in Hawaii because most Hawaiian trees are already mature and, therefore, achieve a higher yield. Also, Hawaiian tree varieties that currently dominate commercial production in Australia have not fully adapted to the Australian environment. Local and imported macadamia trees are being studied in order to select genetic material that is better suited to Australia's climate.

AUSTRALIA: MACADAMIA NUT AREA AND PRODUCTION

Year	Total Tree Numbers (1,000)	Area Planted (Hectares)	Production 1/ (Metric Tons)
1980/81	424	1,410	1,409
1981/82	489	1,630	1,339
1982/83	520	1,730	1,700
1983/84	590	1,970	1,700
1984/85	650	2,170	2,500
1985/86	736	2,450	2,800
1986/87	885	2,950	3,000
1987/88	938	3,130	3,874
1988/89	1,284	4,280	4,544
1989/90	1,604	5,350	5,761
1990/91	1,741	5,800	7,222
1991/92	1,902	6,000	6,901
1992/93 2/	2,000	6,020	10,200
1993/94 3/	2,050	6,050	12,400

1/ Wet-inshell basis.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast.

Costa Rica: Macadamia nut production was introduced into Costa Rica in the late-1940's, although commercial production did not begin until the early-1980's. Planted area increased throughout the 1980's, reaching a record 8,450 hectares in 1993/94.

Macadamia nuts are produced primarily in the North and Atlantic regions of Costa Rica, although there are some commercial orchards in the South. The varieties best suited to Costa Rica are HAES 344, HAES 660, and HAES 508.

Production of macadamia nuts in 1992/93 totaled 2,700 tons, up 23 percent from 1991/92. In 1993/94, production is forecast at 3,000 tons mainly due to higher yields from maturing trees.

Macadamia nuts are harvested year-round in Costa Rica, although there are two distinct harvest periods. The heaviest period is between October and December; the other is between May and June.

Production is expected to expand substantially beginning in 1995/96 when most of the 6,500 hectares planted to macadamia nuts will be in full production. Total planted area actually exceeds 8,400 hectares, but the area that can be considered commercially viable is estimated at 6,500 hectares.

Inshell yields in Costa Rica average about one ton per hectare. The low average yield is mainly the result of abandonment. During 1990, producer prices--which are largely based on international prices--dropped from US$5.50 per kilogram to US$2.75 per kilogram due to a large Hawaiian crop. Many growers could not weather the financial squeeze and abandoned their orchards. For the remaining growers, the price slump necessitated a cutback in inputs, which also reduced yields. Macadamia nut prices have improved significantly since 1990. During the 1992/93 season, producer prices ranged from US$4.25 to US$5.25 per kilogram.

Costa Rica's macadamia nut industry consists of about 730 producers and three processors. At the beginning of 1994, only one plant had the capacity to process 2,000 tons of nuts annually. The second processor commenced operation in early-1994 with an annual processing capacity of 1,000 tons. The third plant processes less than 1,000 tons per year.

COSTA RICA: MACADAMIA NUT AREA AND PRODUCTION

	YearArea (Hectares)	PlantedArea Harvested (Hectares)	Production 1/ (Metric tons)
1979/80	190	n/a	5
1980/81	320	n/a	33
1981/82	700	n/a	66
1882/83	1,300	n/a	109
1983/84	2,200	n/a	400
1984/85	3,000	n/a	615
1985/86	4,200	n/a	760
1986/87	4,600	n/a	900
1987/88	5,441	n/a	1,200
1988/89	6,573	n/a	1,438
1989/90	7,518	n/a	1,544
1990/91	8,147	n/a	1,650
1991/92	8,350	n/a	2,200
1992/93 2/	8,400	6,500 4/	2,700
1993/94 3/	8,450	6,500 4/	3,000

1/ Wet-inshell basis.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast.
4/ Harvestable commercial acreage.

Guatemala: Over the next several years, macadamia nut production will expand significantly as increasing numbers of plantings come into bearing and average yields rise as trees mature. In 1992/93, production totaled 1,588 tons, up 11 percent from 1991/92. Production in 1993/94 is forecast up 18 percent, to 1,881 tons.

The area planted to macadamia trees was approximately 2,800 hectares in 1992/93, of which 787 hectares were harvested. Planted area in 1993/94 is expected to remain at 2,800 hectares, but there will be an additional 120 hectares of newly bearing trees, bringing the total harvest area to 907 hectares.

Guatemala's commercial development of macadamia nuts began in 1972 when the first large plantation was developed at Finca El Carmen, in the Department of Suchitepequez. There are now approximately 62 macadamia nut producers in Guatemala, most of whom are located at intermediate elevations along the Pacific slope in the Departments of San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Suchitepequez, Solola, Alta Verapaz, Chimaltenango, and Santa Rosa.

There are two significant producer/exporter companies in Guatemala. Both companies own macadamia nut plantations and simultaneously purchase nuts from individual growers for processing and export.

GUATEMALA: MACADAMIA NUT PRODUCTION

Years	Production 1/ (Metric tons)
1979/80	249
1980/81	240
1981/82	330
1982/83	400
1983/84	620
1984/85	500
1985/86	945
1986/87	800
1987/88	1,090
1988/89	1,420
1989/90	1,388
1990/91	1,053
1991/92	1,429
1992/93 2/	1,588
1993/94 3/	1,881

1/ Wet-inshell basis.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast.

Kenya: Macadamia nut production in 1993/94 is forecast at 3,070 tons, down from 3,299 tons a year earlier. The reduction is due to excessively dry weather during the crucial flowering period and heavy insect damage.

Kenya's macadamia nut industry is dominated by small-scale farmers who account for more than 90 percent of total output. Macadamia trees generally are grown as filler between coffee trees and other crops such as bananas, corn, and beans.

Until recently, the processing and export of macadamia nuts was handled exclusively by one company through a restrictive licensing arrangement with the Ministry of Agriculture. The commissioning of a competing firm in early-1992 boosted grower enthusiasm for this crop. The competition between these two companies has resulted in a significant increase in grower prices for inshell nuts during the past year and a half. However, grower plans to expand production are being constrained by a shortage of seedlings. In an attempt to meet the demand

for seedlings, one company is developing a nursery that will have the capacity to distribute approximately 5,000 grafted seedlings by the end of 1994. This effort is being supplemented by ongoing nursery programs operated by the other company and the Government's Macadamia Research Center. Jointly, these nurseries plan to distribute about 20,000 seedlings per year at a cost of US$0.22 per seedling.

The area planted to macadamia trees in 1993/94 is estimated at 5,600 hectares. Growing areas are found throughout Kenya, although production is concentrated in the coffee areas of the central and eastern provinces. Small-scale farmers, cultivating only one or two hectares, account for 5,260 hectares. Medium-sized farmers account for 41 hectares and the two large processors own 299 hectares.

Macadamia trees flower throughout the year in Kenya, but the critical period that yields 70 percent of total annual output coincides with the short rainy season that lasts from August through October. Harvesting of macadamia nuts also is a year-round activity, but the heaviest harvesting period is March through June. The dominant varieties grown in Kenya are Macadamia tetraphylla and Macadamia itegriflora.

South Africa: Macadamia tree plantings for commercial production began in the 1960's, but output was minimal until the early-1980's. Only recently has production expanded to a level that convinced growers that a producer organization was needed to monitor production and coordinate marketing efforts.

Production grew rapidly--from 229 tons in 1979/80, to 1,143 tons in 1985/86, and a high of 1,714 tons in 1991/92. Production in 1993/94 is forecast at 1,350 tons, up 7 percent from the drought-reduced crop of 1992/93, but 21 percent below 1991/92.

The area planted to macadamia trees is estimated at 3,833 hectares, of which 245 hectares are not yet in production. The major growing areas are located near the towns of Levubu and Lowveld in South Africa's subtropical belt that extends from the northeast south into Natal.

Brazil: Macadamia nut production for 1993/94 is estimated at 930 tons (crop was harvested in February and March 1994), up 55 percent from the 1992/93 crop of 600 tons. Production is expanding rapidly as new trees come into bearing. The Brazilian crop projection for the year 2000 is 4,000 tons.

The macadamia tree was introduced into Brazil in 1955. However, commercial plantings began in the late 1970's with seed imports from Hawaii. All varieties currently cultivated in Brazil originated from Hawaii. In most macadamia orchards, producers intercrop with papaya, passion fruit, or coffee.

The area planted to macadamia nut trees is estimated at 6,200 hectares, with only 1,140 hectares in production. The State of Sao Paulo has the largest area, followed by Bahia and Espirito Santo. In the States of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, macadamia trees replaced old coffee plantations, mostly because producers were dissatisfied with coffee prices. In Espirito Santo, macadamia trees were introduced as part of reforestation projects.

Since 1992, the decline in macadamia seedling prices, from US$10.00 to approximately US$3.00 per tree, has favored new plantings. The cost to establish macadamia orchards in Brazil is currently estimated at US$1,600 per hectare, not including the land. A return on investment is expected after the eighth year. The annual cost to maintain one hectare is estimated at US$250 until the sixth year, after which the annual cost increases to approximately US$500 per year.

BRAZIL: MACADAMIA NUT AREA AND PRODUCTION

Year	Area (Hectares)	Production 1/ (Metric tons)
1988/89	N/A	200
1989/90	N/A	220
1990/91	3,200	260
1991/92	4,500	360
1992/93 2/	5,350	600
1993/94 3/	6,200	930

1/ Wet-inshell basis.
2/ Preliminary estimate.
3/ Forecast.

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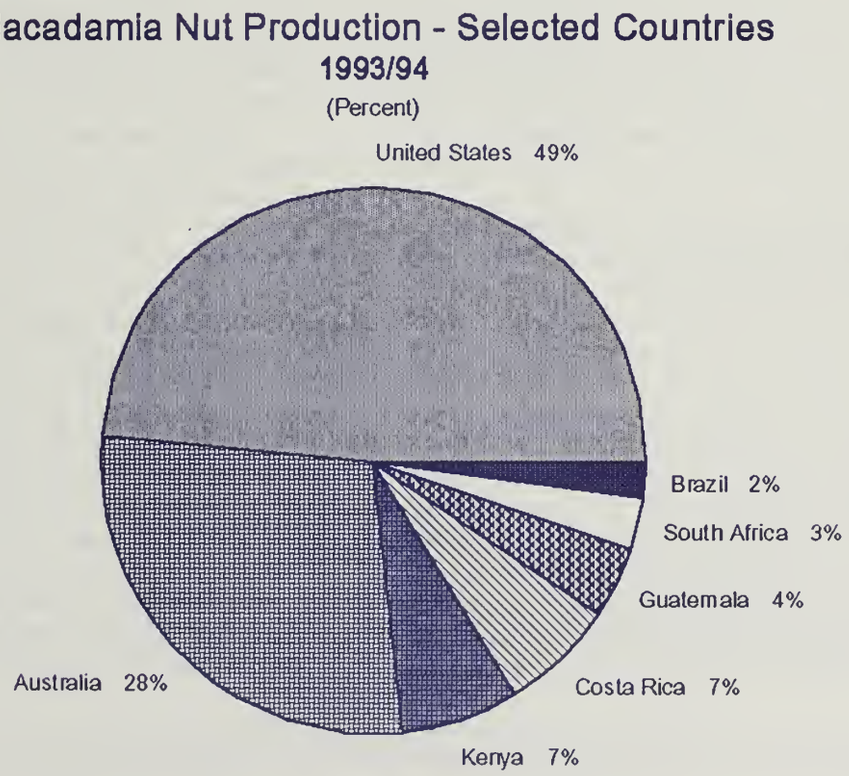
TABLE 20

MACADAMIA NUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric tons/Wet-inshell basis)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
Australia	6,901	10,200	12,400
Brazil	360	600	930
Costa Rica	2,200	2,700	3,000
Guatemala	1,429	1,588	1,881
Kenya	3,555	3,299	3,070
South Africa	1,715	1,260	1,350
United States	22,453	21,772	21,319
TOTAL	38,613	41,419	43,950

1/ Preliminary.

CHART 1



1994 FOREIGN WINTER GRAIN PROSPECTS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

This article presents early indications of Northern Hemisphere winter grain prospects outside the United States based on reports from U.S. agricultural attaches and analyses by Washington-based USDA personnel. The first forecast of 1994/95 area, yield, and production for grains will be published in the May "World Agricultural Production" Circular.

SUMMARY: Winter grain area for 1994/95 outside the United States probably will not reach the level achieved last season. In Russia, a wet fall severely hampered planting, while in Ukraine, sown area increased over last year but winterkill is expected to be above average. In Pakistan and India, crop area is expected to be lower than last year since planting weather was unfavorably dry and producers reportedly have switched to alternative crops. In the Middle East, grain area is expected to be lower due to policy changes in Saudi Arabia and unfavorable conditions for planting and germination in Turkey. In Northwest Africa, area is expected to be higher than last year, but dry weather is reducing yield potential. In the European Union (EU) and Eastern Europe, area is expected to be slightly higher than last year as farmers respond to policy changes and stronger prices. For China, area is reported to be down slightly from last year.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU): Winter grain area in the EU is expected to be slightly higher this season. Planted area in Germany, Spain, and the U.K. increased, while area in Denmark, France, and Italy decreased. Although weather has forced some area to be planted or replanted to spring grains, most of the changes are in response to relative prices. The 1994/95 season is the second year of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform. Many winter grain producers in the EU faced a wet fall and winter. Planting delays were experienced in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Germany, with rainfall exceeding 100 to 200 percent of normal. There is some concern that the extremely wet autumn, which delayed harvesting of summer crops and hampered planting of winter grains, led to a less-than-adequate establishment of root systems. Also, bitter cold swept across the northern Europe in late November and again in February. The cold air outbreak may have caused some winterkill. A drying trend since late-winter and early-spring over portions of eastern Spain and Italy's Po Valley has reduced moisture supplies needed for normal spring growth. This spring's weather across the remaining EU countries has generally been seasonably wet and slightly warmer than normal.

EASTERN EUROPE: Winter grain area in Eastern Europe is expected to be higher than a year ago. Winter grain conditions varied from north to south. In the north-central/northeastern countries, abundant fall moisture caused some planting delays, while the southeast experienced dry conditions until beneficial rain fell in November. Like the other European countries, periods of very cold weather in November and February may have resulted in average to above average winterkill in parts of Eastern Europe. Reports from Bulgaria and Romania indicate that area is expected to increase, but remain virtually unchanged in Poland. Dry, warm weather returned to Romania and Bulgaria during the winter and spring rain is needed as the crop breaks dormancy. For Poland, widespread rainfall in March provided ample topsoil moisture. In addition, reports indicate that input usage is lower than last year in most of the countries due to high prices.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (FSU): Russia and Ukraine are the primary producers of winter grains in the FSU. In Russia, wet weather in the central growing regions hampered plantings of the 1994/95 winter grain crops. As a result of 1993/94 harvest delays, wet fields, and shortage/high cost of inputs, area is reported to be down sharply from 1993/94. In December and January, abundant moisture and mild weather prevailed, but bitterly cold weather in November and February caused localized winterkill in areas where snow cover was shallow or non-existent. Cumulative precipitation since last fall has

been near to above normal in most areas, providing adequate to abundant moisture for early spring growth. In Ukraine, sown area is greater than last season's, but the combination of prolonged dry weather in the summer and fall and an early arrival of winter in southern Ukraine caused spotty germination and limited plant establishment. In addition, Ukraine experienced two severe cold weather events: one in November and the other in February. Winterkill is believed to be above average. Winter grains are breaking dormancy and additional precipitation is needed in the south since fall rains provided limited soil moisture. Winter grain area is expected to be lower in many countries of the region but larger spring grain area will be at least partially offsetting.

ASIA: In China, winter grain area is expected to be down slightly from 1993/94. Shandong and Henan are the primary wheat producing Provinces, accounting for about one-third of the total wheat output. Near-to-above-normal autumn rains across the North China Plain allowed crops to become well established. The winter was seasonably dry, and recent warm weather stimulated early-winter wheat growth. For Pakistan, the 1993 monsoon rainfall was below normal, prompting reports of reduced plantings, especially in rainfed areas (about 18 percent of Pakistan's wheat area is rainfed). Phosphatic fertilizer availabilities for usage at planting was down substantially, as high costs deterred applications. Scattered, light, and timely rainfall prevailed across Pakistan into March, but still at a below-normal level. Harvest occurs between March and May. In India, area is expected to be down slightly as farmers switch to other crops, notably rapeseed. An early retreat of the monsoon in northern India resulted in a moisture deficit in some winter crop areas. However, timely showers from mid-January to mid-February helped the rainfed wheat areas advancing through reproduction. In late March, dry, warm weather favored crop drydown and harvests in central India, although periodic heat threatened immature crops in the north. Harvest has begun in Madhya Pradesh and southern Uttar Pradesh, while harvest will begin mid-April in the major surplus-producing regions of Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: After two consecutive years of drought in Morocco, early season weather was favorable and there are indications that sown area returned to previous levels. Crops continued to receive adequate moisture during the early vegetative stage, but dry conditions in the last few weeks have caused some concern about prospects for winter grains in critical growth stages. In Algeria, planting moisture was favorable in the west, but limited in the east. Late-February and March weather was unfavorably dry over the growing regions. Crop area in both Algeria and Tunisia is reportedly lower than last year. In Tunisia, dryness at planting severely hampered crop emergence, especially in the central and southern growing regions. Following beneficial rain in early-February, there has been dry weather since late-February and March which has negatively affected crops.

MIDDLE EAST: Winter grain area in Saudi Arabia for 1994/95 is reported to be sharply lower than last season due to implementation of measures taken by the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture and Water. The Ministry announced production quotas for both wheat and barley which appear to be dictated by budget considerations and concern about water supply. All crops are irrigated. In Turkey, winter grain prospects are not optimistic. Barley area expanded at the expense of wheat due to better price support and disease and insect problems with wheat. Unusually dry autumn weather hindered wheat and barley germination in most areas; however, the country experienced a mild winter. Recent scattered rainfall alleviated some crop stress, but precipitation during April and May will determine the final outcome of the crop.

NORTH AMERICA: In Mexico, winter wheat area is expected to be slightly larger than last year as producers shifted land from corn and dry beans into the more profitable wheat crop. About 65 to 70 percent of the total wheat crop is grown in Sonora, Sinaloa, Guanajuato, and Baja, California, and is harvested in the spring. Below normal rainfall during the growing season to date has reduced reservoir levels needed for irrigation, but temperatures have

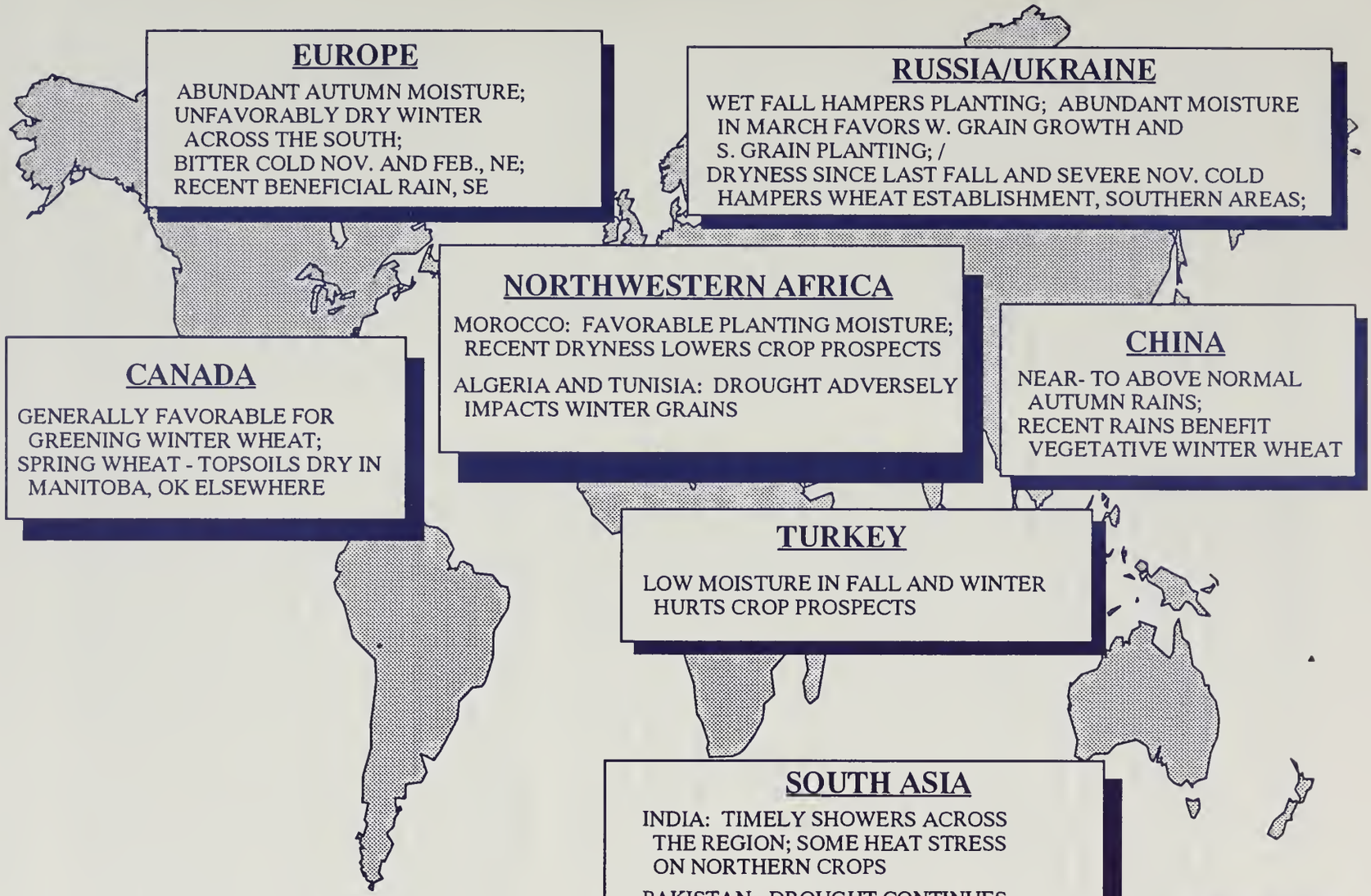
been normal. In Canada, the winter wheat area is reported to be up slightly from last year as more area was available to sow due to improved fall harvest conditions. Winter wheat comprises only 5 percent of the total wheat crop. Winter wheat was established under wet conditions and has received regular precipitation since last fall. The crop normally greens up in April. Alberta and Saskatchewan have received steady precipitation since fall, while Manitoba has been somewhat dry. Planting for the spring crop begins mid-May to early June.

Timothy Rocke, Grains Chairperson, (202) 720-1572

MAP 3

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

APRIL 18, 1994



WAOB / JAWF

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN PRODUCTION

Southeast Asia, for the purposes of this article, is comprised of Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Total grain production in Southeast Asia for 1993/94 is estimated at 90.4 million tons from an harvested area of 46.3 million hectares. Production for 1993/94 is down slightly from the 90.7 million tons produced a year earlier. Area and production have, however, been trending upward over the past decade.

Burma: Rice is the main grain crop in Burma. Milled rice output for 1993/94 is estimated at a record 8.8 million tons, up 13 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area is estimated at 5.4 million hectares, up 12 percent from a year ago. The U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok reported an increase in second-crop (dry season) rice area to 0.7 million hectares, a four-fold increase from last year. This increase is due to an ambitious government program to expand second-crop area to 2.0 million hectares within the next several years. The second crop is irrigated from reservoirs, rivers, creeks, and tube wells. The bulk of the second crop is situated in the delta areas of Irrawaddy, Pegu, and Rangoon Divisions.

Cambodia and Laos: For 1993/94, Cambodia and Laos are estimated to produce 1.2 and 0.8 million tons of rice (milled-basis), respectively. This is a reduction of 8 percent and 17 percent, respectively, due to inclement weather and disease during late 1993 - early 1994. Irrigation technology, in each country, is rudimentary with very few areas using pumps to lift water from rivers. Productivity is low and under the constant threat of further decline due to weather anomalies, disease, and soil degradation.

Indonesia: Rice, the principal grain, accounts for 85 percent of total grain production and is the most attractive investment in terms of risk and return. Rice output for 1993/94 is estimated at 31.0 million tons (milled-basis), down 1 percent from last year's record production of 31.4 million tons. Harvested area is estimated to decrease to 10.8 million hectares, down 3 percent from last season. Throughout Java, the main rice producing island, irrigation reservoirs were at or below normal levels because of late season dryness during the last quarter of 1993. However, unusually heavy rains in early 1994 have returned reservoir levels to normal but caused a reduction in planted area. Due to a burgeoning population, the Government of Indonesia is striving to increase its self-sufficiency in rice production. Efforts made to achieve this include: (1) improvements in extension efforts on planting intensity; (2) construction of new irrigated rice fields, especially outside of Java; and, (3) lowering post-harvest losses which are reported to be 10 to 20 percent.

Corn production for 1993/94 is forecast at 5.5 million tons, down 4 percent from last season. Harvested area is estimated at 3.0 million hectares, down 3 percent from a year ago. Corn is primarily a secondary crop, usually planted in the dry season after the main rice crop. The major producing areas are Java, Lampung, and south Sulawesi. The greatest potential for gains in production is increasing the use of hybrid seed. Currently, about 10 percent of total planted area is planted to hybrid seed.

Malaysia: Rice output is estimated at 1.2 million tons (milled basis), up 3 percent from 1992/93 due to higher planted area and abundant rainfall in the major crop areas. Harvested area is estimated to increase to 0.68 million hectares, up 2 percent from last year. Since government policy discourages the opening of new areas for paddy cultivation outside eight designated areas of Peninsular Malaysia, harvested area has only fluctuated within a fairly narrow range of 0.66 - 0.68 million hectares in recent years. In addition, Malaysia may be pressured to reduce its subsidy and price support schemes due to the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. However, the Government argues that rice farmers as a group have one of the highest rates of poverty in Malaysia and, therefore, the subsidies act as a

welfare net.

Philippines: Milled rice output is estimated at 6.0 million tons, down 3 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area is forecast at 0.7 million hectares, down 13 percent from last year due to typhoon damage. In 1993, the Government instituted the Grains Production Enhancement Program (GPEP). The program was to provide free certified seed, improve irrigation, reduce post harvest losses, and furnish greater research and extension support to farmers. However, the positive impact of certified seed on yields during the first year of the program have not materialized due to insufficient seed production exacerbated by weather-related seed losses and budgetary constraints. Rice continues to be one of the most important crops, both in terms of food use and production value. It is grown throughout the country, with the major areas in central Luzon, the western Visayas, southern Mindanao, and the Cagayan Valley of north central Luzon. Roughly 60 percent of the crop is grown during the main season. The 5-year average yield is 1.80 tons per hectare, with roughly half of total rice area being irrigated. The potential for increased yield is constrained primarily by insufficient irrigation, poor maintenance of existing irrigation systems, low availability of certified seed, and insufficient use of fertilizer.

Corn production for 1993/94 is estimated at 4.5 million tons, down 5 percent from last season. Harvested area is estimated at 3.1 million hectares, down 7 percent from a year ago due to wind damage and flooding caused by the unprecedented typhoon activity during 1993. Corn is grown throughout the Philippines and in terms of value and producer income is the third most important agricultural commodity produced, after rice and coconuts. About two-thirds of the corn is produced on the island of Mindanao, where there is normally ample rainfall and little typhoon damage. Yield has trended upward over the past decade. Efforts are being made through the GPEP to increase yield by providing certified seed. In addition, an important objective of the Government is to develop small-scale irrigation projects in selected corn areas which have the greatest additional production potential during the dry season, i.e., southern Mindanao and north central Luzon.

Thailand: Rice is a dominant crop in Thailand's agriculture. Milled rice production for 1993/94 is estimated at 12.2 million tons, down 9 percent from last season. Harvested area is estimated at 8.7 million hectares, down 5 percent from a year ago. The main-season crop, which represents 88 percent of total rice production, was harvested by March. As a result of inadequate rainfall in most provinces in the North and Central regions, production for the main-season crop was reduced from last year's level. The second-season crop, which is 70 percent irrigated, has been planted and will be harvested May through August. Due to continuing water shortages, the Thai Government is again encouraging farmers to reduce plantings of second-crop rice. The Agriculture Ministry has created the "Second Rice Crop Reduction Program", in which the Government will supply free alternative crop seeds as well as fertilizer to farmers in the 11 provinces along the Chao Phaya river system. In addition, the Government will drill tube wells for farmers agreeing to produce replacement crops and penalize those who join the program but continue to plant second-crop rice.

Corn production for 1993/94 is estimated at 2.9 million tons, down 15 percent from last year due to below normal rainfall and record low reservoir levels. Harvested area is estimated at 1.1 million hectares, down 11 percent from last season. Despite being a chief feedstuff, corn production has declined since the mid-1980's in response to poor weather, unattractive prices versus competing crops, and governmental restrictions on the use of forest lands. Among these limitations, hot, dry conditions appeared to be the most significant factor reducing production in recent years. Corn is produced mainly in the North, the western ridge of the Northeast, and the higher elevations of the Central Plains. Production in the near term is expected to remain stable as farmers still use a relatively low level of hybrid corn, given its higher production costs.

Vietnam: Rice production, on a milled-basis for 1993/94, is estimated at 14.4 million tons, up 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 6.4 million hectares, down 2 percent from 1992/93. Vietnam produces rice year-round, with the crop divided into three seasons: the main season or 10th-month crop, the winter-spring crop, and the summer-autumn crop. For the last few years, the winter-spring crop has accounted for 42 percent of total rice production while the summer-autumn and 10th-month crops accounted for 23 percent and 35 percent, respectively. The 10th-month crop has been harvested. Weather associated with the 10th-month crop was variable with several typhoons hitting the coast, but the overall rainfall pattern was not widespread. Production is estimated to be similar to last year.

The winter-spring crop is presently being harvested in the south and will not begin until June in the north. The outlook for this crop is favorable as the Government responded to higher world rice prices and encouraged an expansion of production. The summer-autumn crop is estimated to be near last year's level.

Nancy D. Morrison, 720-0882

TABLE 21

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN AREA

(1,000 hectares)

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Burma											
Corn	208	229	199	179	160	121	123	123	124	137	115
Millet	180	180	180	180	180	156	175	177	180	175	5,443
Rice, Milled	4,661	4,603	4,660	4,666	4,483	4,527	4,733	4,797	4,524	4,855	5,260
Wheat	143	131	120	119	127	120	121	130	135	135	135
TOTAL	5,192	5,143	5,159	5,144	4,950	4,924	5,152	5,227	4,963	5,302	10,953
Cambodia											
Corn	35	35	35	35	35	35	25	25	22	25	25
Rice, Milled	1,611	1,063	1,541	1,532	1,600	1,670	1,640	1,740	1,670	1,600	1,600
TOTAL	1,646	1,098	1,576	1,567	1,635	1,705	1,665	1,765	1,692	1,625	1,625
Indonesia											
Corn	3,002	3,086	2,440	3,047	2,675	2,850	2,700	2,700	2,900	3,050	2,950
Rice, Milled	9,162	9,764	9,902	9,896	9,800	9,800	10,530	10,502	10,282	11,103	10,800
TOTAL	12,164	12,850	12,342	12,943	12,475	12,650	13,230	13,202	13,182	14,153	13,750
Laos											
Rice, Milled	647	680	730	730	675	650	700	860	750	800	700
TOTAL	647	680	730	730	675	650	700	860	750	800	700
Malaysia											
Corn	14	15	15	15	17	18	19	20	20	21	20
Rice, Milled	648	626	649	635	629	655	612	662	650	660	675
TOTAL	662	641	664	650	646	673	631	682	670	681	695
Philippines											
Corn	3,270	3,314	3,545	3,563	3,725	3,750	3,607	3,861	3,482	3,330	3,100
Rice, Milled	3,141	3,222	3,403	3,402	3,280	3,485	3,445	3,433	3,288	3,237	3,200
TOTAL	6,411	6,536	6,948	6,965	7,005	7,235	7,052	7,294	6,770	6,567	6,300
Thailand											
Corn	1,825	1,955	2,266	1,815	1,754	1,600	1,400	1,350	1,350	1,230	1,100
Rice, Milled	9,606	9,629	9,833	9,659	9,237	9,917	9,986	8,792	9,053	9,177	8,700
Sorghum	251	284	241	223	204	170	160	190	140	140	150
TOTAL	11,682	11,868	12,340	11,697	11,195	11,687	11,546	10,332	10,543	10,547	9,950
Vietnam											
Corn	378	384	400	420	430	511	510	507	515	500	500
Rice, Milled	5,742	5,842	5,825	5,679	5,732	5,982	6,053	6,268	6,521	6,525	6,400
TOTAL	6,120	6,226	6,225	6,099	6,162	6,493	6,563	6,775	7,036	7,025	6,900
SE ASIA											
Corn	8,732	9,018	8,900	9,074	8,796	8,885	8,384	8,586	8,413	8,293	7,810
Millet	180	180	180	180	180	156	175	177	180	175	5,443
Rice, Milled	35,218	35,429	36,543	36,199	35,436	36,686	37,699	37,054	36,738	37,957	37,335
Sorghum	251	284	241	223	204	170	160	190	140	140	150
Wheat	143	131	120	119	127	120	121	130	135	135	135
TOTAL	44,524	45,042	45,984	45,795	44,743	46,017	46,539	46,137	45,606	46,700	50,873

April 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN YIELD

(Tons/hectare)

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Burma											
Corn	1.49	1.32	1.50	1.59	1.40	1.55	1.58	1.51	1.54	1.52	1.56
Millet	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.72	0.66	0.78	0.81	0.74	0.74
Rice, Milled	1.54	1.54	1.53	1.52	1.53	1.66	1.71	1.66	1.64	1.60	1.66
Wheat	1.50	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.24	1.08	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
TOTAL	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.61	1.66	1.61	1.59	1.56	1.62
Cambodia											
Corn	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	2.20	2.20	2.27	2.00	2.00
Rice, Milled	0.80	0.75	0.73	0.86	0.82	0.93	1.03	0.76	0.90	0.81	0.75
TOTAL	0.80	0.76	0.74	0.86	0.82	0.94	1.04	0.78	0.92	0.83	0.77
Indonesia											
Corn	1.69	1.71	1.77	1.64	1.79	1.82	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.85
Rice, Milled	2.62	2.66	2.68	2.68	2.76	2.81	2.76	2.80	2.82	2.82	2.87
TOTAL	2.39	2.43	2.50	2.43	2.55	2.58	2.58	2.60	2.61	2.61	2.65
Laos											
Rice, Milled	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.22	1.08	1.00	1.21	1.05	1.00	1.13	1.07
TOTAL	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.22	1.08	1.00	1.21	1.05	1.00	1.13	1.07
Malaysia											
Corn	1.57	1.60	1.67	1.73	1.76	1.78	1.79	1.75	1.75	1.71	1.75
Rice, Milled	1.77	1.61	1.94	1.81	1.74	1.75	1.87	1.97	1.77	1.80	1.81
TOTAL	1.76	1.61	1.93	1.81	1.74	1.75	1.87	1.96	1.77	1.80	1.81
Philippines											
Corn	1.02	1.04	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.21	1.22	1.32	1.29	1.43	1.45
Rice, Milled	1.62	1.65	1.74	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.68	1.87	1.81	1.91	1.88
TOTAL	1.32	1.34	1.42	1.41	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.58	1.54	1.66	1.67
Thailand											
Corn	2.16	2.23	2.36	2.37	1.56	2.63	2.93	2.81	2.67	2.76	2.64
Rice, Milled	1.34	1.36	1.36	1.29	1.32	1.42	1.33	1.29	1.49	1.43	1.40
Sorghum	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.26	1.03	1.35	1.44	1.42	1.07	1.07	1.20
TOTAL	1.47	1.50	1.54	1.46	1.35	1.58	1.53	1.49	1.63	1.58	1.54
Vietnam											
Corn	1.24	1.37	1.31	1.31	1.34	1.59	1.65	1.68	1.75	1.60	1.60
Rice, Milled	1.77	1.82	1.78	1.71	2.01	2.01	2.11	1.98	2.22	2.18	2.25
TOTAL	1.73	1.79	1.75	1.68	1.96	1.98	2.07	1.96	2.19	2.14	2.20
SE ASIA											
Corn	1.51	1.55	1.63	1.57	1.45	1.69	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.80	1.78
Millet	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.72	0.66	0.78	0.81	0.74	0.74
Rice, Milled	1.77	1.83	1.82	1.79	1.87	1.92	1.93	1.92	2.01	2.00	2.02
Sorghum	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.26	1.03	1.35	1.44	1.42	1.07	1.07	1.20
Wheat	1.50	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.24	1.08	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
TOTAL	1.71	1.76	1.78	1.74	1.78	1.87	1.89	1.88	1.95	1.96	1.97

TABLE 23

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Burma											
Corn	309	303	299	285	224	188	194	186	191	208	179
Millet	85	85	85	85	85	113	116	138	145	130	130
Rice, Milled	7,200	7,075	7,130	7,080	6,840	7,500	8,100	7,943	7,424	7,772	8,750
Wheat	214	206	190	192	157	130	124	135	140	140	140
TOTAL	7,808	7,669	7,704	7,642	7,306	7,931	8,534	8,402	7,900	8,250	9,199
Cambodia											
Corn	40	40	40	40	40	40	55	55	50	50	50
Rice, Milled	1,285	793	1,127	1,314	1,307	1,556	1,682	1,323	1,510	1,300	1,200
TOTAL	1,325	833	1,167	1,354	1,347	1,596	1,737	1,378	1,560	1,350	1,250
Indonesia											
Corn	5,087	5,288	4,330	5,000	4,800	5,200	5,000	5,000	5,400	5,650	5,450
Rice, Milled	24,006	25,933	26,542	26,500	27,000	27,500	29,072	29,366	29,042	31,350	31,005
TOTAL	29,093	31,221	30,872	31,500	31,800	32,700	34,072	34,366	34,442	37,000	36,455
Laos											
Rice, Milled	650	780	875	894	732	651	850	900	750	900	750
TOTAL	650	780	875	894	732	651	850	900	750	900	750
Malaysia											
Corn	22	24	25	26	30	32	34	35	35	36	35
Rice, Milled	1,145	1,010	1,258	1,150	1,092	1,148	1,147	1,302	1,150	1,190	1,220
TOTAL	1,167	1,034	1,283	1,176	1,122	1,180	1,181	1,337	1,185	1,226	1,255
Philippines											
Corn	3,346	3,439	3,922	4,016	4,380	4,525	4,412	5,102	4,490	4,751	4,500
Rice, Milled	5,097	5,330	5,913	5,831	5,642	5,996	5,785	6,425	5,936	6,183	6,000
TOTAL	8,443	8,769	9,835	9,847	10,022	10,521	10,197	11,527	10,426	10,934	10,500
Thailand											
Corn	3,950	4,350	5,350	4,309	2,736	4,200	4,100	3,800	3,600	3,400	2,900
Rice, Milled	12,902	13,137	13,374	12,453	12,162	14,034	13,317	11,347	13,464	13,145	12,200
Sorghum	327	374	320	280	210	230	230	270	150	150	180
TOTAL	17,179	17,861	19,044	17,042	15,108	18,464	17,647	15,417	17,214	16,695	15,280
Vietnam											
Corn	467	525	525	550	575	815	843	850	900	800	800
Rice, Milled	10,145	10,633	10,371	9,688	11,502	12,044	12,772	12,420	14,476	14,210	14,388
TOTAL	10,612	11,158	10,896	10,238	12,077	12,859	13,615	13,270	15,376	15,010	15,188
SE ASIA											
Corn	13,221	13,969	14,491	14,226	12,785	15,000	14,638	15,028	14,666	14,895	13,914
Millet	85	85	85	85	85	113	116	138	145	130	130
Rice, Milled	62,430	64,691	66,590	64,910	66,277	70,429	72,725	71,026	73,752	76,050	75,513
Sorghum	327	374	320	280	210	230	230	270	150	150	180
Wheat	214	206	190	192	157	130	124	135	140	140	140
TOTAL	76,277	79,325	81,676	79,693	79,514	85,902	87,833	86,597	88,853	91,365	89,877

April 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WEST EUROPEAN FORESTRY

The economic recession throughout western Europe during 1993 adversely affected most wood consuming industries and resulted in lower production of wood products in some countries. However, the housing renovation sector helped sustain demand in the construction industry. Following the pattern of the past several years, production of tropical hardwood products continued trending downward in 1993 as pressure from environmental groups further limited the availability of tropical hardwood logs. In contrast, domestic production of softwood and temperate hardwood products increased in several countries when local currency devaluations made imports too costly.

Austria: Total forest area remained stable in 1993 at 3.86 million hectares. This area supported a standing inventory of 19.0 million cubic meters (CUM). Austria's annual fellng rate averages between 12.0 and 13.0 million CUM and, in 1993, the timber harvest hit the midpoint of 12.5 million CUM, a two-percent increase from 1992. Since Austria's resource base consists primarily of spruce trees, softwood log fellings rose 9 percent, to 8.1 million CUM.

The continuing economic recession throughout Europe hit Austria's milling industry hard in 1993. Export demand dropped off sharply and the recovery anticipated in the domestic construction sector failed to materialize. As a consequence, softwood lumber production declined 9 percent, to 7.1 million CUM. In contrast, domestic demand for particleboard, particularly for renovation projects, was strong throughout 1993. However, production remained stable at 1.4 million CUM because the domestic market consumed the particleboard that normally would have been exported in years when Austria's export markets were not plagued by economic recession.

AUSTRIA: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	3,860	3,860	3,860
HARVEST	11,492	12,249	12,550
Softwood Logs	7,771	7,962	8,054
Softwood Lumber	7,890	7,778	7,104
Particleboard	1,689	1,400	1,400

1/ Preliminary.

Belgium/Luxembourg: The total forest area for Belgium and Luxembourg (BLEU) remained unchanged in 1993 at 700,000 hectares. Similarly, there has been only minimal growth in the annual timber harvest since 1990 when a severe blowdown netted excessively high stocks and the eastern European countries became noteworthy competitors.

Moderate growth in construction activities during 1993 precipitated a 3-percent increase in softwood lumber production, to 930,000 CUM, and stable output of softwood plywood and particleboard. Demand from the furniture manufacturing sector was approximately the same as it has been for the past five years. Hence, production of temperate hardwood logs, tropical hardwood lumber, temperate hardwood veneer, and tropical hardwood veneer was unchanged from 1992. The only product to lose ground in 1993 was temperate hardwood lumber which declined 2 percent, to 470,000 CUM, because production costs increased, but sector investment declined.

BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	700	700	700
HARVEST	3,970	3,870	3,900
Temperate Hardwood Logs	720	720	720
Softwood Lumber	930	900	930
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	477	478	470
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	17	14	14
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	40	40	40
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	5	5	5
Softwood Plywood	22	22	22
Particleboard	2,300	2,350	2,350

1/ Preliminary.

Denmark: Since 1976, when the last official census of forest area was taken, Denmark's total forested area has been expanding gradually, reaching an estimated 417,000 hectares in 1993. However, the industry had little use for additional timber supplies in 1993, as stocks of construction-grade building materials were already excessively high. Consequently, the 1993 timber harvest dropped to a record low 1.8 million CUM and softwood plywood production dropped 17 percent, to 10,000 CUM. However, particleboard production increased marginally in 1993, to 320,000 CUM, because of increased demand from the furniture industry.

DENMARK: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	413	416	417
HARVEST	2,018	1,915	1,800
Softwood Plywood	11	12	10
Particleboard	337	316	320

1/ Preliminary.

France: Forest area has remained relatively stable for the past ten years at about 15.2 million hectares. Activity in the wood industry slowed in 1993 in response to recession in the French economy and fewer housing starts. A strong reduction in demand in the domestic and most export markets precipitated a 3-percent decline in the 1993 timber harvest. Production of most wood products was down in 1993 due to declining domestic consumption, limited construction activity, and sluggish demand from other European countries. However, plywood output rose 2 percent, to 490,000 CUM, nearly half of which was shipped to Germany for new construction projects in the eastern part of the country.

FRANCE: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	15,152	15,160	15,170
HARVEST	36,456	35,700	34,500
Softwood Logs	13,127	12,900	12,000
Temperate Hardwood Logs	9,724	9,500	9,000
Softwood Lumber	6,767	6,700	6,600
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	3,166	3,000	2,780
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	451	460	415
Total Plywood	470	482	490
Particleboard	2,638	2,668	2,610

1/ Preliminary.

Germany: Forest area in 1993 was approximately 10.4 million hectares, or 29 percent of total German land area. The 1993 timber harvest was up marginally, to 28.0 million CUM. The German roundwood market is still negatively influenced by the trailing effects of the devastating winter storms in February 1990, when 74.0 million CUM of usable timber were blown down and/or destroyed. At that time, harvesting restrictions were imposed and approximately 12.5 million CUM of the storm-damaged wood were salvaged and put into wet storage in order to avoid a total collapse of the domestic timber market.

The stockpile was gradually reduced between 1990 and September 1992--when the harvesting restrictions were lifted. By the end of 1993, what remained of the 1990 stockpile -- 4.0 to 5.0 million CUM of softwood logs -- had been taken out of wet storage and entered into the processing chain. Consequently, 1993 fellings of softwood logs, though up 15 percent, were significantly below Germany's pre-1990 cutting level of 16.0 million CUM. The forecast for 1994 is for softwood log fellings of about 14.0 million CUM.

Softwood lumber production fell 12 percent in 1993, to 12.0 million CUM, mainly due to the weak German economy, slack international demand, and the continuing availability of low-priced wood from the 1990 stockpile. In the board sector, production was up substantially in 1993 mainly due to strong demand from the furniture sector and construction projects in eastern Germany. Particleboard production climbed to a record 6.9 million CUM, up 8 percent from 1992, and medium density fiberboard (MDF) production was up 12 percent, to 380,000 CUM.

GERMANY: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	10,380	10,380	10,380
HARVEST	31,685	27,759	28,000
Softwood Logs	15,462	11,333	13,000
Temperate Hardwood Logs	3,316	2,722	2,850
Softwood Lumber	13,933	13,693	12,000
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	1,723	1,630	1,300
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	n/a	419	410
Total Plywood	n/a	414	420
Hardboard	180	200	220
Medium Density Fiberboard	310	340	380
Particleboard	6,300	6,400	6,900

1/ Preliminary.

Italy: The slow, but steady expansion of forest area continued in 1993, even though numerous fires destroyed over 70,000 hectares during the year. Italy's area expansion has been slow because the annual growth rate is estimated at just over 3.0 CUM per hectare. This rate is higher than past estimates, but well below the European average.

The 1993 roundwood harvest totaled 9.7 million CUM, up marginally from 1992, due to a 1-percent increase in fellings of softwood and temperate hardwood logs. However, the wood product sector, which relies heavily on imported raw material because of the limited domestic supply, fared rather poorly in 1993 as the devaluation of the lira made imports more costly. Only particleboard, which is the most widely used wood-based panel product in Italy, recorded a small production increase in 1993. Output rose 2 percent, to nearly 2.4 million CUM.

ITALY: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION

(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	8,675	8,680	8,685
HARVEST	9,500	9,600	9,700
Softwood Logs	649	597	600
Temperate Hardwood Logs	2,050	2,070	2,100
Softwood Lumber	1,000	800	800
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	750	730	720
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	110	100	100
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	450	450	430
Medium Density Fiberboard	550	550	550
Particleboard	3,120	2,300	2,350

1/ Preliminary.

Netherlands: The Netherlands is one of the least wooded countries in Europe. As of 1993, total forest area was only about 330,000 hectares, less than 10 percent of the country's total land area. However, the Government intends to increase forest area by 75,000 hectares over the next 25 years via government subsidized forestry plantings.

Dutch production of forest products currently meets only 8 percent of domestic requirements. The Government's plan is to raise the self-sufficiency rate to 17 percent by the year 2000 and 25 percent by 2025. Currently, the Netherlands has a resource base of 49.0 million CUM. In 1993, 1.4 million CUM were harvested, a 23-percent increase over 1992. Lumber is the primary wood product manufactured in the Netherlands. Softwood lumber production rose 3 percent in 1993, to 160,000 CUM, mainly because of an increase in housing starts in the free, non-subsidized sector and strong demand from the building maintenance and repair sector. In contrast, temperate hardwood lumber production continued trending downward in 1993 due to weak demand by the furniture industry, which has come to favor medium density fiberboard over hardwood lumber. Level demand in the interior construction sector held tropical hardwood lumber output steady in 1993, at 70,000 CUM.

In the board sector, production of temperate hardwood veneer and particleboard have remained constant for the past five years. During this time, any increase in demand from the furniture or interior construction sectors has been met through additional imports.

NETHERLANDS: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION

(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	330	330	330
HARVEST	1,416	1,153	1,420
Softwood Lumber	130	155	160
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	251	212	194
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	70	70	70
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	4	4	4
Particleboard	40	40	40

1/ Preliminary.

Spain: Total forested area was 11.1 million hectares in 1993, down marginally from 1992, mainly due to fire damage. Spain's 1993 timber harvest dropped to 12.0 million CUM, primarily because of a sharp reduction in softwood log fellings.

Spain's economic recession adversely affected almost all of its wood-consuming industries in 1993. Hardest hit were the housing construction and interior design sectors which usually are large consumers of lumber and plywood, although not in 1993. Similarly, a major downturn in domestic furniture sales in a 12-percent decline in temperate hardwood veneer production and a 17-percent drop in hardboard output.

Panel products are Spain's leading wood product export, particularly medium density fiberboard. Additional plant capacity installed in 1993 boosted MDF production 7 percent, to 300,000 CUM, nearly three-fourth's of which was exported. Particleboard production recovered slightly, to 1.7 million CUM, as a result of continued strong demand by the renovation/remodeling sector.

SPAIN: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	11,200	11,150	11,100
HARVEST	14,300	12,600	12,000
Softwood Logs	6,600	5,200	4,800
Temperate Hardwood Logs	4,000	3,200	3,100
Softwood Lumber	2,600	1,700	1,500
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	730	630	630
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	150	150	115
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	40	40	35
Softwood Plywood	25	20	20
Hardboard	165	120	100
Medium Density Fiberboard	240	280	300
Particleboard	1,795	1,680	1,700

1/ Preliminary.

United Kingdom: Roundwood production from the United Kingdom's 2.2 million hectares of domestic forest area increased 10 percent in 1993, to 7.3 million CUM, as more stands reached maturity. Additionally, economic recovery in 1993 was accompanied by an improvement in housing starts and renovation projects that subsequently led to an upturn in the production of most wood products.

The devaluation of the sterling in the fall of 1992 boosted the cost of importing lumber and panel products in 1993. Consequently, domestic production of softwood lumber rose 2 percent, to nearly 2.0 million CUM, and temperate hardwood lumber production rose 35 percent, to 230,000 CUM. Additional mill capacity more than doubled MDF production, to 325,000 CUM. Particleboard production rose 4 percent, to a record 1.8 million CUM, due to increased demand from the furniture and construction industries.

Continuing pressure from environmental groups to conserve the world's tropical rain forests has caused a steady decline in U.K. imports of tropical hardwood logs. Since approximately two-thirds of the tropical logs imported are sawn into lumber, output of tropical hardwood lumber has remained fairly stable for the past few years at 9,000 to 10,000 CUM. Producers of tropical hardwood plywood were the ones who had to cut mill capacity for lack of raw material. By 1993, plywood production had plummeted to a record low 5,000 CUM and former consumers of tropical plywood had gravitated toward other wood products, mainly medium density fiberboard.

UNITED KINGDOM: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
HARVEST	6,669	6,668	7,310
Softwood Lumber	1,893	1,916	1,955
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	338	171	230
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	9	10	10
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	14	7	5
Medium Density Fiberboard	148	156	325
Particleboard	1,569	1,737	1,800

1/ Preliminary.

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CHINESE PRODUCTION OF GRAINS, OILSEEDS, AND COTTON, BY PROVINCE

The following tables present Chinese provincial-level data on area, yield, and production for grains, oilseeds, and cotton as reported by the Chinese State Statistical Bureau (SSB). The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) does not maintain official estimates on a state/province level for foreign countries. USDA country estimates are based on U.S. agricultural attache reports, satellite imagery analysis, weather analysis, official country estimates, and Washington based analysis, therefore the totals as reported by SSB may not equal the those reported by the USDA. This information is provided to enable readers to evaluate trends in the data series and to analyze the impact of weather on crop yields during the historical period.

TABLE 24

China Wheat Area by Province

(1,000 hectares)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	197	188	184	181	187	195	191	185	183	186	185	188	192	192
Tianjin	213	195	168	141	155	162	150	144	140	141	138	140	146	142
Hebei	2,844	2,760	2,518	2,243	2,346	2,373	2,352	2,492	2,350	2,421	2,453	2,508	2,528	2,542
Shanxi	1,057	995	944	928	947	966	1,013	1,047	1,010	996	1,014	1,016	1,027	1,034
Nei Monggol	952	957	903	878	911	932	927	937	921	974	1,008	1,154	1,192	1,334
Liaoning	50	41	35	30	21	15	12	21	27	34	55	114	147	166
Jilin	168	138	124	105	81	81	71	50	37	33	50	60	71	81
Heilongjiang	1,859	2,105	2,190	1,904	2,096	1,980	2,038	1,969	1,587	1,239	1,682	1,781	1,737	1,615
Shanghai	43	51	52	43	37	36	57	73	77	70	70	77	84	78
Jiangsu	1,496	1,549	1,699	1,867	2,014	2,236	2,170	2,266	2,218	2,247	2,354	2,399	2,365	2,366
Zhejiang	275	326	324	347	368	367	338	302	286	296	303	318	318	302
Anhui	1,950	1,916	1,905	1,968	2,025	2,064	1,955	1,954	1,986	2,017	2,034	2,074	2,063	1,965
Fujian	170	147	129	114	117	96	88	83	101	107	117	124	126	124
Jiangxi	136	121	116	104	98	99	94	87	84	80	78	75	72	73
Shandong	3,721	3,668	3,510	3,343	3,587	3,803	3,952	4,218	4,004	4,052	3,991	4,147	4,197	4,130
Henan	3,888	3,927	3,990	4,120	4,319	4,456	4,568	4,638	4,688	4,675	4,733	4,783	4,797	4,713
Hubei	1,255	1,292	1,274	1,342	1,375	1,384	1,331	1,306	1,349	1,331	1,341	1,352	1,348	1,288
Hunan	267	222	219	216	211	208	186	177	174	176	200	201	223	215
Guangdong	405	236	107	99	98	66	56	41	41	43	73	91	87	76
Guangxi	102	42	24	21	18	15	12	13	13	18	29	25	17	14
Sichuan	2,286	2,165	2,273	2,259	2,250	2,193	2,000	1,995	2,014	2,077	2,149	2,221	2,281	2,296
Guizhou	447	335	273	257	259	260	234	260	268	318	382	441	485	508
Yunan	664	589	528	468	467	458	443	429	434	483	528	570	583	590
Xizang	66	59	45	43	41	45	39	36	38	40	39	42	43	44
Shaanxi	1,597	1,590	1,547	1,616	1,678	1,689	1,693	1,698	1,698	1,696	1,687	1,691	1,688	1,660
Gansu	1,401	1,384	1,393	1,463	1,508	1,519	1,486	1,486	1,428	1,384	1,446	1,458	1,450	1,385
Qinghai	202	201	206	224	224	220	201	201	201	205	210	213	218	221
Ningxia	299	291	272	289	304	308	282	291	247	289	300	308	314	217
Xinjiang	1,347	1,355	1,356	1,329	1,305	1,350	1,278	1,218	1,193	1,157	1,190	1,180	1,150	1,127
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northeast	2,078	2,284	2,349	2,039	2,198	2,076	2,121	2,039	1,652	1,306	1,787	1,955	1,955	1,862
North	11,920	11,733	11,313	10,956	11,542	11,956	12,226	12,725	12,375	12,471	12,514	12,782	12,887	12,753
Northwest	5,798	5,778	5,676	5,800	5,929	6,019	5,868	5,831	5,688	5,706	5,841	6,004	6,012	5,944
East	3,764	3,842	3,980	4,224	4,444	4,703	4,520	4,595	4,567	4,630	4,761	4,868	4,830	4,711
Central	1,658	1,635	1,609	1,662	1,685	1,691	1,611	1,569	1,607	1,587	1,619	1,628	1,642	1,576
South	676	425	261	234	234	177	155	137	155	168	219	240	230	214
Southwest	3,463	3,147	3,119	3,024	3,018	2,955	2,716	2,721	2,755	2,917	3,098	3,274	3,391	3,438
Total Provinces	29,357	28,844	28,307	27,941	29,050	29,576	29,218	29,616	28,798	28,785	29,841	30,753	30,948	30,498

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau
April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 25

China Wheat Yield by Province

(kilograms per hectare)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	3,122	2,154	3,043	2,624	3,529	3,744	3,827	3,838	4,126	4,516	4,951	5,399	5,651	5,802
Tianjin	2,300	1,410	1,250	1,348	2,129	2,037	2,900	3,201	3,393	3,518	4,406	4,429	4,243	4,366
Hebei	2,229	1,391	1,658	1,995	2,960	3,017	3,165	3,318	3,079	3,272	3,725	3,699	3,562	3,611
Shanxi	1,731	1,191	1,711	2,188	2,592	3,002	2,913	2,917	2,317	2,357	3,101	3,143	3,023	2,655
Nei Monggol	1,140	862	1,107	1,441	1,328	1,545	1,602	1,396	1,365	1,678	1,868	2,268	2,350	2,476
Liaoning	1,700	1,341	1,571	1,667	2,143	1,667	2,333	1,905	2,111	2,441	2,782	3,947	3,370	3,946
Jilin	1,042	1,196	1,250	1,476	1,790	1,914	1,451	1,340	1,703	1,485	1,720	2,133	2,031	2,728
Heilongjiang	1,794	1,874	1,434	1,460	2,152	1,932	1,849	1,808	1,889	1,994	2,184	2,666	2,195	2,630
Shanghai	4,419	4,020	3,365	4,186	2,973	3,889	3,825	4,137	3,597	3,871	3,457	3,779	3,640	3,949
Jiangsu	3,573	3,280	3,096	3,800	3,779	4,043	3,822	4,141	4,055	3,981	3,594	3,850	3,584	4,252
Zhejiang	2,709	2,439	2,299	2,795	2,351	2,766	2,675	2,606	2,241	2,581	2,422	2,742	2,264	2,652
Anhui	2,000	1,777	2,286	2,815	2,827	3,132	3,099	3,360	3,615	3,359	2,963	2,883	1,529	3,113
Fujian	1,265	1,531	1,589	2,061	812	2,031	1,977	1,843	2,089	2,121	2,368	2,234	2,419	1,782
Jiangxi	1,029	744	819	1,106	765	1,010	1,106	1,057	905	988	910	1,080	1,048	1,151
Shandong	2,572	2,088	2,479	2,465	3,345	3,362	3,786	3,704	3,682	3,432	3,960	3,887	4,501	4,548
Henan	2,492	2,268	2,716	2,961	3,370	3,710	3,345	3,381	3,468	3,253	3,629	3,429	3,240	3,502
Hubei	2,259	2,063	1,951	2,668	2,440	2,731	2,595	2,921	3,122	3,017	2,800	2,893	2,885	2,891
Hunan	1,311	1,104	1,210	1,505	1,445	1,611	1,570	1,678	1,626	1,665	1,215	1,438	1,575	1,400
Guangdong	630	1,017	1,308	1,667	663	1,894	1,411	1,659	1,878	2,047	2,342	2,407	2,626	1,921
Guangxi	588	595	833	952	833	1,000	833	923	923	1,056	1,000	880	1,008	1,143
Sichuan	2,259	2,178	2,261	2,815	3,218	3,206	3,128	3,259	3,269	2,738	2,899	3,086	3,131	3,128
Guizhou	951	1,045	1,172	1,167	1,236	1,385	1,261	1,238	1,175	1,604	1,257	1,628	1,781	1,921
Yunan	1,062	1,333	1,392	1,442	1,852	1,801	1,397	1,014	1,719	1,706	1,523	1,800	1,979	2,153
Xizang	2,348	3,051	2,889	2,558	2,561	3,111	3,026	2,639	2,816	2,775	3,436	3,905	4,223	4,455
Shaanxi	2,251	1,447	2,288	2,605	2,649	2,661	2,500	2,615	2,460	2,397	2,922	2,742	2,640	2,520
Gansu	1,660	1,734	1,665	2,122	2,212	2,248	2,118	2,225	2,115	2,070	2,497	2,505	2,547	2,360
Qinghai	2,376	2,811	2,427	2,813	2,768	3,068	3,134	3,030	3,363	3,351	3,362	3,455	3,534	3,394
Ningxia	1,405	1,701	1,985	2,128	2,401	2,435	2,078	2,416	1,874	2,197	2,397	2,532	2,597	2,300
Xinjiang	1,566	1,572	1,641	1,753	2,034	2,248	2,461	2,777	2,965	3,119	3,074	3,319	3,353	3,645
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northeast	1,730	1,824	1,426	1,464	2,138	1,929	1,838	1,798	1,887	1,992	2,189	2,724	2,277	2,752
North	2,394	1,898	2,307	2,520	3,201	3,382	3,419	3,442	3,378	3,265	3,739	3,648	3,744	3,838
Northwest	1,727	1,508	1,784	2,096	2,192	2,294	2,254	2,358	2,308	2,365	2,655	2,721	2,727	2,710
East	2,705	2,469	2,647	3,263	3,220	3,542	3,424	3,708	3,743	3,619	3,248	3,365	2,620	3,670
Central	2,005	1,835	1,768	2,419	2,217	2,493	2,390	2,679	2,844	2,765	2,513	2,630	2,627	2,607
South	932	1,153	1,398	1,795	748	1,893	1,697	1,701	1,935	1,988	2,178	2,158	2,394	1,790
Southwest	1,863	1,916	2,028	2,462	2,826	2,827	2,683	2,702	2,814	2,445	2,469	2,676	2,754	2,800
Total Provinces	2,137	1,878	2,107	2,449	2,802	2,969	2,937	3,040	3,048	2,968	3,145	3,194	3,100	3,331

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau
April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 26

China Wheat Production by Province

(1,000 metric tons)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	615	405	560	475	660	730	731	710	755	840	916	1,015	1,085	1,114
Tianjin	490	275	210	190	330	330	435	461	475	496	608	620	620	620
Hebei	6,340	3,840	4,175	4,475	6,945	7,160	7,443	8,268	7,235	7,922	9,138	9,277	9,004	9,179
Shanxi	1,830	1,185	1,615	2,030	2,455	2,900	2,951	3,054	2,340	2,348	3,144	3,193	3,103	2,745
Nei Monggol	1,085	825	1,000	1,265	1,210	1,440	1,485	1,308	1,257	1,634	1,883	2,617	2,802	3,303
Liaoning	85	55	55	50	45	25	28	40	57	83	153	450	496	655
Jilin	175	165	155	155	145	155	103	67	63	49	86	128	145	221
Heilongjiang	3,335	3,945	3,140	2,780	4,510	3,825	3,768	3,559	2,998	2,470	3,673	4,748	3,811	4,248
Shanghai	190	205	175	180	110	140	218	302	277	271	242	291	305	308
Jiangsu	5,345	5,080	5,260	7,095	7,610	9,040	8,294	9,383	8,995	8,946	8,461	9,237	8,475	10,061
Zhejiang	745	795	745	970	865	1,015	904	787	641	764	734	872	721	801
Anhui	3,900	3,405	4,355	5,540	5,725	6,465	6,059	6,566	7,179	6,775	6,027	5,980	3,154	6,118
Fujian	215	225	205	235	95	195	174	153	211	227	277	277	305	221
Jiangxi	140	90	95	115	75	100	104	92	76	79	71	81	75	84
Shandong	9,570	7,660	8,700	8,240	12,000	12,785	14,961	15,624	14,741	13,908	15,806	16,121	18,894	18,783
Henan	9,690	8,905	10,835	12,200	14,555	16,530	15,282	15,679	16,260	15,210	17,176	16,399	15,543	16,507
Hubei	2,835	2,665	2,485	3,580	3,355	3,780	3,454	3,815	4,211	4,016	3,755	3,911	3,887	3,723
Hunan	350	245	265	325	305	335	292	297	283	293	243	289	351	301
Guangdong	255	240	140	165	65	125	79	68	77	88	171	219	229	146
Guangxi	60	25	20	20	15	15	10	12	12	19	29	22	17	16
Sichuan	5,165	4,715	5,140	6,360	7,240	7,030	6,256	6,501	6,584	5,687	6,230	6,853	7,140	7,183
Guizhou	425	350	320	300	320	360	295	322	315	510	480	718	863	976
Yunan	705	785	735	675	865	825	619	435	746	824	804	1,026	1,153	1,270
Xizang	155	180	130	110	105	140	118	95	107	111	134	164	183	196
Shaanxi	3,595	2,300	3,540	4,210	4,445	4,495	4,233	4,441	4,177	4,066	4,930	4,637	4,457	4,183
Gansu	2,325	2,400	2,320	3,105	3,335	3,415	3,148	3,307	3,020	2,865	3,610	3,653	3,694	3,268
Qinghai	480	565	500	630	620	675	630	609	676	687	706	736	769	750
Ningxia	420	495	540	615	730	750	586	703	463	635	719	780	816	499
Xinjiang	2,110	2,130	2,225	2,330	2,655	3,035	3,145	3,382	3,537	3,609	3,658	3,916	3,856	4,108
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northeast	3,595	4,165	3,350	2,985	4,700	4,005	3,899	3,666	3,118	2,602	3,912	5,326	4,452	5,124
North	28,535	22,270	26,095	27,610	36,945	40,435	41,803	43,796	41,806	40,724	46,788	46,625	48,249	48,948
Northwest	10,015	8,715	10,125	12,155	12,995	13,810	13,227	13,750	13,130	13,496	15,506	16,339	16,394	16,111
East	10,180	9,485	10,535	13,785	14,310	16,660	15,475	17,038	17,092	16,756	15,464	16,380	12,655	17,288
Central	3,325	3,000	2,845	4,020	3,735	4,215	3,850	4,204	4,570	4,388	4,069	4,281	4,313	4,108
South	630	490	365	420	175	335	263	233	300	334	477	518	551	383
Southwest	6,450	6,030	6,325	7,445	8,530	8,355	7,288	7,353	7,752	7,132	7,648	8,761	9,339	9,625
Total Provinces	62,730	54,155	59,640	68,420	81,390	87,815	85,805	90,040	87,768	85,432	93,864	98,229	95,953	101,587

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau
April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 27

China Corn Area by Province

(1,000 hectares)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	182	197	198	197	201	206	217	216	223	222	219	224	223	224
Tianjin	158	169	181	189	177	157	136	147	153	146	152	161	152	151
Hebei	2,306	2,341	2,285	2,073	2,002	1,817	1,749	1,900	1,983	1,945	1,995	2,041	2,056	1,987
Shanxi	764	742	646	594	583	607	497	567	618	576	606	637	638	638
Nei Monggol	670	653	592	505	494	464	434	588	660	669	696	774	811	775
Liaoning	1,392	1,416	1,268	1,156	1,220	1,231	1,198	1,258	1,341	1,318	1,313	1,366	1,372	1,384
Jilin	1,596	1,682	1,551	1,605	1,715	1,855	1,680	1,990	2,122	1,987	1,983	2,219	2,280	2,234
Heilongjiang	1,961	1,884	1,577	1,363	1,642	1,920	1,577	1,689	1,976	1,827	1,903	2,169	2,230	2,166
Shanghai	13	10	6	7	6	5	6	10	10	8	9	10	10	8
Jiangsu	410	386	445	483	457	431	460	483	496	475	501	461	426	421
Zhejiang	98	66	65	63	52	47	45	42	41	43	46	48	48	47
Anhui	198	164	149	123	132	175	224	246	291	288	334	415	429	436
Fujian	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	15	14	19	19	19	23
Jiangxi	9	8	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	7	8	12	32	28
Shandong	2,136	2,143	2,201	2,167	2,192	2,070	2,088	2,244	2,315	2,324	2,398	2,405	2,403	2,346
Henan	1,698	1,680	1,697	1,598	1,768	1,521	1,664	1,885	1,936	1,834	2,035	2,177	2,088	1,964
Hubei	412	407	416	428	418	411	374	382	394	384	389	386	395	376
Hunan	156	148	132	120	116	116	102	104	113	112	115	122	139	141
Guangdong	45	46	43	42	39	40	39	42	45	49	51	57	58	58
Guangxi	566	535	569	546	521	500	476	478	505	531	533	537	534	516
Sichuan	1,646	1,601	1,790	1,767	1,716	1,667	1,583	1,618	1,650	1,654	1,663	1,712	1,749	1,723
Guizhou	691	718	683	667	672	650	592	618	611	595	599	600	620	603
Yunnan	1,060	1,111	1,087	1,048	1,019	975	920	937	953	945	979	990	978	950
Xizang	--	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
Shaanxi	1,037	1,077	1,007	988	944	951	951	950	1,016	940	996	1,025	1,028	1,000
Gansu	309	318	300	267	241	227	218	233	253	290	289	300	322	320
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	21	28	24	20	21	32	35	46	63	75	74	76	79	77
Xinjiang	597	556	503	482	469	450	418	436	420	434	434	442	437	430
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	14	15	18
Northeast	4,948	4,982	4,396	4,124	4,576	5,006	4,454	4,937	5,439	5,133	5,200	5,754	5,883	5,784
North	7,244	7,273	7,207	6,819	6,922	6,379	6,351	6,959	7,228	7,046	7,405	7,645	7,559	7,310
Northwest	2,634	2,631	2,427	2,261	2,169	2,124	2,057	2,253	2,412	2,407	2,488	2,617	2,677	2,602
East	719	625	665	676	647	658	735	781	837	815	890	934	913	912
Central	577	563	555	555	540	535	483	494	514	503	513	520	566	545
South	613	583	614	590	561	542	517	523	564	593	615	627	627	615
Southwest	3,397	3,431	3,560	3,484	3,409	3,293	3,098	3,175	3,217	3,196	3,243	3,305	3,350	3,279
Total Provinces	20,133	20,395	19,425	18,543	18,824	18,537	17,694	19,124	20,212	19,692	20,354	21,402	21,574	21,044

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau

April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 28

China Corn Yield by Province

(kilograms per hectare)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	3,429	4,509	3,966	4,497	4,161	4,634	4,916	4,994	5,109	5,143	5,161	5,844	6,249	6,272
Tianjin	2,694	3,402	3,008	3,600	2,657	3,591	4,046	4,365	4,552	3,854	4,461	4,596	5,245	5,033
Hebei	2,723	2,832	2,833	3,497	3,450	3,523	3,881	3,612	3,611	3,780	3,686	4,063	4,408	4,199
Shanxi	3,823	3,543	3,764	3,761	3,651	3,869	4,221	3,375	3,525	4,334	4,800	4,794	3,672	4,669
Nei Monggol	2,514	2,129	2,408	2,100	2,897	3,201	3,680	3,277	4,140	4,569	4,200	5,079	5,098	5,618
Liaoning	4,516	4,614	4,591	4,829	6,041	5,813	3,740	4,826	5,007	5,243	3,783	5,843	5,992	6,165
Jilin	3,344	3,015	3,400	3,672	5,487	5,952	4,722	5,108	5,803	6,237	5,080	6,893	6,140	5,938
Heilongjiang	2,963	2,760	2,800	2,406	2,823	3,344	2,612	3,742	3,271	3,245	3,232	4,649	4,518	4,814
Shanghai	4,663	4,138	4,737	5,825	4,261	6,481	6,522	5,861	5,169	6,240	6,641	6,700	5,577	6,875
Jiangsu	3,244	3,185	3,899	4,024	4,168	4,828	4,822	5,006	4,865	5,062	5,537	4,993	4,894	5,211
Zhejiang	2,697	2,365	2,462	2,937	2,593	3,081	2,938	2,614	2,859	2,605	2,489	2,063	2,419	2,936
Anhui	2,294	2,349	2,649	2,242	2,661	2,803	2,934	3,211	3,448	2,160	4,094	3,540	3,703	3,828
Fujian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,304	1,176	1,514	1,610	1,809	1,737	1,541	1,870
Jiangxi	1,705	1,261	1,429	1,402	1,442	1,261	1,402	1,181	1,422	1,587	1,475	1,917	2,267	3,143
Shandong	3,417	3,853	3,608	3,913	3,751	4,799	4,492	4,530	5,056	4,593	4,687	4,619	5,632	4,905
Henan	2,819	3,172	2,832	2,731	3,563	3,438	3,229	2,318	3,496	3,274	4,149	4,412	4,067	4,107
Hubei	2,669	2,113	2,466	2,535	2,646	3,127	3,081	3,024	2,995	2,428	2,809	3,166	3,044	3,460
Hunan	1,726	1,454	1,589	1,588	1,731	2,061	1,984	2,015	1,962	1,720	1,793	2,008	1,976	2,291
Guangdong	1,457	1,417	1,512	1,680	1,675	1,744	1,795	1,770	1,763	1,623	2,045	2,368	2,618	2,741
Guangxi	1,740	2,074	2,108	2,233	2,055	2,079	1,926	1,872	1,944	1,283	2,291	2,235	2,008	2,362
Sichuan	2,961	3,380	3,319	3,467	3,432	3,750	3,651	3,575	3,159	3,522	3,652	4,176	4,197	3,668
Guizhou	2,567	2,947	2,673	2,899	3,119	3,349	2,662	3,155	3,223	2,590	3,040	2,955	3,686	3,030
Yunnan	2,123	2,368	2,480	2,652	2,640	2,811	2,702	2,751	2,621	2,646	2,991	2,806	3,001	2,853
Xizang	--	3,261	3,947	2,778	4,839	2,885	3,000	2,679	2,100	3,387	3,649	3,000	3,462	3,000
Shaanxi	2,772	2,554	2,010	2,860	3,050	3,292	3,066	2,872	3,199	3,009	3,231	3,257	3,475	3,462
Gansu	2,911	2,797	2,247	2,286	2,859	2,974	3,414	3,390	3,539	3,290	4,263	3,873	4,315	4,938
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	3,387	3,050	2,679	2,696	3,365	3,564	4,004	3,734	4,614	4,301	4,557	4,947	5,258	6,221
Xinjiang	2,171	2,276	2,444	2,554	2,792	3,088	3,332	3,685	4,169	4,034	4,426	4,552	4,792	4,944
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	1,786	1,850	2,222
Northeast	3,523	3,373	3,528	3,577	4,679	4,917	3,711	4,569	4,687	4,916	4,076	5,798	5,491	5,572
North	3,083	3,343	3,188	3,504	3,591	3,987	3,976	3,597	4,102	4,006	4,288	4,462	4,712	4,523
Northwest	2,591	2,425	2,233	2,556	2,941	3,199	3,303	3,206	3,698	3,701	3,869	4,134	4,335	4,612
East	2,933	2,895	3,487	3,618	3,735	4,179	4,145	4,321	4,278	3,917	4,847	4,215	4,214	4,447
Central	2,399	1,928	2,244	2,316	2,435	2,867	2,825	2,781	2,745	2,259	2,558	2,865	2,738	3,141
South	1,714	2,017	2,061	2,188	2,024	2,048	1,914	1,860	1,918	1,318	2,241	2,222	2,046	2,376
Southwest	2,620	2,961	2,939	3,113	3,135	3,393	3,179	3,249	3,011	3,089	3,340	3,543	3,752	3,314
Total Provinces	2,982	3,069	3,048	3,266	3,623	3,960	3,607	3,705	3,949	3,928	3,951	4,524	4,578	4,533

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau

April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 29

China Corn Production by Province

(1,000 metric tons)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	625	890	785	885	835	955	1,067	1,079	1,140	1,140	1,131	1,309	1,394	1,405
Tianjin	425	575	545	680	470	565	551	642	697	564	676	740	799	760
Hebei	6,280	6,630	6,475	7,250	6,905	6,400	6,789	6,862	7,162	7,351	7,355	8,292	9,061	8,343
Shanxi	2,920	2,630	2,430	2,235	2,130	2,350	2,098	1,913	2,178	2,495	2,909	3,054	2,342	2,979
Nei Monggol	1,685	1,390	1,425	1,060	1,430	1,485	1,597	1,927	2,733	3,055	2,921	3,931	4,137	4,354
Liaoning	6,285	6,535	5,820	5,580	7,370	7,155	4,481	6,073	6,715	6,910	4,968	7,982	8,223	8,532
Jilin	5,335	5,070	5,275	5,895	9,410	11,040	7,931	10,164	12,316	12,395	10,075	15,296	14,001	13,266
Heilongjiang	5,810	5,200	4,415	3,280	4,635	6,420	4,118	6,320	6,461	5,930	6,152	10,083	10,075	10,428
Shanghai	60	40	30	40	25	35	40	59	51	52	58	67	58	55
Jiangsu	1,330	1,230	1,735	1,945	1,905	2,080	2,216	2,417	2,411	2,404	2,775	2,302	2,087	2,194
Zhejiang	265	155	160	185	135	145	132	111	118	112	115	99	115	138
Anhui	455	385	395	275	350	490	657	790	1,002	623	1,366	1,469	1,587	1,669
Fujian	--	0	--	--	--	--	2	4	22	22	34	33	30	43
Jiangxi	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	23	73	88
Shandong	7,300	8,255	7,940	8,480	8,220	9,935	9,377	10,165	11,702	10,672	11,240	11,109	13,532	11,508
Henan	4,785	5,330	4,805	4,365	6,300	5,230	5,373	4,370	6,770	6,003	8,444	9,605	8,491	8,066
Hubei	1,100	860	1,025	1,085	1,105	1,285	1,153	1,156	1,179	933	1,093	1,222	1,203	1,301
Hunan	270	215	210	190	200	240	202	209	221	192	207	245	274	323
Guangdong	65	65	65	70	65	70	70	74	79	79	104	135	151	159
Guangxi	985	1,110	1,200	1,220	1,070	1,040	917	895	981	681	1,222	1,200	1,073	1,219
Sichuan	4,875	5,410	5,940	6,125	5,890	6,250	5,780	5,785	5,211	5,825	6,073	7,150	7,341	6,320
Guizhou	1,775	2,115	1,825	1,935	2,095	2,175	1,577	1,950	1,970	1,540	1,820	1,773	2,286	1,827
Yunnan	2,250	2,630	2,695	2,780	2,690	2,740	2,487	2,578	2,498	2,501	2,928	2,778	2,935	2,710
Xizang	--	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	7	7	9	9	9	9
Shaanxi	2,875	2,750	2,025	2,825	2,880	3,130	2,916	2,729	3,250	2,828	3,217	3,338	3,572	3,462
Gansu	900	890	675	610	690	675	744	790	895	954	1,231	1,162	1,389	1,580
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	70	85	65	55	70	115	142	173	291	322	336	376	415	479
Xinjiang	1,295	1,265	1,230	1,230	1,310	1,390	1,394	1,606	1,751	1,750	1,921	2,012	2,092	2,126
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	25	28	40
Northeast	17,430	16,805	15,510	14,755	21,415	24,615	16,530	22,557	25,492	25,235	21,195	33,361	32,299	32,226
North	22,335	24,310	22,980	23,895	24,860	25,435	25,255	25,031	29,649	28,225	31,755	34,109	35,619	33,061
Northwest	6,825	6,380	5,420	5,780	6,380	6,795	6,793	7,225	8,920	8,909	9,626	10,819	11,605	12,001
East	2,110	1,810	2,320	2,445	2,415	2,750	3,045	3,377	3,582	3,191	4,314	3,937	3,847	4,056
Central	1,385	1,085	1,245	1,285	1,315	1,535	1,365	1,375	1,411	1,136	1,312	1,490	1,550	1,712
South	1,050	1,175	1,265	1,290	1,135	1,110	989	973	1,082	782	1,378	1,393	1,282	1,461
Southwest	8,900	10,160	10,465	10,845	10,685	11,170	9,849	10,318	9,686	9,873	10,830	11,710	12,571	10,866
Total Provinces	60,035	62,600	59,205	60,560	68,205	73,410	63,826	70,856	79,822	77,351	80,410	96,819	98,773	95,383

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau

April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 30

China Rice Area by Province

(1,000 hectares)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	50	52	49	41	46	44	43	40	38	36	36	34	35	32
Tianjin	63	64	34	23	24	24	31	35	41	46	49	46	58	56
Hebei	124	145	132	128	127	131	128	123	125	133	146	148	150	149
Shanxi	12	12	9	10	9	9	9	8	7	7	9	9	10	9
Nei Monggol	16	15	16	16	16	18	24	27	28	35	53	79	88	94
Liaoning	374	386	397	406	403	432	480	501	533	554	553	543	548	557
Jilin	261	253	254	260	266	285	324	351	368	380	390	418	433	442
Heilongjiang	206	210	224	239	245	278	390	507	581	553	604	673	747	778
Shanghai	325	305	273	283	299	301	270	285	276	260	192	253	248	235
Jiangsu	2,703	2,677	2,598	2,501	2,520	2,516	2,431	2,422	2,399	2,384	2,420	2,454	2,351	2,447
Zhejiang	2,475	2,514	2,500	2,500	2,508	2,500	2,388	2,355	2,376	2,354	2,380	2,384	2,378	2,318
Anhui	2,195	2,238	2,127	2,112	2,057	2,169	2,140	2,185	2,208	2,184	2,273	2,312	2,250	2,244
Fujian	1,670	1,686	1,651	1,613	1,618	1,587	1,477	1,485	1,494	1,483	1,509	1,512	1,493	1,477
Jiangxi	3,387	3,384	3,363	3,339	3,324	3,327	3,265	3,251	3,269	3,210	3,298	3,293	3,154	2,982
Shandong	172	173	139	100	105	108	112	107	101	88	102	124	148	118
Henan	402	417	395	395	411	446	435	412	414	402	427	440	477	508
Hubei	2,731	2,708	2,590	2,605	2,617	2,621	2,539	2,540	2,558	2,527	2,606	2,636	2,623	2,538
Hunan	4,507	4,412	4,416	4,390	4,419	4,401	4,247	4,328	4,255	4,294	4,354	4,370	4,298	4,188
Guangdong	4,252	4,164	4,059	4,005	4,029	3,934	3,606	3,606	3,554	3,487	3,179	3,176	3,065	2,876
Guangxi	2,830	2,764	2,792	2,773	2,737	2,661	2,471	2,519	2,504	2,463	2,494	2,544	2,475	2,465
Sichuan	3,005	3,062	3,126	3,124	3,159	3,165	3,129	3,112	3,031	3,073	3,113	3,124	3,111	3,119
Guizhou	755	775	770	782	778	780	774	736	721	728	732	741	721	745
Yunnan	1,043	1,028	1,078	1,104	1,107	1,130	1,074	1,049	1,020	1,009	1,008	1,026	1,012	993
Xizang	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shaanxi	156	163	161	159	161	160	157	156	156	154	158	159	162	161
Gansu	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	48	46	49	50	50	51	50	51	53	55	57	60	61	63
Xinjiang	107	98	89	95	96	96	74	69	77	83	84	84	80	76
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	404	414	411	414
Northeast	842	849	875	905	915	994	1,194	1,359	1,482	1,487	1,547	1,634	1,728	1,777
North	822	863	758	697	722	762	758	725	727	713	769	801	878	872
Northwest	331	326	319	323	327	329	308	307	318	331	356	387	396	400
East	7,697	7,733	7,498	7,396	7,384	7,487	7,228	7,247	7,260	7,182	7,264	7,403	7,227	7,244
Central	10,624	10,504	10,369	10,335	10,360	10,349	10,050	10,119	10,081	10,032	10,258	10,299	10,075	9,708
South	8,753	8,615	8,502	8,391	8,384	8,182	7,554	7,610	7,552	7,432	7,586	7,646	7,444	7,232
Southwest	4,804	4,865	4,974	5,010	5,044	5,075	4,977	4,898	4,773	4,810	4,854	4,892	4,845	4,858
Total Provinces	33,873	33,879	33,295	33,071	33,137	33,178	32,070	32,266	32,193	31,987	32,700	33,064	32,590	32,090

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau
April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 31

China Rice Yield by Province

(kilograms per hectare)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	3,700	5,651	4,364	5,435	5,853	5,856	5,737	6,100	6,239	6,651	6,585	6,353	6,429	6,594
Tianjin	4,065	4,829	3,684	4,769	4,144	5,704	5,637	6,143	5,887	5,655	5,943	6,130	5,690	7,036
Hebei	5,094	5,714	5,398	5,953	6,513	5,731	6,110	6,146	6,155	6,113	5,817	6,189	5,940	6,409
Shanxi	5,000	5,738	5,851	6,207	7,117	7,065	6,797	6,375	5,455	5,491	6,090	6,000	5,700	6,000
Nei Monggol	2,234	2,691	2,564	2,848	2,429	3,273	3,314	3,074	2,797	3,390	3,684	3,975	4,000	4,404
Liaoning	5,663	6,106	6,267	6,250	7,205	7,658	5,477	6,401	6,323	6,287	5,130	6,799	7,133	7,400
Jilin	3,907	4,255	4,434	5,549	5,690	6,708	5,679	4,989	6,058	5,672	4,762	6,923	7,074	6,855
Heilongjiang	3,489	3,779	2,499	2,967	3,728	4,468	4,180	4,355	3,887	4,304	3,836	4,672	4,612	4,841
Shanghai	5,591	3,825	4,587	5,361	4,941	5,912	5,706	6,126	6,332	6,637	9,466	7,008	7,460	7,094
Jiangsu	4,815	4,392	5,029	5,747	6,368	6,954	6,740	7,030	6,884	6,874	7,357	6,962	7,014	7,063
Zhejiang	5,260	4,678	4,724	5,696	5,202	6,041	5,686	5,811	5,626	5,505	5,593	5,543	6,026	5,607
Anhui	4,051	3,454	4,442	4,941	4,666	5,237	5,435	5,594	5,386	5,309	5,679	5,796	4,604	5,452
Fujian	3,883	3,982	4,125	4,438	4,672	4,606	4,611	4,411	4,792	4,636	5,073	4,836	5,185	4,963
Jiangxi	3,647	3,511	3,618	4,032	4,236	4,488	4,520	4,328	4,616	4,535	4,638	4,821	5,032	4,942
Shandong	3,805	4,289	4,679	5,074	5,667	5,304	5,587	5,888	5,687	1,709	6,302	7,306	6,142	6,619
Henan	4,008	4,270	5,175	4,427	5,308	5,364	5,197	5,007	4,775	4,033	5,690	6,136	5,092	5,486
Hubei	4,631	3,833	4,633	5,196	5,236	5,978	6,191	6,392	6,236	6,284	6,689	6,789	6,138	6,881
Hunan	4,439	4,402	4,525	4,966	5,562	5,491	5,508	5,694	5,674	5,459	5,724	5,648	5,897	5,786
Guangdong	3,627	3,898	3,644	4,356	4,447	4,558	4,330	4,281	4,646	4,535	5,129	5,282	5,389	5,443
Guangxi	3,558	3,643	3,516	4,235	4,413	4,004	3,990	3,917	4,269	3,814	4,541	4,720	4,922	5,042
Sichuan	4,775	5,020	5,244	5,668	6,138	6,427	6,157	6,437	6,531	6,400	6,859	7,034	7,070	6,863
Guizhou	4,317	4,196	3,730	4,478	4,840	5,220	4,191	4,636	4,740	4,423	4,473	4,862	5,753	5,087
Yunnan	3,668	3,770	4,045	4,204	4,128	4,428	4,495	4,194	4,491	4,539	4,639	5,034	5,108	5,047
Xizang	8,333	8,333	7,500	--	--	7,500	5,625	3,000	2,727	3,462	4,091	3,000	3,000	4,000
Shaanxi	5,092	4,645	3,282	5,015	5,253	5,851	5,634	5,974	6,068	5,708	6,356	6,314	6,340	6,186
Gansu	3,750	5,000	4,018	3,947	3,814	3,947	4,576	4,750	5,690	4,500	5,391	4,800	6,200	5,833
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	5,237	7,112	7,551	7,848	7,947	8,257	8,414	8,255	8,304	8,360	8,506	9,050	9,180	6,635
Xinjiang	2,281	2,591	2,924	3,438	3,969	3,865	4,109	4,580	4,677	4,702	4,944	5,131	5,763	5,566
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,220	3,483	3,805	3,860
Northeast	4,586	4,978	4,771	5,181	5,831	6,496	5,109	5,273	5,303	5,393	4,533	5,955	6,028	6,144
North	4,129	4,663	5,012	4,895	5,590	5,478	5,475	5,461	5,286	4,385	5,857	6,335	5,514	5,943
Northwest	4,049	4,292	3,812	4,876	5,132	5,479	5,524	5,769	5,813	5,632	5,966	5,984	6,139	5,715
East	4,773	4,191	4,745	5,485	5,440	6,110	5,967	6,165	5,996	5,941	6,310	6,143	5,954	6,099
Central	4,236	3,968	4,258	4,722	5,055	5,292	5,359	5,430	5,474	5,371	5,620	5,676	5,689	5,813
South	3,653	3,832	3,695	4,332	4,479	4,387	4,274	4,186	4,550	4,316	4,823	4,910	5,105	5,118
Southwest	4,463	4,625	4,750	5,159	5,496	5,797	5,492	5,685	5,824	5,710	6,037	6,285	6,463	6,219
Total Provinces	4,244	4,130	4,324	4,886	5,096	5,373	5,256	5,338	5,418	5,287	5,597	5,726	5,749	5,803

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau
April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 32

China Rice Production by Province

(1,000 metric tons)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	185	295	215	225	270	260	249	244	240	239	234	216	225	211
Tianjin	255	310	125	110	100	135	174	215	239	262	294	282	330	394
Hebei	630	830	710	760	825	750	780	756	771	811	852	916	891	955
Shanxi	60	70	55	60	65	65	58	51	40	41	54	54	57	54
Nei Monggol	35	40	40	45	40	60	78	83	77	120	195	314	352	414
Liaoning	2,120	2,355	2,490	2,535	2,905	3,310	2,630	3,207	3,372	3,481	2,839	3,692	3,909	4,122
Jilin	1,020	1,075	1,125	1,445	1,515	1,910	1,841	1,751	2,230	2,157	1,856	2,894	3,063	3,030
Heilongjiang	720	795	560	710	915	1,240	1,629	2,208	2,257	2,380	2,317	3,144	3,445	3,766
Shanghai	1,815	1,165	1,250	1,515	1,475	1,780	1,539	1,746	1,749	1,726	1,813	1,773	1,850	1,667
Jiangsu	13,015	11,755	13,065	14,375	16,050	17,495	16,385	17,027	16,518	16,390	17,802	17,085	16,489	17,282
Zhejiang	13,020	11,760	11,810	14,240	13,045	15,105	13,578	13,684	13,368	12,957	13,312	13,214	14,330	12,998
Anhui	8,890	7,730	9,450	10,435	9,600	11,360	11,629	12,223	11,892	11,597	12,908	13,401	10,360	12,235
Fujian	6,485	6,715	6,810	7,160	7,560	7,310	6,811	6,550	7,158	6,877	7,657	7,312	7,741	7,330
Jiangxi	12,350	11,880	12,165	13,465	14,080	14,930	14,758	14,069	15,090	14,560	15,296	15,877	15,870	14,736
Shandong	655	740	650	505	595	575	625	630	574	151	642	906	909	781
Henan	1,610	1,780	2,045	1,750	2,180	2,390	2,263	2,063	1,977	1,622	2,428	2,700	2,429	2,787
Hubei	12,645	10,380	12,000	13,535	13,705	15,670	15,717	16,236	15,950	15,882	17,433	17,896	16,101	17,465
Hunan	20,005	19,425	19,985	21,800	24,580	24,165	23,388	24,643	24,142	23,440	24,922	24,682	25,344	24,231
Guangdong	15,420	16,230	14,790	17,445	17,915	17,930	15,614	15,437	16,514	15,810	16,303	16,777	16,516	15,653
Guangxi	10,070	10,070	9,815	11,745	12,080	10,655	9,860	9,866	10,690	9,393	11,324	12,008	12,182	12,429
Sichuan	14,350	15,370	16,390	17,705	19,390	20,340	19,261	20,032	19,797	19,665	21,353	21,974	21,995	21,406
Guizhou	3,260	3,250	2,870	3,500	3,765	4,070	3,243	3,412	3,419	3,220	3,273	3,603	4,148	3,790
Yunnan	3,825	3,875	4,360	4,640	4,570	5,005	4,830	4,400	4,580	4,579	4,675	5,165	5,169	5,012
Xizang	5	5	5	--	--	5	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4
Shaanxi	795	755	530	795	845	935	883	932	947	881	1,006	1,004	1,027	996
Gansu	15	20	15	15	15	15	18	19	22	18	23	24	31	35
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	250	330	370	395	400	420	419	421	439	457	486	543	560	418
Xinjiang	245	255	260	325	380	370	306	316	362	389	414	431	461	423
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,301	1,442	1,564	1,598
Northeast	3,860	4,225	4,175	4,690	5,335	6,460	6,100	7,166	7,859	8,018	7,012	9,730	10,417	10,918
North	3,395	4,025	3,800	3,410	4,035	4,175	4,149	3,959	3,841	3,126	4,504	5,074	4,841	5,182
Northwest	1,340	1,400	1,215	1,575	1,680	1,800	1,704	1,771	1,847	1,865	2,124	2,316	2,431	2,286
East	36,740	32,410	35,575	40,565	40,170	45,740	43,131	44,680	43,527	42,670	45,835	45,473	43,029	44,182
Central	45,000	41,685	44,150	48,800	52,365	54,765	53,863	54,948	55,182	53,882	57,651	58,455	57,315	56,432
South	31,975	33,015	31,415	36,350	37,555	35,895	32,285	31,853	34,362	32,080	36,585	37,539	38,003	37,010
Southwest	21,440	22,500	23,625	25,845	27,725	29,420	27,337	27,847	27,798	27,467	29,304	30,745	31,315	30,212
Total Provinces	143,750	139,905	143,955	161,595	168,865	178,255	168,569	172,224	174,416	169,107	183,015	189,331	187,351	186,222

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau
April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 33

China Soybean Area by Province

(1,000 hectares)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	8	8	8	9	9	8	10	10	13	11	14	12	10	9
Tianjin	21	23	25	23	24	26	31	38	42	42	47	45	49	54
Hebei	276	261	290	272	262	269	301	370	383	389	416	403	431	419
Shanxi	129	139	129	159	174	161	166	199	223	221	245	252	238	233
Nei Monggol	183	171	194	236	219	193	219	264	275	311	318	301	301	357
Liaoning	509	473	461	458	409	372	393	410	395	381	370	349	326	302
Jilin	577	556	605	587	500	397	478	489	486	545	537	464	431	438
Heilongjiang	1,665	1,630	1,800	2,136	1,693	1,795	2,167	2,197	2,400	2,429	2,264	2,079	2,094	2,160
Shanghai	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	7	6	5	5	5
Jiangsu	240	236	325	338	312	286	318	350	352	318	309	245	178	192
Zhejiang	65	70	71	74	62	61	60	64	68	68	70	66	64	63
Anhui	653	611	738	781	775	750	646	704	674	573	590	523	314	421
Fujian	50	58	79	83	75	76	74	79	85	86	87	90	92	95
Jiangxi	126	115	123	140	135	132	136	138	135	131	138	138	139	148
Shandong	634	695	719	605	512	483	511	621	583	521	487	448	403	414
Henan	859	918	1,194	1,145	1,040	943	880	973	910	675	673	640	515	499
Hubei	224	174	161	162	157	159	168	183	172	167	174	165	151	140
Hunan	132	131	139	164	160	161	165	173	177	172	182	182	185	177
Guangdong	130	139	140	154	139	136	124	126	123	122	116	115	109	105
Guangxi	153	173	218	273	258	230	211	220	201	185	204	213	206	199
Sichuan	191	171	172	171	175	183	193	198	199	194	191	192	189	182
Guizhou	108	109	119	121	119	128	122	121	133	131	130	126	128	122
Yunan	47	44	48	54	64	67	64	64	65	67	71	74	77	78
Xizang	--	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
Shaanxi	195	212	201	193	214	196	202	217	251	273	280	288	287	275
Gansu	32	31	33	34	38	41	47	52	54	55	53	61	61	70
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	22	21	16	20	21	20	22	23	30	33	34	38	38	41
Xinjiang	15	15	13	18	19	13	9	9	11	15	20	13	14	16
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	7	7	8
Northeast	2,750	2,659	2,866	3,181	2,601	2,565	3,039	3,096	3,281	3,355	3,171	2,891	2,852	2,900
North	1,928	2,044	2,365	2,215	2,022	1,889	1,899	2,211	2,153	1,858	1,882	1,800	1,645	1,628
Northwest	447	450	457	501	511	463	498	565	622	687	705	702	701	759
East	960	919	1,135	1,196	1,150	1,099	1,026	1,121	1,100	965	975	839	560	681
Central	482	419	423	466	452	452	468	494	484	469	493	484	475	465
South	333	370	437	509	472	441	409	424	409	393	415	425	414	407
Southwest	346	326	339	346	358	377	379	383	397	391	393	417	394	382
Total Provinces	7,247	7,187	8,024	8,414	7,567	7,286	7,718	8,295	8,445	8,120	8,034	7,560	7,041	7,222

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 34

China Soybean Yield by Province

(kilograms per hectare)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	1,875	1,875	1,250	1,667	1,667	1,875	2,200	2,300	2,385	2,545	2,291	2,400	2,230	2,556
Tianjin	1,429	1,304	1,000	1,087	1,042	1,346	1,516	1,553	1,595	1,476	1,404	1,462	1,719	1,556
Hebei	1,304	1,130	1,052	1,103	954	1,022	1,279	1,114	1,198	1,203	1,012	1,326	1,314	1,050
Shanxi	1,085	935	969	1,101	977	1,118	1,066	884	946	1,204	1,134	1,199	668	966
Nei Monggol	710	731	1,005	1,038	1,119	1,192	1,315	1,553	1,335	1,531	1,178	1,582	1,498	1,120
Liaoning	1,041	1,131	1,356	1,266	1,699	1,707	1,389	1,549	1,246	1,184	654	1,223	1,113	1,056
Jilin	1,040	1,088	1,306	1,218	1,760	2,040	1,893	1,712	1,992	1,809	1,279	2,012	1,663	1,721
Heilongjiang	1,114	1,353	1,119	1,220	1,409	1,618	1,448	1,721	1,598	1,626	1,289	1,567	1,479	1,616
Shanghai	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	5,500	2,750	2,800	2,143	2,528	2,250	2,357	2,400
Jiangsu	1,250	1,229	1,462	1,435	1,667	1,503	1,752	2,054	1,881	2,016	1,962	1,843	1,513	2,026
Zhejiang	1,615	1,714	1,620	1,757	1,774	1,967	1,833	1,828	1,912	1,809	1,724	1,715	1,793	1,921
Anhui	781	810	1,226	800	1,181	913	1,090	1,163	1,309	1,099	1,314	1,059	883	1,347
Fujian	900	1,207	1,139	1,265	1,067	1,250	1,257	1,177	1,165	1,105	1,226	1,248	1,107	1,389
Jiangxi	952	1,000	894	1,107	963	1,023	1,066	906	1,059	1,122	1,177	1,228	1,188	1,514
Shandong	1,128	1,209	1,154	1,215	1,260	1,294	1,556	1,525	1,767	1,775	1,608	1,880	2,440	1,809
Henan	925	1,002	1,290	651	1,231	1,029	1,173	770	1,213	1,036	1,240	1,356	1,284	1,242
Hubei	1,228	661	1,087	988	1,019	1,384	1,417	1,585	1,605	1,485	1,692	1,603	1,368	1,764
Hunan	1,174	1,031	1,187	1,250	1,313	1,398	1,321	1,410	1,407	1,331	1,419	1,398	1,313	1,424
Guangdong	769	827	857	942	791	882	952	1,008	1,049	1,057	1,141	1,209	1,157	1,324
Guangxi	621	578	642	788	717	696	673	636	607	573	789	600	657	799
Sichuan	1,099	1,199	1,308	1,520	1,571	1,749	1,741	1,747	1,628	1,675	1,668	1,803	1,798	1,841
Guizhou	648	734	840	826	840	1,055	902	1,157	910	992	996	1,013	1,058	721
Yunan	1,383	1,591	1,563	1,574	1,406	1,493	1,500	1,484	1,292	1,388	1,437	1,346	1,254	1,128
Xizang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,413	5,000	0
Shaanxi	744	849	522	699	794	842	906	968	996	1,070	944	1,016	913	964
Gansu	1,406	1,613	1,061	1,029	1,316	1,220	1,362	1,308	1,426	1,127	1,340	1,262	1,024	1,514
Qinghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ningxia	909	714	625	1,000	1,190	1,250	1,182	1,043	1,133	1,091	700	624	706	829
Xinjiang	1,333	1,333	1,154	1,389	1,579	1,538	1,667	2,000	2,182	2,200	2,185	2,525	2,042	2,000
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	811	874	955	1,000
Northeast	1,085	1,258	1,197	1,226	1,522	1,696	1,510	1,696	1,614	1,606	1,213	1,597	1,465	1,574
North	1,066	1,091	1,199	901	1,180	1,112	1,294	1,070	1,348	1,318	1,283	1,467	1,504	1,315
Northwest	805	867	788	918	1,018	1,058	1,157	1,292	1,209	1,309	1,103	1,287	1,185	1,103
East	964	990	1,322	1,041	1,352	1,133	1,347	1,486	1,535	1,460	1,556	1,347	1,199	1,599
Central	1,141	871	1,064	1,116	1,106	1,283	1,284	1,334	1,380	1,330	1,448	1,419	1,294	1,555
South	721	770	801	914	794	850	863	849	856	840	979	906	894	1,076
Southwest	997	1,089	1,180	1,286	1,299	1,472	1,430	1,517	1,332	1,402	1,402	1,519	1,453	1,340
Total Provinces	1,029	1,096	1,162	1,073	1,290	1,331	1,360	1,400	1,443	1,434	1,273	1,455	1,379	1,427

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

TABLE 35

China Soybean Production by Province

(1,000 metric tons)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	15	15	10	15	15	15	22	23	31	28	31	28	22	23
Tianjin	30	30	25	25	25	35	47	59	67	62	66	66	84	84
Hebei	360	295	305	300	250	275	385	412	459	468	421	535	566	440
Shanxi	140	130	125	175	170	180	177	176	211	266	278	302	159	225
Nei Monggol	130	125	195	245	245	230	288	410	367	476	374	476	451	400
Liaoning	530	535	625	580	695	635	546	635	492	451	242	427	363	319
Jilin	600	605	790	715	880	810	905	837	968	986	687	933	717	754
Heilongjiang	1,855	2,205	2,015	2,605	2,385	2,905	3,137	3,780	3,835	3,950	2,918	3,258	3,098	3,491
Shanghai	10	5	5	5	10	10	11	11	14	15	15	12	11	12
Jiangsu	300	290	475	485	520	430	557	719	662	641	607	451	269	389
Zhejiang	105	120	115	130	110	120	110	117	130	123	120	114	115	121
Anhui	510	495	905	625	915	685	704	819	882	630	776	554	277	567
Fujian	45	70	90	105	80	95	93	93	99	95	107	112	102	132
Jiangxi	120	115	110	155	130	135	145	125	143	147	162	169	165	224
Shandong	715	840	830	735	645	625	795	947	1,030	925	784	843	983	749
Henan	795	920	1,540	745	1,280	970	1,032	749	1,104	699	835	867	661	620
Hubei	275	115	175	160	160	220	238	290	276	248	294	264	206	247
Hunan	155	135	165	205	210	225	218	244	249	229	258	254	243	252
Guangdong	100	115	120	145	110	120	118	127	129	129	132	139	126	139
Guangxi	95	100	140	215	185	160	142	140	122	106	161	128	135	159
Sichuan	210	205	225	260	275	320	336	346	324	325	319	346	340	335
Guizhou	70	80	100	100	100	135	110	140	121	130	130	128	135	88
Yunan	65	70	75	85	90	100	96	95	84	93	102	100	97	88
Xizang	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	1	1
Shaanxi	145	180	105	135	170	165	183	210	250	292	264	293	262	265
Gansu	45	50	35	35	50	50	64	68	77	62	71	77	62	106
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	20	15	10	20	25	25	26	24	34	36	24	24	27	34
Xinjiang	20	20	15	25	30	20	15	18	24	33	44	34	29	32
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	7	8
Northeast	2,985	3,345	3,430	3,900	3,960	4,350	4,588	5,252	5,295	5,387	3,847	4,618	4,178	4,564
North	2,055	2,230	2,835	1,995	2,385	2,100	2,458	2,366	2,902	2,448	2,415	2,641	2,475	2,141
Northwest	360	390	360	460	520	490	576	730	752	899	777	904	831	837
East	925	910	1,500	1,245	1,555	1,245	1,382	1,666	1,688	1,409	1,518	1,131	672	1,089
Central	550	365	450	520	500	580	601	659	668	624	714	687	614	723
South	240	285	350	465	375	375	353	360	350	330	406	385	370	438
Southwest	345	355	400	445	465	555	542	581	529	548	551	634	573	512
Total Provinces	7,460	7,880	9,325	9,030	9,760	9,695	10,500	11,614	12,184	11,645	10,228	11,000	9,713	10,304

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 36

China Peanut Area by Province

(1,000 hectares)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	22	19	18	15	14	13	15	15	13	12	12	11	11	12
Tianjin	9	7	9	9	8	7	10	12	11	10	9	9	9	9
Hebei	196	237	262	269	248	240	332	340	310	301	302	296	299	304
Shanxi	2	4	6	6	6	11	24	25	22	25	26	25	23	23
Nei Monggol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	8
Liaoning	83	98	107	122	106	144	252	162	87	84	83	78	93	90
Jilin	3	8	10	6	7	7	13	7	4	4	5	6	9	11
Heilongjiang	2	3	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Shanghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	1
Jiangsu	78	84	109	131	94	100	134	136	125	121	116	109	103	107
Zhejiang	6	9	9	8	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	8	8	8
Anhui	96	146	149	128	101	112	138	141	130	132	124	116	94	116
Fujian	80	81	86	91	79	81	87	90	92	90	87	88	90	90
Jiangxi	46	48	49	50	49	52	64	80	90	93	92	92	92	118
Shandong	562	624	669	624	598	632	919	850	766	744	732	712	699	689
Henan	140	207	196	145	141	191	361	379	409	434	435	441	449	482
Hubei	36	41	37	34	34	43	66	71	65	65	66	64	62	65
Hunan	44	45	42	37	36	38	53	66	67	69	72	73	78	88
Guangdong	387	405	430	431	364	385	401	415	395	369	324	324	315	315
Guangxi	154	142	134	144	146	157	171	184	174	157	157	167	166	166
Sichuan	86	87	95	110	110	134	163	168	158	157	153	151	151	154
Guizhou	16	12	13	13	13	17	26	31	31	29	27	26	26	26
Yunan	22	23	27	29	28	29	33	33	31	30	30	31	31	31
Xizang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaanxi	6	9	10	10	11	20	48	40	36	42	46	40	36	30
Gansu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0
Qinghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ningxia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Xinjiang	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	38	37	41
Northeast	88	108	122	132	115	152	266	169	92	88	89	84	102	102
North	931	1,099	1,160	1,068	1,015	1,094	1,660	1,621	1,530	1,526	1,516	1,494	1,490	1,519
Northwest	6	9	11	10	12	20	48	41	36	43	47	40	37	39
East	179	239	267	267	201	218	279	285	263	263	250	234	205	232
Central	127	133	128	121	118	134	183	217	223	227	230	229	231	271
South	620	627	650	666	589	623	660	688	660	615	605	618	608	612
Southwest	124	123	135	152	152	180	222	233	220	215	210	208	207	211
Total Provinces	2,074	2,339	2,472	2,416	2,201	2,421	3,318	3,253	3,022	2,977	2,946	2,907	2,880	2,986

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

TABLE 37

China Peanut Yield by Province

(kilograms per hectare)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	1,000	1,368	944	1,200	1,286	1,769	2,267	1,800	2,231	2,167	2,386	2,711	2,840	2,750
Tianjin	778	1,286	889	1,111	875	1,429	1,900	1,833	2,000	1,500	2,050	2,174	2,442	2,222
Hebei	1,179	1,511	1,340	1,439	1,452	1,667	1,747	1,400	1,723	1,528	1,602	1,951	2,015	1,645
Shanxi	1,000	1,250	1,167	1,667	1,667	2,091	2,083	1,680	1,909	2,000	2,016	1,939	1,221	1,652
Nei Monggol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liaoning	1,048	1,398	1,589	1,434	2,142	2,271	1,599	1,370	1,494	1,583	553	1,705	1,652	1,433
Jilin	1,333	1,250	1,000	1,500	1,143	1,429	1,231	1,286	1,500	1,750	1,519	2,442	1,654	2,273
Heilongjiang	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	–	1,875	2,143	1,875	2,000
Shanghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	3,750	–	–	1,000
Jiangsu	1,474	1,464	1,872	1,763	2,362	2,420	2,545	2,684	2,696	2,917	2,680	2,768	2,730	2,850
Zhejiang	2,000	1,444	1,444	1,375	1,167	1,500	1,571	1,500	1,875	1,556	1,641	1,707	1,795	2,000
Anhui	1,365	1,288	1,664	1,117	1,535	1,607	1,754	1,993	2,000	2,182	2,169	2,250	1,590	2,405
Fujian	1,463	1,383	1,826	1,912	1,646	1,815	1,874	1,800	1,772	1,500	1,692	1,813	1,516	1,989
Jiangxi	1,326	1,063	1,163	1,260	1,265	1,423	1,609	1,700	1,756	1,484	1,644	1,658	1,620	1,822
Shandong	1,886	2,250	2,078	2,244	2,508	2,848	2,852	2,408	3,000	2,617	2,027	2,961	3,319	2,393
Henan	957	1,198	944	959	1,433	1,634	1,670	1,417	1,866	1,760	2,054	2,403	2,088	1,975
Hubei	1,833	1,439	1,649	1,824	1,794	2,047	2,045	2,127	2,246	1,923	2,160	2,008	1,851	2,415
Hunan	977	956	1,024	1,108	1,139	1,237	1,340	1,409	1,403	1,304	1,381	1,309	1,263	1,420
Guangdong	1,109	1,284	1,384	1,510	1,404	1,478	1,509	1,552	1,461	1,509	1,710	1,787	1,782	1,914
Guangxi	942	908	978	1,125	1,199	1,325	1,281	1,239	1,023	1,057	1,409	1,447	1,368	1,639
Sichuan	1,372	1,391	1,295	1,482	1,700	1,821	1,675	1,607	1,715	1,701	1,760	1,780	1,866	1,825
Guizhou	938	1,083	923	1,077	1,308	1,412	1,269	1,452	1,194	1,069	1,119	1,091	1,364	1,115
Yunan	727	783	963	1,034	929	1,069	1,091	1,030	935	933	975	942	1,009	968
Xizang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaanxi	1,167	1,333	1,200	1,800	1,818	2,300	2,104	1,900	2,167	2,286	1,334	1,771	1,896	1,933
Gansu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qinghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ningxia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Xinjiang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,750	1,000
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,185	1,293
Northeast	1,045	1,389	1,516	1,417	2,070	2,224	1,579	1,373	1,489	1,602	618	1,758	1,654	1,529
North	1,563	1,864	1,689	1,840	2,066	2,347	2,354	1,943	2,410	2,138	1,953	2,572	2,646	2,101
Northwest	1,333	1,333	1,091	1,900	1,750	2,350	2,104	1,878	2,194	2,256	1,342	1,766	1,885	1,564
East	1,447	1,356	1,742	1,438	1,910	1,977	2,129	2,309	2,331	2,490	2,391	2,466	2,169	2,591
Central	1,339	1,143	1,258	1,372	1,390	1,560	1,694	1,747	1,785	1,555	1,709	1,644	1,561	1,834
South	1,115	1,212	1,358	1,482	1,387	1,483	1,497	1,504	1,391	1,397	1,596	1,657	1,593	1,809
Southwest	1,202	1,244	1,193	1,362	1,513	1,661	1,545	1,502	1,532	1,516	1,567	1,570	1,676	1,611
Total Provinces	1,361	1,539	1,548	1,621	1,795	1,989	2,008	1,808	2,042	1,845	1,820	2,191	2,188	1,994

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 38

China Peanut Production by Province

(1,000 metric tons)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	22	26	17	18	18	23	34	27	29	26	28	30	32	33
Tianjin	7	9	8	10	7	10	19	22	22	15	19	20	21	20
Hebei	231	358	351	387	360	400	580	476	534	460	484	578	602	500
Shanxi	2	5	7	10	10	23	50	42	42	50	52	49	28	38
Nei Monggol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Liaoning	87	137	170	175	227	327	403	222	130	133	46	133	153	129
Jilin	4	10	10	9	8	10	16	9	6	7	8	14	15	25
Heilongjiang	1	3	6	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	–	–	1
Jiangsu	115	123	204	231	222	242	341	365	337	353	312	301	281	305
Zhejiang	12	13	13	11	7	9	11	12	15	14	14	14	14	16
Anhui	131	188	248	143	155	180	242	281	260	288	270	262	150	279
Fujian	117	112	157	174	130	147	163	162	163	135	148	160	136	179
Jiangxi	61	51	57	63	62	74	103	136	158	138	151	152	149	215
Shandong	1,060	1,404	1,390	1,400	1,500	1,800	2,621	2,047	2,298	1,947	1,483	2,107	2,320	1,649
Henan	134	248	185	139	202	312	603	537	763	764	894	1,060	938	952
Hubei	66	59	61	62	61	88	135	151	146	125	142	128	114	157
Hunan	43	43	43	41	41	47	71	93	94	90	100	96	98	125
Guangdong	429	520	595	651	511	569	605	644	577	557	554	579	561	603
Guangxi	145	129	131	162	175	208	219	228	178	166	221	242	227	272
Sichuan	118	121	123	163	187	244	273	270	271	267	270	269	281	281
Guizhou	15	13	12	14	17	24	33	45	37	31	30	28	35	29
Yunan	16	18	26	30	26	31	36	34	29	28	29	29	31	30
Xizang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaanxi	7	12	12	18	20	46	101	76	78	96	62	70	69	58
Gansu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Qinghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ningxia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Xinjiang	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	43	44	53
Northeast	92	150	185	187	238	338	420	232	137	141	55	148	169	156
North	1,455	2,049	1,959	1,965	2,097	2,568	3,908	3,150	3,688	3,262	2,960	3,844	3,941	3,192
Northwest	8	12	12	19	21	47	101	77	79	97	63	71	70	61
East	259	324	465	384	384	431	594	658	613	655	597	577	445	601
Central	170	152	161	166	164	209	310	379	398	353	393	376	361	497
South	691	760	883	987	817	924	988	1,035	918	859	965	1,024	968	1,107
Southwest	149	153	161	207	230	299	343	350	337	326	329	326	347	340
Total Provinces	2,822	3,600	3,826	3,916	3,951	4,815	6,664	5,882	6,170	5,493	5,363	6,368	6,301	5,954

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

TABLE 39

China Rapeseed Area by Province

(1,000 hectares)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	2	2	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tianjin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hebei	17	16	15	7	16	16	22	23	27	36	27	28	33	31
Shanxi	9	7	7	6	7	6	6	20	16	14	10	8	6	6
Nei Monggol	71	78	81	78	68	69	88	67	66	73	48	60	75	91
Liaoning	25	12	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jilin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heilongjiang	4	4	2	7	8	9	20	30	54	81	58	66	65	98
Shanghai	51	52	72	72	56	51	70	78	80	85	92	93	92	94
Jiangsu	199	170	286	353	314	250	443	476	496	406	459	441	483	484
Zhejiang	183	231	284	241	229	214	274	281	264	261	268	290	295	292
Anhui	258	298	493	639	555	507	778	768	952	688	740	774	897	828
Fujian	43	45	46	41	28	20	17	16	26	22	20	22	24	25
Jiangxi	214	218	252	256	246	238	246	273	303	300	359	541	657	741
Shandong	18	10	17	11	7	1	1	3	13	35	8	5	2	1
Henan	187	222	256	207	173	122	180	260	291	312	247	226	246	198
Hubei	190	175	259	356	333	311	361	437	431	419	452	550	610	534
Hunan	306	254	370	395	357	329	341	398	415	459	525	625	718	698
Guangdong	23	22	24	26	16	19	19	20	19	17	17	15	15	15
Guangxi	9	6	12	11	9	8	9	9	9	8	10	14	19	25
Sichuan	400	431	577	639	545	570	840	847	835	813	798	839	901	867
Guizhou	181	190	284	336	275	272	317	369	412	397	361	369	412	393
Yunan	85	79	97	111	102	92	88	92	92	90	75	81	94	96
Xizang	10	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	10	11	11	12	–
Shaanxi	76	90	125	96	106	97	114	150	152	111	120	132	146	152
Gansu	35	37	41	53	56	58	66	76	82	79	80	86	92	92
Qinghai	69	75	75	75	75	76	91	96	98	102	106	110	113	113
Ningxia	1	1	2	3	5	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xinjiang	95	107	101	88	71	61	90	113	127	118	101	117	126	102
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northeast	29	16	9	9	9	9	20	30	54	81	58	66	65	98
North	233	257	298	233	204	145	209	306	346	397	293	267	287	236
Northwest	346	390	424	394	381	366	453	505	525	482	454	505	552	550
East	691	750	1,136	1,305	1,154	1,022	1,564	1,603	1,792	1,439	1,560	1,598	1,767	1,698
Central	710	647	882	1,007	935	878	948	1,108	1,149	1,179	1,336	1,716	1,985	1,973
South	76	73	83	78	52	47	45	45	54	47	46	51	58	65
Southwest	677	711	969	1,096	934	944	1,255	1,318	1,347	1,311	1,245	1,300	1,419	1,356
Total Provinces	2,761	2,844	3,801	4,122	3,669	3,413	4,494	4,916	5,267	4,936	4,993	5,503	6,133	5,976

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 40

China Rapeseed Yield by Province

(kilograms per hectare)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	500	500	333	333	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tianjin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hebei	765	563	667	857	938	563	636	304	481	667	185	831	519	581
Shanxi	667	429	857	1,333	1,571	1,000	1,167	1,100	938	500	1,093	1,062	957	833
Nei Monggol	352	231	272	385	221	435	534	343	333	438	351	730	438	604
Liaoning	400	333	429	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jilin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heilongjiang	250	500	0	143	500	222	300	400	778	469	879	1,066	1,073	1,010
Shanghai	2,314	1,846	2,042	2,319	1,804	2,275	2,186	1,910	2,025	2,235	1,623	1,958	2,155	2,319
Jiangsu	1,307	1,194	1,507	1,926	1,621	1,816	1,650	1,658	1,740	1,537	1,475	1,847	1,767	1,981
Zhejiang	1,388	1,177	1,349	1,539	1,258	1,528	1,555	1,470	1,428	1,586	1,364	1,609	1,485	1,647
Anhui	857	913	1,312	1,657	1,346	1,402	1,387	1,181	1,211	730	925	1,233	852	1,266
Fujian	349	444	543	610	464	500	529	563	423	591	652	697	805	760
Jiangxi	472	330	460	625	573	609	638	575	568	583	554	686	677	661
Shandong	1,000	700	1,000	1,182	1,143	3,000	2,000	1,333	1,923	514	861	1,111	1,304	1,000
Henan	690	604	766	1,217	1,179	984	1,183	1,215	1,557	276	913	1,411	869	1,182
Hubei	784	663	861	1,199	949	1,106	1,139	1,078	1,104	1,017	1,163	1,289	1,373	1,328
Hunan	748	567	827	1,035	866	1,006	1,006	925	1,036	976	944	993	1,031	1,016
Guangdong	304	318	375	346	250	316	368	400	263	353	420	129	592	533
Guangxi	333	333	417	455	444	500	444	556	444	375	514	350	514	640
Sichuan	1,305	1,350	1,444	1,842	1,706	1,621	1,462	1,547	1,599	1,456	1,414	1,524	1,626	1,877
Guizhou	492	711	1,120	1,357	949	1,004	880	995	1,017	912	812	1,097	1,398	1,270
Yunan	318	532	753	901	1,039	913	818	728	1,087	956	894	1,195	1,398	1,552
Xizang	800	917	1,091	1,000	909	1,182	1,400	1,333	1,333	1,400	1,500	1,584	1,543	--
Shaanxi	961	856	1,088	1,240	1,160	1,186	1,439	1,200	1,303	838	1,661	1,461	1,450	1,362
Gansu	629	892	756	849	964	1,052	1,076	1,066	1,098	1,089	1,304	1,362	1,130	1,446
Qinghai	812	907	813	973	933	961	1,055	1,042	1,020	990	976	1,066	1,140	1,212
Ningxia	0	1,000	500	0	200	400	250	333	--	--	--	--	--	--
Xinjiang	495	523	535	614	620	705	811	903	1,024	966	833	1,040	1,160	1,294
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northeast	379	375	333	222	556	222	300	400	778	469	879	1,066	1,073	1,010
North	712	595	772	1,202	1,162	952	1,129	1,144	1,462	340	851	1,335	833	1,093
Northwest	645	646	719	812	803	888	996	964	1,027	884	1,116	1,173	1,128	1,207
East	1,234	1,124	1,415	1,745	1,425	1,573	1,528	1,409	1,426	1,202	1,204	1,513	1,276	1,594
Central	673	512	731	988	819	1,046	961	899	937	890	914	991	1,019	967
South	329	397	470	500	385	426	467	489	352	468	540	429	652	662
Southwest	954	1,082	1,275	1,591	1,399	1,371	1,269	1,332	1,385	1,256	1,209	1,383	1,544	1,678
Total Provinces	870	838	1,069	1,372	1,168	1,232	1,248	1,196	1,254	1,022	1,089	1,264	1,213	1,331

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

TABLE 41

China Rapeseed Production by Province

(1,000 metric tons)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tianjin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hebei	13	9	10	6	15	9	14	7	13	24	5	23	17	18
Shanxi	6	3	6	8	11	6	7	22	15	7	11	8	6	5
Nei Monggol	25	18	22	30	15	30	47	23	22	32	17	44	33	55
Liaoning	10	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jilin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heilongjiang	1	2	0	1	4	2	6	12	42	38	51	70	70	99
Shanghai	118	96	147	167	101	116	153	149	162	190	150	182	199	218
Jiangsu	260	203	431	680	509	454	731	789	863	624	677	814	853	959
Zhejiang	254	272	383	371	288	327	426	413	377	414	366	467	438	481
Anhui	221	272	647	1,059	747	711	1,079	907	1,153	502	685	954	764	1,048
Fujian	15	20	25	25	13	10	9	9	11	13	13	15	19	19
Jiangxi	101	72	116	160	141	145	157	157	172	175	199	371	445	490
Shandong	18	7	17	13	8	3	2	4	25	18	7	6	2	1
Henan	129	134	196	252	204	120	213	316	453	86	226	319	214	234
Hubei	149	116	223	427	316	344	411	471	476	426	526	709	838	709
Hunan	229	144	306	409	309	331	343	368	430	448	496	621	740	709
Guangdong	7	7	9	9	4	6	7	8	5	6	7	2	9	8
Guangxi	3	2	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	10	16
Sichuan	522	582	833	1,177	930	924	1,228	1,310	1,335	1,184	1,128	1,279	1,465	1,627
Guizhou	89	135	318	456	261	273	279	367	419	362	293	405	576	499
Yunan	27	42	73	100	106	84	72	67	100	86	67	97	131	149
Xizang	8	11	12	11	10	13	14	12	12	14	17	17	18	–
Shaanxi	73	77	136	119	123	115	164	180	198	93	199	193	211	207
Gansu	22	33	31	45	54	61	71	81	90	86	104	117	104	133
Qinghai	56	68	61	73	70	73	96	100	100	101	103	117	129	137
Ningxia	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	–	–
Xinjiang	47	56	54	54	44	43	73	102	130	114	84	122	146	132
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northeast	11	6	3	2	5	2	6	12	42	38	51	70	70	99
North	166	153	230	280	237	138	236	350	506	135	249	356	239	258
Northwest	223	252	305	320	306	325	451	487	539	426	507	593	623	664
East	853	843	1,608	2,277	1,645	1,608	2,390	2,258	2,555	1,730	1,878	2,417	2,254	2,706
Central	478	331	645	995	766	918	911	996	1,077	1,049	1,221	1,701	2,023	1,908
South	25	29	39	39	20	20	21	22	19	22	25	22	38	43
Southwest	646	769	1,235	1,744	1,307	1,294	1,593	1,755	1,866	1,646	1,505	1,798	2,190	2,275
Total Provinces	2,402	2,384	4,065	5,656	4,287	4,205	5,607	5,881	6,604	5,046	5,436	6,958	7,437	7,953

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 42

China Sunflowerseed Area by Province

(1,000 hectares)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–
Tianjin	5	12	22	22	17	24	33	19	17	19	17	15	13	13
Hebei	7	33	44	38	33	68	102	65	69	80	67	62	66	69
Shanxi	8	33	47	45	52	98	158	113	103	113	91	100	122	141
Nei Monggol	57	163	143	150	154	215	301	258	223	190	177	172	197	226
Liaoning	88	170	185	78	47	49	78	81	50	43	37	38	32	26
Jilin	93	148	196	151	133	240	296	181	161	168	132	119	132	109
Heilongjiang	54	192	267	216	190	206	338	138	106	74	62	65	65	74
Shanghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jiangsu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Zhejiang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Anhui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–
Fujian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–
Jiangxi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shandong	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–
Henan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	–	1	1
Hubei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Hunan	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
Guangdong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guangxi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sichuan	2	2	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	4
Guizhou	7	10	11	11	10	9	8	9	8	7	7	6	6	6
Yunan	1	1	2	3	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Xizang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaanxi	–	–	–	–	5	12	19	14	13	20	18	18	31	35
Gansu	8	16	14	11	9	11	13	13	11	20	9	10	11	11
Qinghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ningxia	2	10	8	5	5	5	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Xinjiang	30	50	91	77	70	66	111	134	113	93	88	96	104	81
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northeast	235	510	648	445	370	496	712	400	318	285	231	222	229	209
North	24	82	118	108	104	191	293	198	190	212	175	177	201	224
Northwest	97	238	256	242	243	309	451	425	366	321	298	302	349	360
East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Central	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	3
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	9	13	16	17	15	15	16	15	13	11	11	10	11	12
Total Provinces	367	845	1,040	814	733	1,013	1,474	1,040	887	830	716	712	789	809

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

TABLE 43

China Sunflowerseed Yield by Province

(kilograms per hectare)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	857	923	768	808	1,031	1,250	1,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tianjin	891	1,178	1,417	1,360	1,106	1,563	1,100	1,546	1,388	941	1,265	1,460	1,587	1,308
Hebei	993	824	1,093	1,281	1,084	1,119	1,092	997	983	1,166	495	1,138	775	1,000
Shanxi	904	967	1,055	1,327	1,584	1,709	1,043	1,102	1,004	1,084	1,127	1,395	962	1,170
Nei Monggol	892	1,012	1,662	2,137	2,513	1,961	1,640	1,879	1,735	1,842	2,141	2,438	2,540	2,513
Liaoning	751	775	657	650	1,031	1,136	988	937	1,084	687	535	903	1,195	1,154
Jilin	1,119	1,417	1,516	1,576	2,555	2,238	1,183	1,716	1,821	1,583	1,744	2,707	2,715	2,560
Heilongjiang	906	1,222	1,497	1,908	1,520	1,190	746	1,191	610	943	1,051	1,228	1,012	1,392
Shanghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jiangsu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zhejiang	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anhui	--	750	750	750	750	--	1,365	1,395	2,000	2,385	--	--	--	--
Fujian	--	0	750	0	750	750	345	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jiangxi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shandong	708	692	725	703	964	1,295	1,200	1,286	667	1,125	--	--	--	--
Henan	536	563	375	250	1,500	1,500	1,275	700	1,400	1,355	1,000	--	--	--
Hubei	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunan	554	671	750	708	708	788	763	859	1,000	899	--	--	--	--
Guangdong	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guangxi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sichuan	780	894	934	974	869	1,141	935	1,207	1,214	1,598	1,395	1,277	1,200	1,000
Guizhou	705	654	684	671	650	677	640	574	641	554	606	690	698	667
Yunan	1,250	1,458	1,941	1,661	1,792	2,186	2,041	1,783	1,480	1,666	2,308	2,609	2,500	1,500
Xizang	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shaanxi	--	--	--	--	1,029	1,198	702	994	746	1,055	843	1,056	869	857
Gansu	1,250	1,718	1,910	1,816	2,557	2,688	2,773	3,047	2,778	2,264	2,707	2,843	2,642	2,182
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	455	870	930	1,182	1,479	1,313	1,502	1,736	1,607	1,543	1,579	1,552	1,531	1,571
Xinjiang	965	917	1,013	1,081	1,257	1,393	1,517	1,563	1,619	1,731	1,708	1,893	1,853	1,963
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northeast	932	1,131	1,263	1,576	1,832	1,692	954	1,378	1,300	1,284	1,363	1,966	2,019	1,971
North	905	929	1,124	1,299	1,337	1,478	1,068	1,106	1,031	1,103	898	1,317	936	1,125
Northwest	935	1,033	1,423	1,768	2,102	1,826	1,603	1,784	1,693	1,772	1,940	2,179	2,172	2,200
East	--	750	750	750	750	--	1,365	1,395	2,000	2,385	0	0	0	1,000
Central	554	671	750	708	708	788	763	859	1,000	899	0	0	0	1,333
South	0	0	750	0	750	750	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	766	762	912	897	878	1,084	1,043	960	924	958	1,071	1,146	1,125	917
Total Provinces	926	1,077	1,281	1,580	1,829	1,682	1,175	1,485	1,398	1,422	1,486	1,881	1,799	1,820

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 44

China Sunflowerseed Production by Province

(1,000 metric tons)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tianjin	5	14	31	30	19	37	36	29	24	18	21	22	20	17
Hebei	7	27	48	48	36	76	111	65	68	93	33	70	51	69
Shanxi	7	31	49	60	82	168	165	125	103	122	102	140	117	165
Nei Monggol	51	165	237	320	387	421	494	484	386	350	379	419	501	568
Liaoning	66	131	122	50	48	56	77	76	54	29	20	34	38	30
Jilin	104	210	297	238	340	538	350	311	294	267	230	322	358	279
Heilongjiang	49	235	400	413	289	246	252	164	65	70	65	80	66	103
Shanghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jiangsu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Zhejiang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Anhui	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fujian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jiangxi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shandong	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–
Henan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	–	1
Hubei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Hunan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	–	–
Guangdong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guangxi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sichuan	1	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
Guizhou	5	6	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Yunan	1	2	4	5	4	7	7	6	4	3	4	4	4	3
Xizang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaanxi	–	–	–	–	5	14	13	14	10	21	15	19	27	30
Gansu	10	27	27	20	23	30	37	39	30	27	24	29	28	24
Qinghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ningxia	1	8	8	6	7	7	10	11	10	10	10	9	10	11
Xinjiang	29	46	92	83	88	92	169	209	183	161	151	182	192	159
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northeast	219	577	819	701	678	840	679	551	413	366	315	436	462	412
North	22	76	133	140	138	283	313	219	196	234	157	233	188	252
Northwest	91	246	364	428	510	564	723	758	619	569	579	658	758	792
East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Central	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	7	10	15	16	13	16	16	15	12	10	12	12	12	11
Total Provinces	340	910	1,332	1,286	1,340	1,704	1,732	1,544	1,240	1,180	1,064	1,339	1,420	1,472

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

TABLE 45

China Sesameseed Area by Province

(1,000 hectares)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tianjin	6	5	6	6	6	10	13	9	7	6	5	5	4	3
Hebei	40	52	53	69	64	85	123	105	91	83	64	60	58	47
Shanxi	4	6	9	8	7	9	15	20	19	19	24	30	40	42
Nei Monggol	--	--	--	--	--	21	36	12	5	3	7	6	15	20
Liaoning	10	12	13	34	38	53	93	23	7	3	5	5	15	25
Jilin	1	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	1	3
Heilongjiang	0	0	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	1
Shanghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jiangsu	11	5	6	10	6	10	13	11	8	7	6	6	5	7
Zhejiang	4	6	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Anhui	149	120	127	148	113	122	169	191	161	124	122	105	88	100
Fujian	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Jiangxi	69	59	60	65	57	57	62	61	57	48	56	54	51	55
Shandong	23	27	22	18	14	20	36	22	16	11	9	9	7	8
Henan	305	280	291	356	293	265	252	280	276	206	232	208	198	228
Hubei	128	114	135	157	120	140	173	208	162	141	139	127	128	126
Hunan	16	11	11	11	6	7	9	11	7	6	5	5	5	6
Guangdong	22	19	21	19	15	11	10	9	12	10	4	4	3	4
Guangxi	15	17	17	19	18	19	14	13	11	9	11	11	11	10
Sichuan	21	21	20	18	13	13	11	10	9	7	7	6	7	8
Guizhou	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yunan	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Xizang	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shaanxi	10	10	9	8	6	5	7	10	14	14	14	14	28	39
Gansu	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Xinjiang	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	7	7	7
Northeast	11	14	15	37	42	54	94	23	7	3	5	5	16	29
North	381	374	383	460	385	392	443	438	410	325	335	312	307	329
Northwest	11	12	11	10	7	26	45	23	19	17	20	21	43	60
East	164	131	138	163	122	136	187	207	174	135	132	115	97	111
Central	213	183	206	233	183	204	244	280	226	195	201	186	184	187
South	40	39	41	41	35	31	26	23	23	21	21	22	23	23
Southwest	22	23	23	21	15	14	13	12	10	8	8	7	9	10
Total Provinc	843	776	818	965	789	858	1,052	1,007	869	704	722	669	678	749

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 46

China Sesameseed Yield by Province

(kilograms per hectare)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	195	457	367	262	419	543	512	520	600	579	660	0	1,500	0
Tianjin	211	528	380	448	554	724	452	566	653	321	645	592	672	667
Hebei	438	617	528	529	486	575	417	432	502	260	390	452	503	426
Shanxi	337	398	398	558	612	638	767	715	675	814	750	762	529	667
Nei Monggol	–	–	–	–	–	480	236	378	305	210	153	489	413	500
Liaoning	272	330	526	556	787	633	472	388	423	417	270	634	597	600
Jilin	231	393	375	519	696	1,125	399	455	0	0	0	0	1,875	1,000
Heilongjiang	–	375	625	682	471	875	446	1,065	350	180	585	–	–	–
Shanghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jiangsu	440	261	699	595	667	922	915	964	951	1,075	1,155	1,193	1,000	1,143
Zhejiang	961	533	796	857	615	811	924	841	854	786	795	818	750	1,000
Anhui	595	281	739	326	531	631	785	659	580	716	480	694	625	700
Fujian	516	611	647	512	490	540	482	510	660	486	630	1,250	500	500
Jiangxi	549	257	425	575	438	456	470	386	482	326	480	481	549	655
Shandong	468	606	618	637	757	760	853	878	944	858	795	808	1,143	1,000
Henan	348	286	608	140	372	351	575	489	540	534	276	688	591	588
Hubei	820	271	793	541	367	857	1,029	918	809	730	690	922	844	1,008
Hunan	688	364	545	636	500	714	778	727	714	500	732	741	800	833
Guangdong	227	263	286	263	267	364	400	444	417	600	566	1,944	667	750
Guangxi	267	294	294	316	333	316	286	231	273	333	281	268	364	400
Sichuan	476	667	800	611	462	538	545	500	556	571	606	500	694	625
Guizhou	333	462	618	458	519	482	400	469	375	0	0	0	0	0
Yunan	250	554	569	477	375	577	455	436	286	570	0	0	0	0
Xizang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaanxi	419	310	290	277	165	308	543	623	778	718	517	655	755	692
Gansu	–	–	–	–	–	–	744	165	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qinghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ningxia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Xinjiang	489	490	450	614	656	477	586	777	600	1,041	735	2,143	0	0
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	455	303	450	429
Northeast	273	357	533	568	762	630	468	391	429	333	197	625	636	655
North	360	361	590	230	413	436	555	505	556	486	352	650	582	584
Northwest	455	333	273	300	286	423	489	435	684	647	392	705	633	617
East	591	290	739	362	541	662	797	681	603	733	521	724	649	739
Central	723	273	675	549	393	740	877	796	721	626	638	789	761	898
South	275	308	317	317	314	355	308	348	391	476	374	586	441	478
Southwest	500	652	783	571	467	571	538	500	500	625	504	405	573	500
Total Provinces	495	335	623	355	442	554	657	614	604	577	468	701	641	686

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 47

China Sesameseed Production by Province

(1,000 metric tons)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Tianjin	1	3	2	3	3	7	6	5	5	2	3	3	3	2
Hebei	17	32	28	36	31	49	51	45	45	21	25	27	29	20
Shanxi	1	2	3	5	4	6	12	15	13	15	18	23	21	28
Nei Monggol	–	–	–	–	–	9	17	3	2	1	1	3	6	10
Liaoning	3	4	7	19	30	33	44	9	3	1	1	3	9	15
Jilin	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Heilongjiang	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	1
Shanghai	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–
Jiangsu	5	1	4	6	4	9	12	11	8	8	7	7	5	8
Zhejiang	4	3	4	4	2	3	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	4
Anhui	89	34	94	48	60	77	133	126	93	89	59	73	55	70
Fujian	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Jiangxi	38	15	25	37	25	26	29	24	28	16	27	26	28	36
Shandong	11	17	13	12	10	15	31	19	15	9	7	7	8	8
Henan	106	80	177	50	109	93	145	137	149	110	64	143	117	134
Hubei	105	31	107	85	44	120	178	191	131	103	97	117	108	127
Hunan	11	4	6	7	3	5	7	8	5	3	4	4	4	5
Guangdong	5	5	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	2	7	2	3
Guangxi	4	5	5	6	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Sichuan	10	14	16	11	6	7	6	5	5	4	4	3	5	5
Guizhou	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0
Yunan	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0
Xizang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaanxi	4	3	3	2	1	2	4	6	11	10	7	9	21	27
Gansu	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qinghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ningxia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Xinjiang	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	–	–
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	3	3
Northeast	3	5	8	21	32	34	44	9	3	1	1	3	10	19
North	137	135	226	106	159	171	246	221	228	158	118	203	179	192
Northwest	5	4	3	3	2	11	22	10	13	11	8	15	27	37
East	97	38	102	59	66	90	149	141	105	99	69	83	63	82
Central	154	50	139	128	72	151	214	223	163	122	128	147	140	168
South	11	12	13	13	11	11	8	8	9	10	8	13	10	11
Southwest	11	15	18	12	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	3	5	5
Total Provinces	417	259	510	342	349	476	691	618	525	406	338	469	435	514

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 48

China Cotton Area by Province

(1,000 hectares)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	2	2	2	2	3	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	5
Tianjin	10	8	10	10	18	38	29	18	16	18	15	18	30	29
Hebei	557	549	530	699	826	1,047	850	707	825	928	878	911	955	882
Shanxi	221	224	204	222	228	219	121	94	99	116	119	130	147	151
Nei Monggol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	0	3
Liaoning	36	38	39	46	55	73	39	18	5	10	16	19	55	75
Jilin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heilongjiang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shanghai	99	104	118	108	98	94	71	32	21	16	11	13	14	15
Jiangsu	588	631	663	680	677	721	592	497	544	602	535	572	551	673
Zhejiang	86	107	108	107	105	105	93	81	71	69	60	69	68	71
Anhui	299	323	329	328	321	334	235	206	224	270	252	293	406	420
Fujian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jiangxi	99	108	105	101	83	81	66	61	62	65	66	70	115	135
Shandong	543	737	938	1,339	1,500	1,712	1,170	1,010	1,222	1,403	1,323	1,409	1,563	1,489
Henan	555	627	642	754	794	1,162	814	620	717	916	836	823	1,193	1,248
Hubei	578	592	580	574	558	539	465	413	430	447	418	456	462	507
Hunan	161	180	171	168	131	133	102	86	64	91	94	119	133	168
Guangdong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hainan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guangxi	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5
Sichuan	253	252	240	137	134	164	126	118	115	132	116	124	147	162
Guizhou	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Yunan	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Xizang	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shaanxi	250	242	260	252	251	195	95	54	59	80	82	112	135	138
Gansu	7	6	6	6	7	8	6	5	5	5	5	6	8	13
Qinghai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ningxia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Xinjiang	161	181	232	285	277	281	254	276	356	356	367	435	547	643
Northeast	36	38	39	46	55	73	39	18	5	10	16	19	55	75
North	1,888	2,147	2,326	3,026	3,369	4,184	2,989	2,452	2,882	3,384	3,175	3,295	3,892	3,807
Northwest	418	429	498	543	535	484	355	335	420	441	454	554	690	794
East	1,072	1,165	1,218	1,223	1,201	1,254	991	816	860	958	859	947	1,039	1,179
Central	838	880	856	843	772	753	633	560	556	604	579	645	710	810
South	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5
Southwest	259	259	247	144	141	170	131	123	119	136	120	128	152	167
Total Provinces	4,513	4,921	5,187	5,828	6,076	6,921	5,140	4,305	4,843	5,534	5,203	5,588	6,540	6,837

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.
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TABLE 49

China Cotton Yield by Province

(kilograms per hectare)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	500	500	500	500	667	1,000	800	667	1,000	1,000	732	882	750	1,000
Tianjin	100	250	200	500	611	868	828	722	813	551	807	843	833	552
Hebei	208	450	419	552	908	1,003	740	723	759	621	610	627	664	347
Shanxi	294	348	324	545	421	607	612	681	788	749	854	859	762	629
Nei Monggol	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000
Liaoning	444	553	564	500	945	904	615	667	600	581	494	734	764	373
Jilin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heilongjiang	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shanghai	899	731	627	750	786	1,128	690	688	714	789	750	928	1,143	1,000
Jiangsu	905	662	849	846	979	924	809	807	816	933	906	811	1,011	783
Zhejiang	814	776	630	916	895	1,267	871	938	915	638	695	932	1,103	845
Anhui	324	378	474	482	592	701	711	791	830	763	674	805	667	626
Fujian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jiangxi	444	398	448	653	578	852	939	902	952	491	757	811	948	1,096
Shandong	308	729	720	717	817	1,008	908	932	1,018	811	775	692	864	455
Henan	357	648	553	432	798	748	672	644	795	695	630	821	795	528
Hubei	775	534	609	594	690	1,126	1,058	1,063	1,021	809	748	1,134	1,063	1,203
Hunan	584	533	550	583	748	962	990	965	875	481	710	1,012	1,120	1,208
Guangdong	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guangxi	500	333	333	333	333	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Sichuan	439	377	363	599	806	963	897	822	887	668	731	926	993	932
Guizhou	0	500	333	333	333	333	500	333	500	500	577	500	333	333
Yunan	400	200	250	250	250	333	333	500	500	556	556	500	500	500
Xizang	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shaanxi	408	335	242	500	159	379	453	778	949	686	683	694	667	399
Gansu	286	500	667	833	1,000	1,000	833	800	1,000	1,056	1,103	1,348	1,500	1,385
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Xinjiang	329	436	491	512	567	683	740	783	787	780	801	1,078	1,168	1,039
Northeast	444	553	564	500	945	904	615	667	600	581	494	734	764	373
North	290	592	568	595	807	912	783	787	879	724	694	714	790	463
Northwest	376	380	363	510	381	566	665	782	812	766	783	1,003	1,074	933
East	735	600	707	746	853	908	783	811	826	861	821	820	885	734
Central	699	517	577	599	688	1,068	1,035	1,030	996	725	743	1,076	1,055	1,186
South	500	333	333	333	333	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Southwest	436	375	360	583	780	941	878	805	874	664	726	913	974	916
Total Provinces	489	550	572	618	764	904	807	823	877	750	728	807	867	660

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.
April 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 50

China Cotton Production by Province

(1,000 metric tons)

Province	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Beijing	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	5
Tianjin	1	2	2	5	11	33	24	13	13	10	12	15	25	16
Hebei	116	247	222	386	750	1,050	629	511	626	577	536	571	634	306
Shanxi	65	78	66	121	96	133	74	64	78	87	102	112	112	95
Nei Monggol	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Liaoning	16	21	22	23	52	66	24	12	3	6	8	14	42	28
Jilin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heilongjiang	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shanghai	89	76	74	81	77	106	49	22	15	13	8	12	16	15
Jiangsu	532	418	563	575	663	666	479	401	444	562	485	464	557	527
Zhejiang	70	83	68	98	94	133	81	76	65	44	42	64	75	60
Anhui	97	122	156	158	190	234	167	163	186	206	170	236	271	263
Fujian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jiangxi	44	43	47	66	48	69	62	55	59	32	50	57	109	148
Shandong	167	537	675	960	1,225	1,725	1,062	941	1,244	1,137	1,025	975	1,351	677
Henan	198	406	355	326	634	869	547	399	570	637	527	676	948	659
Hubei	448	316	353	341	385	607	492	439	439	362	313	517	491	610
Hunan	94	96	94	98	98	128	101	83	56	44	67	120	149	203
Guangdong	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hainan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guangxi	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sichuan	111	95	87	82	108	158	113	97	102	88	85	115	146	151
Guizhou	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yunan	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Xizang	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shaanxi	102	81	63	126	40	74	43	42	56	55	56	78	90	55
Gansu	2	3	4	5	7	8	5	4	5	5	5	8	12	18
Qinghai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ningxia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Xinjiang	53	79	114	146	157	192	188	216	280	278	294	469	639	668
Northeast	16	21	22	23	52	66	24	12	3	6	8	14	42	28
North	548	1,271	1,321	1,799	2,718	3,816	2,340	1,930	2,534	2,451	2,204	2,352	3,073	1,761
Northwest	157	163	181	277	204	274	236	262	341	338	355	555	741	741
East	788	699	861	912	1,024	1,139	776	662	710	825	705	776	919	865
Central	586	455	494	505	531	804	655	577	554	438	430	694	749	961
South	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest	113	97	89	84	110	160	115	99	104	90	87	117	148	153
Total Provinces	2,209	2,707	2,969	3,601	4,640	6,260	4,146	3,542	4,246	4,148	3,789	4,508	5,672	4,510

Source: Chinese State Statistical Bureau.
April 1994

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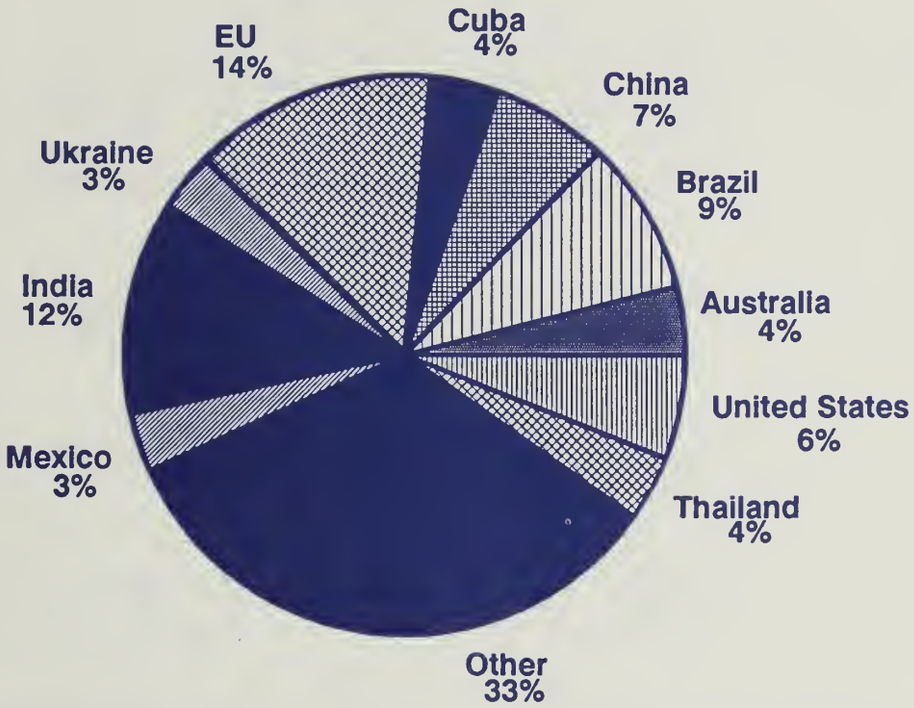
World Centrifugal Sugar Production

Top Producers



Production Articles This Month...

- World Sugar
- Raisin/Sultanas in Selected Countries
- World Cotton Outlook 1994/95

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-290), May 10, 1994.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on JUNE 10, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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NOTE

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) forecasts are used for U.S. winter wheat. For other crops, the March 31 NASS Prospective Plantings report is used for planted area, and methods used to project harvested area and yield are noted below.

Wheat: Harvested area for spring wheat (including durum) is projected using harvested-to-planted ratios by State for 1984-93 (excluding high and low years). Projected yield is based on 1984-93 State trends, weighted by area. Winter wheat harvested area and yield are reported in the May 10 Crop Production report.

Corn: Harvested area is projected by using the relationship between planted and harvested area for 1990-92. Projected yield is derived from a simple linear trend fit over the 1960-93 period.

Sorghum and barley: Harvested area is projected by using the relationship between planted and harvested area for 1991-93 for sorghum and 1990-92 for barley; and projected yield is derived from a simple linear trend fit over the 1960-93 period.

Oats: Harvested area is reported in March 31 Prospective Plantings; projected yield is a simple average for 1984-93.

Rice: Harvested area is reported using harvested-to-planted ratios for 1991-93. Projected yield is derived from a simple linear trend fit for 1964-93.

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95

May 1994

WHEAT

Country	1994/95 Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	552.1	NA	NA	-1	Decreases in the United States and total foreign output for 1994/95 lowered the production projections.
United States	64.2	NA	NA	-2	Harvested area and yield are forecast lower than 1993/94.
Total Foreign	487.9	NA	NA	-1	Production is forecast down from 1993/94 due mainly to reductions in Russia, Ukraine, Canada, and Australia.
Tunisia	0.6	NA	NA	-57	Production is forecast sharply lower due to persistent drought.
Saudi Arabia	2.2	NA	NA	-39	Production is forecast to continue to decline resulting from Saudi Government policy which imposes production restraints.
Ukraine	17.5	NA	NA	-20	Production is forecast sharply lower as two extreme cold events resulted in above-average winterkill. Harvested area and yield are lowered accordingly.
Turkey	15.0	NA	NA	-9	Inadequate rainfall during the fall and early spring reduced yield prospects and potential harvested area.
Russia	38.5	NA	NA	-9	Lower harvested area and yield are forecast due to winterkill and an excessively wet fall that caused reduced planting of winter grains.
Australia	16.5	NA	NA	-8	Although harvested area is forecast to rise, yield is expected to be at a near-average level resulting in a decline in production from the previous season.
Pakistan	15.0	NA	NA	-7	Production is forecast lower as insufficient rainfall during the growing season reduced area and yield potential.
Canada	26.0	NA	NA	-6	Production is forecast lower due to reduced area. However, yield is forecast to be near-average.
Algeria	1.3	NA	NA	-4	Production is forecast lower as unfavorable weather predominated in the eastern growing regions for the second consecutive year.

WHEAT, continued

Country	1994/95 Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
Morocco	4.9	NA	NA	+222	Production is forecast at a near-record level as favorable weather improved yield potential. Morocco has suffered from two consecutive droughts.
Eastern Europe	33.5	NA	NA	+10	Production is forecast to rebound from the poor crop harvested in 1993/94. Input availabilities and low prices continue to be problematic for producers. Hungary's wheat output is forecast 49 percent above last season's poor crop, while Poland and Romania's wheat crops are expected to increase from last season by 3 and 4 percent, respectively.
Mexico	3.2	NA	NA	+7	Production is forecast higher based on an increase in harvested area and excellent growing weather that improved yield potential.
Brazil	2.2	NA	NA	+7	Production is forecast up due to higher yield prospects. Harvested area is forecast lower than 1993/94.
Kazakhstan	13.8	NA	NA	+5	Production is forecast higher based on slightly above-average yields.
Argentina	10.0	NA	NA	+5	Production is forecast higher as harvested area is unchanged from the 1993/94 level, but yield potential is expected to be slightly better.
European Union	82.0	NA	NA	+2	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in harvested area. France, Germany, Greece, and Italy's output are expected to be higher than last season, but lower in Spain due to dryness.
India	57.0	NA	NA	+0	A higher forecast yield more than offsets a slight reduction in forecast harvested area. Timely rainfall improved the crop prospects.
China	105.0	NA	NA	0	Production is forecast unchanged from 1993/94 as an increase in projected yield is equally offset by a reduction in harvested area.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	1994/95 Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	845.6	NA	NA	+8	The 1994/95 crops are forecast higher due to increases primarily in the United States.
United States	249.1	NA	NA	+33	Harvested area and yield are forecast higher than the 1993/94 season.
Total Foreign	596.5	NA	NA	-0	Production is slightly lower due to decreases in Russia, Canada, and South Africa that are partially offset by increases in China and Eastern Europe.
Kazakhstan	9.1	NA	NA	+20	Production is forecast to rebound from last year's poor crop. Barley output is forecast to be up nearly 28 percent.
Thailand	3.5	NA	NA	+14	Production is forecast up based on higher harvested area and yield. Last year's crop suffered from unfavorable weather.
Eastern Europe	47.6	NA	NA	+8	Production is forecast to be larger than last season's average crop. Corn production is forecast sharply higher in Bulgaria and Hungary, following the 1993/94 drought. In Poland, the crops are forecast higher than last year, while in Yugoslavia the crops are forecast lower.
Ukraine	20.2	NA	NA	+3	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in harvested area, most of which will be spring barley. Yields are forecast slightly below last season's level.
China	118.4	NA	NA	+2	Production is forecast to rise due to higher corn output. Corn harvested area is forecast up resulting from favorable returns to producers.
European Union	82.9	NA	NA	-0	Production is forecast slightly lower than 1993/94 as decreases in Spain, France, and Italy more than offset increases in Germany, the United Kingdom, and Denmark. Harvested area is forecast to expand 2 percent, while yield is projected 2 percent lower than 1993/94.
South Africa	9.7	NA	NA	-32	Corn area and yield are forecast to decline from the bumper levels attained in 1993/94.
Australia	8.3	NA	NA	-13	Barley production is forecast lower as some farmers are expected to switch from barley into wheat. Sorghum production is forecast higher and return to a "more normal" level of production after two consecutive dry seasons.

COARSE GRAINS, continued

Country	1994/95 Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
Canada	22.2	NA	NA	-8	Production is forecast lower than 1993/94 as Statistics Canada reported reduced barley area. Also, oat production is reduced from last season.
Turkey	9.7	NA	NA	-6	Production is forecast down from 1993/94 as unfavorable weather has negatively affected barley yield prospects.
Russia	48.3	NA	NA	-5	A decrease in forecast oat, barley, and rye production more than offset an increase in forecast corn output. Winter grain seedings are down for the second consecutive year.
Argentina	14.1	NA	NA	-2	Production is slightly lower than 1993/94 as small declines in harvested area and yield are anticipated for the corn crop.
Mexico	19.2	NA	NA	-2	Production is forecast to decrease from 1993/94 as producers shift some area out of corn and into wheat. Sorghum output is forecast higher due to an increase in harvested area.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

RICE (MILLED BASIS) FORECAST FOR 1994/95: World production is forecast at 354.7 million tons, up 6.7 million or 2 percent from 1993/94. Foreign production for 1994/95 is forecast at 349.0 million tons, up 2.7 million or 1 percent from 1993/94. Rice production in the United States is forecast at 5.7 million tons, up 0.7 million or 15 percent from 1993/94.

OILSEEDS

OILSEEDS FORECAST FOR 1994/95: World production is forecast at a record 239.0 million tons, up 16.3 million or 7 percent from 1993/94. Foreign production for 1994/95 is forecast at a record 171.8 million tons, up 6.8 million or 4 percent from 1993/94. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 67.2 million tons, up 9.4 million or 16 percent from 1993/94.

COTTON

COTTON FORECAST FOR 1994/95: World production is forecast at 84.0 million bales, up 8.0 million or 10 percent from 1993/94. Total foreign production is forecast at 66.3 million bales, up 6.4 million or 11 percent form the 1993/94. U.S. production is forecast at 17.7 million bales, up 1.6 million or 10 percent from 1993/94.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

WHEAT

Country	1993/94 Current Forecast MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	560.2	-0.1	-0	-0	A decrease in total foreign output for 1993/94 lowered the production estimate.
United States	65.4	NC	NC	-2	No change this month.
Total Foreign	494.8	-0.1	-0	-2	Production is estimated lower due to minor revisions in several countries.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	785.2	+0.9	+0	-9	The 1993/94 crop increased this month due to larger estimated foreign production.
United States	187.5	NC	NC	-33	No change this month.
Total Foreign	597.6	+0.9	+0	+3	Production is estimated higher for Argentine sorghum and Romania's corn production, but lower for Zimbabwe corn and Tunisia barley.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	348.0	NC	NC	-1	No change this month.
United States	5.0	NC	NC	-13	No change this month.
Total Foreign	343.0	NC	NC	-1	No change this month.

OILSEEDS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	222.7	-0.8	-0	-2	Production is forecast slightly lower this month due to a reduction in foreign output.
United States	57.8	+0.1	+0	-15	Production estimated slightly higher based on higher cottonseed output.
Total Foreign	164.9	-0.8	-0	+4	Production is estimated lower due primarily to reduced rapeseed and soybean output in India. Small reductions also were made for Brazil, Paraguay, Greece, and India cottonseed as well as Polish rapeseed.

SOYBEANS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	113.3	-0.2	-0	-3	Production is estimated lower this month due to a reduction in foreign yield.
United States	49.2	NC	NC	-17	No change this month.
Total Foreign	64.0	-0.2	-0	+12	Production is estimated lower due to a yield reduction in India.
India	4.1	-0.2	-4	+32	Production is estimated lower based on expectations that the yield is lower than earlier forecasts. Farmers are reported to be holding back large quantities of soybeans, harvested last fall, in the hope of receiving higher prices.

COTTONSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World Total	29.2	-0.2	-1	-8	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month due to a decline in production outside the United States.
United States	5.8	+0.1	+1	+2	Production is up slightly based on survey data that showed better than expected seed-to-lint ratio.
Total Foreign	23.4	-0.3	-1	-10	Production is estimated down from last month in Paraguay, Greece, India, and Brazil.

PEANUTS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	23.5	NC	NC	+1	No change this month.
United States	1.5	NC	NC	-21	No change this month.
Total Foreign	22.0	NC	NC	+3	No change this month.

SUNFLOWERSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	21.0	NC	NC	-2	No change this month.
United States	1.2	NC	NC	-0	No change this month.
Total Foreign	19.8	NC	NC	-2	No change this month.

RAPESEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	26.8	-0.4	-1	+6	Production is estimated lower due to reductions outside the United States.
United States	0.1	NC	NC	+39	No change this month.
Total Foreign	26.7	-0.4	-1	+6	This month's production estimate is lower primarily due to reductions in India and Poland.
India	5.5	-0.3	-5	+13	Production is estimated lower based on reductions in harvested area and yield. Harvest reports indicate that untimely March rains during harvest adversely affected the crop.

COPRA

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.6	-0.0	-1	-2	Production is slightly lower due to declining area, most noticeably in Malaysia. Commercial coconut production has been on the decline in favor of oil palm.

PALM KERNEL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.4	NC	NC	+9	No change this month. Record palm kernel output is forecast for 1993/94.

PALM OIL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	13.9	+0.0	+0	+7	A slight upward adjustment in Colombia's palm oil output is based on field reports.

COTTON

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World Total	76.0	-0.7	-1	-8	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month due to a decline in area and yield.
United States	16.1	-0.0	-0	-0	Production is estimated lower due to a slight decline in area and yield.
Total Foreign	59.9	-0.7	-1	-10	Production is estimated down from last month in India, Paraguay, Greece, and Brazil.
India	9.4	-0.2	-2	-14	Yield is estimated lower due to a decline in crop arrivals from northern and central India where harvest operations are complete.
Paraguay	0.7	-0.2	-22	+7	Yield is estimated lower as boll weevil and bacterial blight losses were more severe than earlier anticipated.
Greece	1.3	-0.2	-11	+10	Production change is based on official Greek data.
Brazil	1.9	-0.2	-8	-12	Yield and area are estimated lower in the Center-South as a result of excessive rains during February and March.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--			--Million bushels--		
All Wheat	72.3	72.2	71.5	62.4	62.6	61.9	39.4	38.3	38.1	2,459	2,402	2,358
Winter	51.1	51.7	50.8	41.9	43.8	42.2	38.3	40.3	39.3	1,607	1,769	1,658
Other	21.2	20.5	20.7	20.5	18.8	19.7	41.6	33.6	35.5	852	633	700
Rye	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	29.4	27.1	28.0	12	10	14
Soybeans	59.1	59.4	61.1	58.2	56.4	60.0	37.6	32.0	35.0	2,188	1,809	2,100
Corn	79.3	73.3	78.6	72.2	63.0	71.5	131.4	100.7	122.1	9,482	6,344	8,725
Sorghum	13.3	10.5	10.0	12.2	9.5	8.9	72.8	59.9	65.7	884	568	585
Barley	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.8	7.0	62.5	58.9	57.2	458	400	400
Oats	8.0	7.9	6.9	4.5	3.8	4.3	65.6	54.4	56.5	295	206	245
							--Pounds per acre--			--Million CWT--		
Rice	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	5,736	5,510	5,656	179.7	156.1	181.0
										--Million 480-pound bales--		
All Cotton	13.2	13.4	13.8	11.1	12.8	12.8	699	606	665	16.2	16.2	17.7

1/ See note on page 3 referencing the grains 1994/95 forecasts. Soybean and cotton planted areas are reported in the March 31 Prospective Plantings. Soybean harvested acres are based on average planted-to-harvested ratios for 1989-92 and projected yield is based on 1974-93 regional trends, weighted by acres. Cotton harvested acres are based on average 1984-93 average acreage abandonment by State of 7.5 percent. Projected yield is based on 1969-93 State trends, weighted by area.

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TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1992/93	561.4	494.5	66.9	29.9	3.2	84.8	3.7	26.4	88.5	101.6	55.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	39.7
1993/94 prel.	560.2	494.8	65.4	27.8	3.0	80.4	4.0	30.5	82.8	105.0	56.8	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.1	18.0	2.0	16.5	40.5
1994/95 proj.																				
May	552.1	487.9	64.2	26.0	3.2	82.0	4.0	33.5	74.8	105.0	57.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	10.0	2.2	16.5	2.0	15.0	41.8
Coarse Grains																				
1992/93	860.4	582.6	277.9	19.5	19.9	82.4	9.4	41.9	92.6	108.4	37.2	5.7	1.6	3.6	14.2	28.7	8.3	10.3	9.1	89.6
1993/94 prel.	785.4	597.9	187.5	24.2	19.6	82.9	11.4	44.0	89.4	116.0	33.7	5.5	1.7	3.1	14.4	29.7	9.6	14.3	10.3	88.0
1994/95 proj.																				
May	845.6	596.5	249.1	22.2	19.2	82.9	11.2	47.6	88.9	118.4	32.5	5.8	1.6	3.5	14.1	28.8	8.3	9.7	9.7	92.3
Rice (Milled)																				
1992/93	352.0	346.3	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	130.4	72.6	31.4	3.1	13.1	0.4	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	85.0
1993/94 prel.	348.0	343.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	127.4	74.0	31.0	4.0	12.2	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.5
1994/95 proj.																				
May	354.7	349.0	5.7																	
Total Grains 1/																				
1992/93	1,773.8	1,423.3	350.5	49.4	23.3	168.6	13.1	68.4	182.3	340.3	165.5	37.0	20.4	16.7	24.3	38.1	25.1	11.7	24.8	214.3
1993/94 prel.	1,693.6	1,435.7	257.9	52.0	22.7	164.6	15.4	74.5	173.5	348.4	164.5	36.5	21.8	15.3	24.3	38.7	28.3	16.2	27.0	212.0
1994/95 proj.																				
May	1,752.4	1,433.4	319.0																	
Oilseeds 2/																				
1991/92	224.2	159.9	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.4	0.7	4.4	11.2	34.5	21.1	4.4	4.8	0.8	15.9	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.7
1992/93 prel.	226.8	158.4	68.4	5.2	1.0	12.1	0.7	4.1	10.3	33.0	23.1	4.6	3.5	0.7	14.7	23.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	18.7
1993/94 proj.																				
Apr.	223.4	165.7	57.7	7.3	0.9	10.9	0.8	3.7	10.0	35.6	23.5	4.9	3.0	0.7	16.3	25.3	1.0	0.7	1.9	19.1
May	222.7	164.9	57.8	7.3	0.9	10.8	0.8	3.6	10.0	35.6	23.0	4.9	3.0	0.7	16.3	25.2	1.0	0.7	1.9	19.0
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	14.0
1992/93 prel.	82.8	66.6	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.0	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	12.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Apr.	76.7	60.6	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	6.2	17.3	9.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.3	0.1	2.4	12.8
May	76.0	59.9	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	17.3	9.4	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.1	2.4	12.6

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

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TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		
	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May		From last year
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons				MMT Percent
World	222.97	222.37	220.25	2.52	2.52	2.51	561.39	560.17	552.06		−8.10 −1.45
United States *	25.26	25.35	25.07	2.65	2.58	2.56	66.92	65.37	64.17		−1.20 −1.84
Total Foreign	197.71	197.02	195.18	2.50	2.51	2.50	494.46	494.79	487.89		−6.90 −1.39
Major Exporters	44.22	42.33	42.28	3.18	3.20	3.18	140.54	135.65	134.48		−1.17 −0.86
European Union	16.89	15.43	15.78	5.02	5.21	5.19	84.78	80.35	81.98		1.63 2.03
France	5.12	4.60	4.70	6.40	6.44	6.49	32.78	29.63	30.50		0.87 2.94
United Kingdom	2.06	1.80	1.85	6.80	7.22	7.03	14.00	13.00	13.00		0.00 0.00
Germany	2.60	2.40	2.45	5.98	6.58	6.53	15.54	15.77	16.00		0.23 1.48
Canada	13.83	12.60	11.70	2.16	2.21	2.22	29.87	27.80	26.00		−1.80 −6.47
Australia	9.10	9.50	10.00	1.78	1.89	1.65	16.18	18.00	16.50		−1.50 −8.33
Argentina	4.40	4.80	4.80	2.20	1.98	2.08	9.70	9.50	10.00		0.50 5.26
Major Importers	90.01	88.80	87.87	2.47	2.51	2.52	222.03	223.19	221.82		−1.37 −0.61
China	30.50	30.20	30.00	3.33	3.48	3.50	101.59	105.00	105.00		0.00 0.00
FSU−12	46.68	44.49	43.27	1.90	1.86	1.73	88.46	82.80	74.79		−8.01 −9.68
Russia	24.28	23.52	22.70	1.90	1.81	1.70	46.17	42.48	38.50		−3.98 −9.37
Ukraine	6.33	5.75	5.40	3.08	3.80	3.24	19.51	21.83	17.50		−4.33 −19.84
Kazakhstan	13.88	12.74	12.50	1.32	1.04	1.10	18.29	13.20	13.80		0.60 4.55
Baltic States	0.46	0.52	0.56	2.75	2.62	2.67	1.26	1.36	1.48		0.12 8.98
Eastern Europe	8.15	9.68	9.85	3.24	3.15	3.40	26.42	30.46	33.45		2.99 9.81
Poland	2.41	2.50	2.50	3.06	3.30	3.40	7.37	8.24	8.50		0.26 3.13
Romania	1.48	2.30	2.50	2.07	2.30	2.20	3.05	5.30	5.50		0.20 3.77
Egypt	0.88	0.89	0.90	5.26	5.35	5.44	4.62	4.78	4.90		0.12 2.51
Morocco	2.23	2.31	2.70	0.70	0.66	1.81	1.56	1.52	4.90		3.38 222.37
Brazil	2.00	1.60	1.50	1.37	1.28	1.47	2.74	2.05	2.20		0.15 7.32
Other Foreign	63.48	65.89	65.03	2.08	2.06	2.02	131.89	135.95	131.59		−4.36 −3.21
India	23.26	24.43	24.40	2.39	2.32	2.34	55.69	56.76	57.00		0.24 0.42
Turkey	8.80	8.90	8.70	1.76	1.85	1.72	15.50	16.50	15.00		−1.50 −9.09
Pakistan	7.85	8.30	8.20	2.00	1.95	1.83	15.68	16.16	15.00		−1.16 −7.16
Mexico	0.76	0.71	0.75	4.20	4.20	4.27	3.20	3.00	3.20		0.20 6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.91	0.80	0.50	4.49	4.53	4.40	4.07	3.60	2.20		−1.40 −38.89
Rep. of South Africa	0.74	1.07	1.10	1.77	1.84	1.82	1.32	1.96	2.00		0.04 2.04
Others	21.15	21.69	21.38	1.72	1.75	1.74	36.43	37.97	37.19		−0.78 −2.06

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

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TABLE 4
Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		
	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent
World	318.83	311.67	314.64	2.70	2.52	2.69	860.41	785.40	845.63	60.23	7.67
United States *	39.07	33.77	37.30	7.11	5.55	6.68	277.85	187.54	249.09	61.55	32.82
Total Foreign	279.77	277.90	277.35	2.08	2.15	2.15	582.55	597.86	596.54	−1.32	−0.22
Major Exporters	20.89	22.25	21.64	2.68	2.95	2.67	55.92	65.55	57.74	−7.81	−11.91
Canada	6.22	6.91	6.90	3.13	3.50	3.21	19.49	24.20	22.17	−2.03	−8.39
Argentina	3.87	3.90	3.87	3.68	3.70	3.64	14.25	14.43	14.08	−0.35	−2.44
Australia	4.60	5.19	4.82	1.80	1.84	1.73	8.29	9.56	8.34	−1.22	−12.77
South Africa, Rep.	4.82	5.01	4.69	2.14	2.85	2.06	10.34	14.28	9.66	−4.63	−32.38
Thailand	1.37	1.25	1.36	2.59	2.46	2.57	3.55	3.08	3.50	0.42	13.64
Major Importers	99.83	98.03	97.01	2.49	2.55	2.61	248.97	250.34	253.04	2.70	1.08
FSU−12	51.30	51.66	50.39	1.81	1.73	1.76	92.61	89.39	88.91	−0.47	−0.53
Russia	33.36	32.09	30.40	1.67	1.59	1.59	55.79	50.89	48.30	−2.59	−5.09
Ukraine	5.81	6.50	6.80	2.68	3.02	2.98	15.59	19.65	20.23	0.58	2.95
Kazakhstan	7.93	8.76	8.83	1.33	0.87	1.03	10.58	7.59	9.10	1.52	19.97
Baltic States	1.76	1.53	1.56	1.50	1.98	2.10	2.63	3.04	3.27	0.23	7.71
European Union	18.12	16.75	17.03	4.55	4.95	4.87	82.44	82.92	82.88	−0.04	−0.05
Germany	3.92	3.83	3.96	4.91	5.16	5.28	19.22	19.75	20.90	1.15	5.83
France	4.16	3.93	3.76	6.68	6.65	6.81	27.81	26.13	25.59	−0.54	−2.08
Eastern Europe	16.81	16.54	16.44	2.49	2.66	2.90	41.93	44.02	47.60	3.58	8.13
Poland	5.92	6.04	6.05	2.13	2.52	2.66	12.59	15.20	16.10	0.90	5.92
Romania	4.31	4.14	4.11	1.83	2.46	2.47	7.90	10.15	10.16	0.00	0.01
Czechoslovakia	1.25	1.25	1.25	3.89	3.58	4.08	4.84	4.48	5.10	0.63	13.97
Mexico	9.14	8.95	8.87	2.18	2.19	2.16	19.93	19.59	19.20	−0.39	−1.99
Other W. Europe	2.71	2.61	2.72	3.49	4.36	4.11	9.44	11.38	11.17	−0.21	−1.82
Other Foreign	159.05	157.62	158.69	1.75	1.79	1.80	277.66	281.98	285.76	3.78	1.34
China	26.00	25.72	26.15	4.17	4.51	4.53	108.36	116.04	118.40	2.36	2.03
India	34.82	35.04	34.55	1.07	0.96	0.94	37.23	33.71	32.50	−1.21	−3.59
Brazil	12.78	12.97	13.00	2.24	2.29	2.21	28.66	29.75	28.76	−0.99	−3.33
Turkey	4.48	4.55	4.66	2.04	2.27	2.07	9.15	10.34	9.68	−0.66	−6.39
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.10	1.85	1.85	1.87	5.65	5.45	5.80	0.35	6.42
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	4.75	4.50	5.10	0.60	13.33
Others	74.60	73.31	73.63	1.12	1.12	1.16	83.87	82.20	85.53	3.33	4.06

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

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TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		
	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent
World	131.72	127.61	132.51	4.03	3.65	3.98	530.72	465.73	527.37	61.63	13.23
United States *	29.20	25.49	28.92	8.25	6.32	7.66	240.85	161.15	221.63	60.48	37.53
Total Foreign	102.52	102.12	103.59	2.83	2.98	2.95	289.87	304.59	305.74	1.15	0.38
Major Exporters	7.34	7.50	7.30	3.16	3.59	3.12	23.20	26.90	22.80	−4.10	−15.24
Argentina	2.45	2.50	2.50	4.16	4.20	4.20	10.20	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00
South Africa	3.66	3.90	3.60	2.62	3.46	2.50	9.60	13.50	9.00	−4.50	−33.33
Thailand	1.23	1.10	1.20	2.76	2.64	2.75	3.40	2.90	3.30	0.40	13.79
Major Importers	22.50	21.97	22.01	3.32	3.52	3.60	74.66	77.30	79.24	1.93	2.50
Eastern Europe	7.70	7.12	7.02	2.56	2.79	3.07	19.73	19.90	21.55	1.65	8.29
Romania	3.34	3.10	3.00	1.80	2.58	2.67	6.01	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00
Yugoslavia	2.26	2.07	1.95	2.94	2.87	2.82	6.65	5.95	5.50	−0.45	−7.56
European Union	3.72	3.62	3.59	7.83	8.01	8.02	29.13	28.97	28.78	−0.19	−0.67
France	1.86	1.86	1.80	7.98	8.12	8.17	14.87	15.10	14.70	−0.40	−2.65
Italy	0.85	0.93	0.90	8.68	8.48	8.56	7.41	7.90	7.70	−0.20	−2.53
Mexico	8.10	8.00	7.90	2.10	2.13	2.09	17.00	17.00	16.50	−0.50	−2.94
FSU−12	2.70	2.95	3.23	2.62	3.16	3.23	7.09	9.32	10.42	1.10	11.84
Russia	0.81	0.81	1.00	2.64	3.04	3.00	2.14	2.45	3.00	0.55	22.60
Ukraine	1.16	1.33	1.40	2.46	3.16	3.21	2.85	4.20	4.50	0.30	7.14
Other W. Europe	0.20	0.20	0.19	6.63	8.76	8.39	1.34	1.74	1.62	−0.12	−7.11
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.55	4.46	4.65	0.38	0.37	0.37	−0.00	−0.81
Other Foreign	72.68	72.65	74.28	2.64	2.76	2.74	192.01	200.38	203.70	3.32	1.66
China	21.04	20.60	21.00	4.53	4.95	4.95	95.38	102.00	104.00	2.00	1.96
Brazil	12.35	12.50	12.50	2.27	2.32	2.24	28.00	29.00	28.00	−1.00	−3.45
India	6.02	5.90	6.10	1.69	1.64	1.64	10.20	9.70	10.00	0.30	3.09
Canada	0.86	0.95	1.00	5.70	6.63	6.50	4.88	6.30	6.50	0.20	3.17
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.10	1.85	1.85	1.87	5.65	5.45	5.80	0.35	6.42
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	4.75	4.50	5.10	0.60	13.33
Egypt	0.75	0.80	0.75	6.00	6.15	6.27	4.50	4.94	4.70	−0.24	−4.86
Zimbabwe	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.67	1.77	1.69	2.00	2.30	2.20	−0.10	−4.35
Others	24.08	24.54	24.93	1.52	1.47	1.50	36.65	36.19	37.40	1.21	3.34

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		
	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent
World	72.64	74.09	74.73	2.28	2.26	2.25	165.28	167.42	168.15	0.72	0.43
United States *	2.96	2.75	2.83	3.36	3.17	3.08	9.97	8.71	8.71	−0.01	−0.06
Total Foreign	69.68	71.34	71.90	2.23	2.22	2.22	155.31	158.71	159.44	0.73	0.46
European Union	11.44	10.12	10.36	3.79	4.22	4.09	43.32	42.71	42.31	−0.40	−0.94
Denmark	0.89	0.72	0.75	3.33	4.72	4.93	2.97	3.40	3.70	0.30	8.82
France	1.80	1.60	1.50	5.88	5.55	5.87	10.58	8.88	8.80	−0.08	−0.90
Germany	2.41	2.20	2.20	5.06	5.00	5.23	12.20	11.00	11.50	0.50	4.55
Italy	0.45	0.44	0.40	3.87	3.44	3.75	1.74	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00
Spain	4.01	3.48	3.80	1.52	2.74	2.11	6.11	9.52	8.00	−1.52	−15.97
United Kingdom	1.31	1.18	1.20	5.61	5.30	5.42	7.35	6.25	6.50	0.25	4.00
FSU−12	25.96	28.62	29.00	1.95	1.75	1.79	50.70	49.97	51.77	1.80	3.60
Russia	14.56	15.45	15.50	1.85	1.72	1.71	26.99	26.63	26.50	−0.13	−0.48
Ukraine	3.45	3.97	4.20	2.93	3.18	3.10	10.11	12.60	13.00	0.40	3.17
Kazakhstan	5.72	6.97	7.00	1.49	0.79	1.00	8.51	5.49	7.00	1.52	27.62
Baltic States	1.23	0.95	0.99	1.37	2.02	2.09	1.69	1.91	2.07	0.16	8.60
Eastern Europe	3.67	3.70	3.66	3.02	2.89	3.18	11.11	10.71	11.63	0.93	8.64
Poland	1.20	1.20	1.20	2.35	2.75	2.92	2.82	3.30	3.50	0.20	6.06
Czechoslovakia	0.89	0.88	0.85	4.00	3.62	4.12	3.55	3.20	3.50	0.30	9.37
Romania	0.63	0.64	0.70	2.14	2.42	2.14	1.35	1.55	1.50	−0.05	−3.23
Canada	3.79	4.20	4.10	2.88	3.17	2.80	10.92	13.30	11.50	−1.80	−13.53
Other W. Europe	1.42	1.35	1.41	3.47	3.99	3.94	4.92	5.39	5.55	0.16	3.04
Sweden	0.43	0.39	0.45	2.92	4.28	4.00	1.26	1.67	1.80	0.13	7.72
Turkey	3.43	3.50	3.60	1.84	2.06	1.81	6.30	7.20	6.50	−0.70	−9.72
Australia	2.90	3.50	2.90	1.92	1.94	1.72	5.56	6.80	5.00	−1.80	−26.47
China	1.25	1.23	1.20	3.20	3.43	3.33	4.00	4.20	4.00	−0.20	−4.76
Morocco	2.23	2.15	2.40	0.48	0.47	1.29	1.08	1.02	3.10	2.08	203.92
India	0.95	0.90	0.95	1.79	1.68	1.58	1.70	1.51	1.50	−0.01	−0.66
Others	11.41	11.12	11.34	1.23	1.26	1.28	14.02	14.00	14.51	0.51	3.64

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		
	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent
World	20.03	19.75	20.19	1.68	1.77	1.73	33.60	35.06	35.01	−0.05	−0.13
United States *	1.82	1.54	1.76	2.35	1.95	2.03	4.28	2.99	3.56	0.56	18.77
Total Foreign	18.21	18.22	18.43	1.61	1.76	1.71	29.32	32.07	31.46	−0.61	−1.90
FSU−12	9.85	9.78	9.85	1.42	1.46	1.39	13.97	14.31	13.68	−0.63	−4.40
Russia	8.54	8.39	8.50	1.32	1.38	1.29	11.24	11.54	11.00	−0.54	−4.67
Ukraine	0.50	0.51	0.50	2.52	2.56	2.60	1.25	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00
Belarus	0.33	0.33	0.33	2.17	2.28	2.27	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.90	1.81	1.88	0.16	0.30	0.32	0.02	7.02
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.07	3.06	3.21	1.96	2.29	2.08	6.03	7.00	6.67	−0.32	−4.65
Canada	1.24	1.35	1.40	2.28	2.67	2.29	2.82	3.60	3.20	−0.40	−11.11
Sweden	0.34	0.30	0.36	2.36	4.32	3.86	0.81	1.30	1.37	0.08	5.79
Australia	1.14	1.06	1.10	1.71	1.56	1.50	1.95	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	5.12	5.21	5.20	1.79	2.01	2.07	9.16	10.46	10.79	0.32	3.10
China	0.54	0.54	0.50	1.19	1.19	1.20	0.64	0.64	0.60	−0.04	−6.25
European Union	1.26	1.31	1.31	2.85	3.18	3.30	3.58	4.16	4.33	0.17	4.04
France	0.17	0.17	0.16	4.24	4.19	4.19	0.70	0.70	0.67	−0.03	−4.29
Germany	0.36	0.36	0.40	3.67	4.72	4.75	1.31	1.70	1.90	0.20	11.76
Italy	0.15	0.14	0.13	2.28	2.57	2.31	0.33	0.36	0.30	−0.06	−16.67
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.09	5.00	5.00	5.39	0.53	0.50	0.49	−0.01	−3.00
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.31	1.33	1.86	2.07	2.24	2.22	2.71	2.98	0.27	9.98
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.10	3.00	3.24	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.07	27.27
Poland	0.67	0.64	0.65	1.84	2.34	2.46	1.23	1.50	1.60	0.10	6.67
Yugoslavia	0.05	0.13	0.12	1.80	1.77	1.67	0.09	0.23	0.20	−0.03	−13.04
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.34	3.16	3.64	3.24	1.06	1.20	1.10	−0.10	−8.33
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.12	2.39	3.75	3.75	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.93	2.00	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.02	7.14
Others	1.51	1.46	1.45	0.70	0.70	0.71	1.06	1.03	1.03	0.01	0.58

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

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TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		
	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent
World	14.12	12.76	10.73	2.03	2.02	2.18	28.67	25.80	23.42	−2.38	−9.23
United States *	0.16	0.15	0.20	1.85	1.71	1.76	0.30	0.26	0.34	0.08	30.42
Total Foreign	13.95	12.60	10.53	2.03	2.03	2.19	28.37	25.54	23.07	−2.46	−9.64
FSU−12	9.71	8.05	5.91	1.92	1.73	1.81	18.64	13.92	10.71	−3.20	−23.01
Russia	7.57	5.99	3.90	1.83	1.53	1.62	13.89	9.15	6.30	−2.85	−31.16
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.32	2.41	2.20	1.16	1.20	1.10	−0.10	−8.33
Belarus	1.00	1.02	1.00	3.06	2.93	2.80	3.06	3.00	2.80	−0.20	−6.67
Baltic States	0.35	0.42	0.40	2.23	1.98	2.20	0.79	0.83	0.88	0.05	5.90
Major Exporter											
Canada	0.14	0.16	0.15	1.92	1.88	1.80	0.27	0.30	0.27	−0.03	−10.00
Other Foreign	3.76	3.98	4.07	2.31	2.64	2.75	8.67	10.49	11.21	0.72	6.88
Eastern Europe	2.27	2.46	2.49	1.98	2.26	2.41	4.51	5.56	5.99	0.43	7.83
Hungary	0.07	0.07	0.09	2.00	1.57	2.22	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.09	81.82
Poland	2.03	2.20	2.20	1.96	2.27	2.41	3.98	5.00	5.30	0.30	6.00
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.10	0.10	2.90	3.00	3.50	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.05	16.67
European Union	1.08	1.07	1.14	3.14	3.73	3.81	3.38	3.99	4.35	0.35	8.87
Denmark	0.09	0.08	0.08	3.50	4.25	5.00	0.31	0.32	0.40	0.08	23.84
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.94	3.80	3.60	0.21	0.19	0.18	−0.01	−5.26
Germany	0.62	0.66	0.74	3.94	4.52	4.46	2.42	2.98	3.30	0.32	10.59
Spain	0.20	0.17	0.17	1.24	1.75	1.47	0.25	0.30	0.25	−0.05	−16.67
Other W. Europe	0.12	0.15	0.14	3.91	4.15	3.83	0.47	0.61	0.53	−0.08	−13.93
Austria	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.03	4.14	4.00	0.28	0.29	0.28	−0.01	−3.45
Sweden	0.03	0.05	0.04	4.12	4.60	4.13	0.14	0.23	0.17	−0.07	−28.26
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.39	1.47	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.02	8.70
Others	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.65	0.74	0.73	0.08	0.10	0.10	−0.00	−1.98

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		
	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	1992/93	1993/94	May	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent
World	40.10	37.99	37.89	1.61	1.44	1.44	64.57	54.73	54.39	−0.34	−0.62
United States *	4.92	3.84	3.60	4.57	3.76	4.13	22.46	14.42	14.86	0.44	3.02
Total Foreign	35.18	34.15	34.29	1.20	1.18	1.15	42.12	40.31	39.53	−0.78	−1.93
India	13.11	13.00	12.80	0.99	0.96	0.82	12.96	12.50	10.50	−2.00	−16.00
China	1.30	1.34	1.50	3.65	3.73	3.87	4.74	5.00	5.80	0.80	16.00
Mexico	0.70	0.60	0.62	3.40	3.40	3.39	2.38	2.04	2.10	0.06	2.94
Nigeria	4.80	4.60	4.60	0.79	0.80	0.83	3.80	3.70	3.80	0.10	2.70
Sudan	4.50	3.80	4.00	0.90	0.70	0.75	4.05	2.65	3.00	0.35	13.21
Argentina	0.75	0.70	0.70	4.00	4.00	3.57	3.00	2.80	2.50	−0.30	−10.71
Australia	0.43	0.50	0.70	1.09	1.65	2.00	0.47	0.83	1.40	0.58	69.70
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.41	1.30	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.15	−0.05	−4.17
Colombia	0.20	0.24	0.25	3.08	3.00	3.00	0.62	0.72	0.75	0.03	4.17
Venezuela	0.24	0.25	0.25	2.20	1.80	1.80	0.53	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.13	0.14	0.13	4.73	5.29	4.62	0.62	0.74	0.60	−0.14	−18.92
Yemen	0.61	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.65	0.68	0.65	0.92	0.74	0.80	0.60	0.50	0.52	0.02	4.00
Niger	1.50	1.50	1.30	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.45	0.10	28.57
Rep. of South Africa	0.17	0.17	0.15	2.52	2.89	2.50	0.43	0.50	0.38	−0.13	−25.00
Thailand	0.14	0.15	0.16	1.07	1.20	1.25	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.02	11.11
Others	21.93	21.00	21.33	1.32	1.32	1.35	29.01	27.63	28.83	1.20	4.36

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

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TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.74	145.21	142.79	142.79	3.53	3.59	3.61	3.61	348.28	352.00	347.99	347.99	0.00	0.00	−4.01	−1.14
United States	1.12	1.27	1.15	1.15	6.36	6.43	6.18	6.18	5.04	5.70	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	−0.75	−13.10
Total Foreign	144.62	143.95	141.64	141.64	3.51	3.56	3.59	3.59	343.24	346.30	343.04	343.04	0.00	0.00	−3.26	−0.94
Major Exporters	15.67	16.01	16.35	16.35	2.43	2.37	2.42	2.42	24.13	24.03	24.90	24.90	0.00	0.00	0.87	3.61
Thailand	9.05	9.18	8.70	8.70	2.25	2.17	2.12	2.12	13.46	13.15	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−7.19
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.44	5.44	2.83	2.76	2.77	2.77	7.42	7.77	8.75	8.75	0.00	0.00	0.98	12.58
Pakistan	2.10	1.97	2.21	2.21	2.32	2.37	2.69	2.69	3.24	3.12	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.83	26.77
Major Importers	13.70	14.58	14.29	14.29	4.19	4.17	4.17	4.17	38.36	40.61	39.79	39.79	0.00	0.00	−0.81	−2.00
Indonesia	10.28	11.10	10.80	10.80	4.35	4.34	4.42	4.42	29.04	31.35	31.01	31.01	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−1.10
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.14	6.14	6.27	5.73	5.73	5.39	5.33	4.75	4.75	0.00	0.00	−0.58	−10.90
European Union	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	6.01	5.74	5.74	1.49	1.39	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−8.18
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.81	3.81	1.45	1.50	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.15	10.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.04	7.41
Other Foreign	114.57	112.71	110.32	110.32	3.60	3.67	3.71	3.71	279.95	280.89	277.52	277.52	0.00	0.00	−3.37	−1.20
China	32.59	32.09	30.20	30.20	5.64	5.80	6.03	6.03	128.67	130.35	127.40	127.40	0.00	0.00	−2.95	−2.27
India	42.31	41.40	41.20	41.20	2.61	2.63	2.69	2.69	73.66	72.61	74.00	74.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.91
Bangladesh	10.24	10.16	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.71	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.34	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	−0.34	−1.85
Vietnam	6.52	6.53	6.40	6.40	3.36	3.30	3.41	3.41	14.48	14.21	14.39	14.39	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.25
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.14	2.14	5.86	6.28	4.62	4.62	8.74	9.62	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	−2.42	−25.16
Brazil	4.61	4.38	4.30	4.30	2.19	2.26	2.37	2.37	6.87	6.73	6.94	6.94	0.00	0.00	0.21	3.07
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.20	2.78	2.94	2.88	2.88	5.94	6.18	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−2.96
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.36	5.19	5.50	5.50	1.67	1.50	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.14	9.48
FSU−12	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	3.33	3.06	3.24	3.24	1.30	1.23	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.78
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	2.89	2.85	2.96	2.96	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.83
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	8.81	7.65	8.85	8.85	0.70	0.59	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.15	25.00
Others	11.81	11.67	11.72	11.72	2.77	2.78	2.86	2.86	19.69	19.52	19.90	19.90	0.00	0.00	0.38	1.93

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	224.24	226.83	223.45	222.69	-0.76	-0.34	-4.14	-1.83
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.92	158.42	165.70	164.88	-0.83	-0.50	6.45	4.07
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.73	4.72	4.66	4.64	-0.02	-0.52	-0.08	-1.78
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.41	4.00	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.37	9.19
Major Oilseeds 2/	147.06	145.72	149.42	149.11	1.47	1.50	1.44	1.43	216.10	218.12	214.43	213.69	-0.73	-0.34	-4.42	-2.03
United States 2/	30.69	29.63	29.79	29.79	2.10	2.31	1.94	1.94	64.32	68.41	57.74	57.81	0.07	0.12	-10.59	-15.49
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	116.38	116.09	119.63	119.32	1.30	1.29	1.31	1.31	151.78	149.71	156.68	155.88	-0.80	-0.51	6.17	4.12
China	23.38	23.83	24.10	24.10	1.48	1.39	1.48	1.48	34.53	33.04	35.60	35.60	0.00	0.00	2.56	7.75
Brazil	11.75	11.91	12.78	12.75	1.76	1.95	1.98	1.98	20.66	23.18	25.28	25.23	-0.05	-0.21	2.04	8.82
India	28.22	27.90	29.07	28.82	0.73	0.81	0.79	0.78	20.64	22.68	23.05	22.51	-0.54	-2.33	-0.17	-0.76
Argentina	8.37	7.64	8.12	8.12	1.90	1.92	2.01	2.01	15.86	14.65	16.29	16.29	0.00	0.00	1.64	11.22
FSU-12	8.74	9.02	8.89	8.90	1.28	1.14	1.15	1.15	11.21	10.32	10.25	10.25	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-0.69
Russia	3.51	3.73	3.68	3.68	1.06	1.00	0.95	0.95	3.72	3.74	3.48	3.48	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-7.00
Ukraine	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.51	1.35	1.33	1.33	2.66	2.42	2.38	2.38	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-1.98
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.52	1.52	2.68	2.38	2.49	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.63
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.57	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.37
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.86	4.86	1.52	1.47	1.51	1.51	5.82	5.20	7.33	7.33	0.00	0.00	2.13	41.07
European Union	5.63	5.72	5.71	5.71	2.38	2.11	1.91	1.90	13.43	12.10	10.89	10.84	-0.05	-0.45	-1.26	-10.40
France	1.87	1.71	1.44	1.44	2.66	2.33	2.35	2.35	4.99	3.99	3.38	3.38	0.00	0.00	-0.61	-15.20
Italy	0.56	0.50	0.29	0.29	3.00	3.30	3.14	3.14	1.68	1.64	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.00	-0.73	-44.28
Germany	1.00	1.07	1.10	1.09	3.18	2.64	2.82	2.84	3.17	2.82	3.11	3.10	-0.01	-0.26	0.28	10.02
Spain	1.17	1.47	1.83	1.84	0.91	1.03	0.74	0.74	1.06	1.51	1.35	1.37	0.02	1.19	-0.14	-9.60
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.41	2.96	2.73	2.59	2.59	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-7.83
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94
Pakistan	3.30	3.31	3.18	3.18	1.44	1.05	0.95	0.95	4.77	3.49	3.04	3.04	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-12.87
Eastern Europe	2.32	2.69	2.33	2.33	1.91	1.53	1.58	1.54	4.43	4.11	3.68	3.58	-0.10	-2.69	-0.53	-12.86
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	1.70	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.60	-0.09	-13.77	-0.16	-21.50
Romania	0.59	0.78	0.67	0.67	1.35	1.15	1.18	1.18	0.80	0.90	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-12.43
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.42	2.01	1.74	1.76	1.76	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-13.08
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.33	1.33	1.37	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.69	2.02	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-4.01
Philippines	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
Paraguay	1.42	1.29	1.51	1.51	1.12	1.57	1.43	1.38	1.60	2.03	2.17	2.10	-0.07	-3.32	0.07	3.30
Mexico	0.68	0.45	0.40	0.41	1.66	1.72	1.71	1.67	1.13	0.77	0.69	0.68	-0.00	-0.73	-0.09	-11.41
Others	15.44	15.22	15.05	15.00	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.92	13.51	13.49	13.77	13.78	0.01	0.09	0.29	2.15

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.79	56.56	60.09	60.09	1.96	2.06	1.89	1.88	107.13	116.70	113.41	113.26	−0.15	−0.13	−3.44	−2.95
United States	23.48	23.55	22.84	22.84	2.30	2.53	2.15	2.15	54.07	59.55	49.22	49.22	0.00	0.00	−10.32	−17.34
Total Foreign	31.31	33.02	37.25	37.25	1.69	1.73	1.72	1.72	53.06	57.16	64.19	64.04	−0.15	−0.23	6.88	12.04
Major Exporters	15.40	16.48	18.00	18.00	3.27	2.13	2.13	2.13	31.75	35.05	38.40	38.40	0.00	0.00	3.35	9.56
Brazil	9.70	10.60	11.55	11.55	1.99	2.10	2.11	2.11	19.30	22.30	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	2.10	9.42
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.40	5.40	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	1.20	10.91
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.79	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.75	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.86
Other Foreign	15.91	16.54	19.25	19.25	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.33	21.31	22.11	25.79	25.64	−0.15	−0.58	3.53	15.98
China	7.04	7.22	9.29	9.29	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.40	9.71	10.30	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	26.21
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.72	0.72	2.44	2.48	2.57	2.57	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.46	33.38
Eastern Europe	0.22	0.30	0.20	0.20	1.97	1.06	1.26	1.26	0.43	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−19.12
European Union	0.49	0.43	0.23	0.23	3.09	3.39	3.51	3.51	1.50	1.47	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	−0.66	−45.23
India	3.19	3.63	4.30	4.30	0.78	0.86	0.99	0.95	2.49	3.11	4.25	4.10	−0.15	−3.53	0.99	32.00
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.49
FSU−12	0.81	0.79	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.81	0.94	0.94	0.81	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.07	10.41
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.78	0.89	0.89	0.62	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.91
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	1.32	0.78	1.25	1.25	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.58
Mexico	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.28	2.11	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−10.55
Thailand	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	1.37	1.28	1.16	1.16	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−8.05
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.09	1.40	1.71	1.16	1.16	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−46.28
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.64
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	1.54	1.68	1.45	1.45	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.41
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.73	0.72	0.78	0.78	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.43	0.99	1.00	1.12	1.12	−0.00	−0.00	0.12	11.70

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TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	34.76	32.52	31.47	31.43	1.05	0.97	0.93	0.93	36.60	31.55	29.35	29.15	−0.19	−0.66	−2.39	−7.59
United States	5.25	4.51	5.18	5.17	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.11	6.28	5.65	5.69	5.76	0.07	1.21	0.11	1.88
Total Foreign	29.51	28.01	26.30	26.25	1.03	0.92	0.90	0.89	30.32	25.89	23.66	23.39	−0.26	−1.11	−2.50	−9.66
China	6.54	6.84	5.46	5.46	1.48	1.12	1.17	1.17	9.66	7.66	6.40	6.40	0.00	0.00	−1.26	−16.45
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.80	2.82	1.47	1.27	1.37	1.36	4.44	3.68	3.84	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.16	4.24
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.52	1.52	2.68	2.37	2.48	2.48	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.64
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.57	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.37
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	1.54	1.09	0.96	0.96	4.36	3.08	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−15.26
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	0.52	0.62	0.55	0.53	4.00	4.67	4.10	4.01	−0.09	−2.10	−0.66	−14.06
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.13	1.10	0.61	0.60	0.64	0.61	1.19	0.73	0.72	0.67	−0.05	−7.47	−0.06	−8.36
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	1.47	1.40	1.46	1.46	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−9.09
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.23	1.14	1.14	0.72	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.89	0.96	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−9.06
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	2.57	2.02	1.51	1.51	0.72	0.53	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−24.24
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	1.24	1.50	1.70	1.70	0.44	0.54	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.09	17.76
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.85	0.79	0.79	0.43	0.28	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.12	42.91
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	0.53	0.88	0.77	0.60	0.26	0.23	0.32	0.25	−0.07	−22.29	0.02	7.26
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.35	1.57	1.57	1.54	1.33	0.36	0.43	0.52	0.47	−0.06	−10.92	0.03	7.39
Syria	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.14	1.70	2.24	2.24	0.36	0.36	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.08	21.11
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.04	1.18	1.79	1.77	1.28	0.29	0.08	0.06	0.05	−0.00	−9.09	−0.03	−33.33
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.01	1.02	0.76	0.76	0.28	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−28.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	0.99	0.83	0.83	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−16.00
Others	2.84	2.82	2.60	2.56	0.55	0.54	0.51	0.53	1.57	1.51	1.33	1.34	0.01	0.83	−0.17	−11.11

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TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.69	19.36	19.73	19.73	1.13	1.20	1.19	1.19	22.24	23.17	23.49	23.49	0.00	0.00	0.32	1.39
United States	0.82	0.68	0.68	0.68	2.74	2.87	2.25	2.25	2.24	1.94	1.54	1.54	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−20.79
Total Foreign	18.88	18.69	19.04	19.04	1.06	1.14	1.15	1.15	20.01	21.23	21.95	21.95	0.00	0.00	0.72	3.42
India	8.67	8.35	8.55	8.55	0.82	1.06	0.87	0.87	7.10	8.85	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	−1.45	−16.42
China	2.88	2.99	3.34	3.34	2.19	1.99	2.40	2.40	6.30	5.95	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	34.39
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06
Senegal	0.87	0.93	0.78	0.78	0.86	0.63	0.81	0.81	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	7.94
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.24
Argentina	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.57	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.48	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.09
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	1.08	0.98	1.36	1.36	0.21	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−8.14
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.56	1.05	1.64	1.64	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.65
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.87	1.86	1.88	1.88	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.84	1.53	1.56	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.90

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.15	17.63	17.99	17.99	1.27	1.22	1.17	1.17	21.84	21.52	21.01	21.01	0.00	0.00	−0.51	−2.37
United States	1.08	0.84	1.01	1.01	1.51	1.41	1.16	1.16	1.64	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.25
Total Foreign	16.07	16.80	16.98	16.98	1.26	1.21	1.17	1.17	20.20	20.34	19.84	19.84	0.00	0.00	−0.51	−2.50
FSU−12	4.51	4.99	5.00	5.00	1.25	1.14	1.08	1.08	5.64	5.69	5.41	5.41	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−4.87
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.90	2.90	1.12	1.06	0.97	0.97	2.90	3.07	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	−0.27	−8.88
Ukraine	1.60	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.53	1.39	1.34	1.34	2.45	2.28	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−3.38
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.10	2.10	1.36	1.35	1.62	1.62	3.80	3.10	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.30	9.68
European Union	2.38	2.63	2.93	2.93	1.68	1.54	1.21	1.21	3.99	4.04	3.55	3.55	0.00	0.00	−0.49	−12.04
France	1.07	0.99	0.82	0.82	2.40	2.14	2.04	2.04	2.57	2.11	1.67	1.67	0.00	0.00	−0.44	−20.85
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.80	1.80	0.84	1.00	0.72	0.72	0.90	1.36	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−4.41
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.35	2.18	2.18	0.32	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.27
Eastern Europe	1.37	1.76	1.58	1.58	1.72	1.47	1.43	1.43	2.35	2.59	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	−0.33	−12.80
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.38	2.05	1.77	1.81	1.81	0.80	0.76	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.05
Romania	0.48	0.62	0.59	0.59	1.28	1.26	1.18	1.18	0.61	0.77	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.08
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	2.00	2.00	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.50
Bulgaria	0.27	0.48	0.36	0.36	1.61	1.21	1.04	1.04	0.43	0.58	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−34.60
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−13.04
China	0.79	0.81	0.71	0.71	1.80	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.42	1.47	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	−0.22	−15.08
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	2.11	2.09	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.65	1.19	1.19	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.32	26.58
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.91	1.10	1.10	0.17	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.06	15.38
Australia	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.14	1.06	0.64	0.92	0.92	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.09	242.11
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−6.25
Others	0.85	0.90	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.79	0.78	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.05	6.62

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.67	19.64	20.14	19.88	1.37	1.28	1.35	1.35	28.29	25.17	27.16	26.77	−0.39	−1.44	1.60	6.38
United States	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.42	1.55	1.51	1.51	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	38.82
Total Foreign	20.61	19.59	20.06	19.80	1.37	1.28	1.35	1.35	28.19	25.08	27.04	26.65	−0.39	−1.44	1.57	6.27
India	6.55	6.31	6.42	6.17	0.89	0.77	0.90	0.89	5.86	4.87	5.80	5.50	−0.30	−5.17	0.63	12.89
China	6.13	5.98	5.30	5.30	1.21	1.28	1.31	1.31	7.44	7.65	6.95	6.95	0.00	0.00	−0.70	−9.19
Canada	3.14	2.90	4.06	4.06	1.34	1.27	1.33	1.33	4.22	3.69	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00	1.71	46.38
European Union	2.46	2.31	2.19	2.17	3.03	2.62	2.74	2.75	7.44	6.06	5.98	5.97	−0.01	−0.13	−0.08	−1.39
France	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.57	3.07	2.64	2.78	2.78	2.27	1.81	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−13.26
Germany	0.95	1.00	1.02	1.01	3.19	2.61	2.80	2.83	3.03	2.62	2.86	2.85	−0.01	−0.28	0.23	8.83
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.41	2.96	2.73	2.59	2.59	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−7.83
Denmark	0.28	0.17	0.16	0.16	2.59	2.37	2.64	2.64	0.73	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.03	6.16
Eastern Europe	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.54	2.26	1.97	2.17	1.98	1.64	1.20	1.16	1.07	−0.10	−8.18	−0.13	−11.08
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	1.70	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.60	−0.09	−13.77	−0.16	−21.50
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	12.00
FSU−12	0.41	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.98
Russia	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.74	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−20.73
Sweden	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	1.74	1.94	2.20	2.20	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.07	27.13
Pakistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.41
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.72	1.80	1.81	1.81	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	6.72
Others	0.32	0.26	0.35	0.35	1.44	1.73	1.58	1.62	0.46	0.45	0.55	0.56	0.01	2.36	0.11	24.83

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.73	4.72	4.66	4.64	−0.02	−0.52	−0.08	−1.78
Philippines	1.93	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−5.13
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	−0.02	−33.33	−0.01	−22.58
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	4.00	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.37	9.19
Malaysia	1.81	2.14	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.14	6.69
Indonesia	0.66	0.86	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.16	19.19
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.07
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.49	12.95	13.85	13.85	0.00	0.01	0.90	6.96
Malaysia	6.22	7.13	7.60	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.47	6.67
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.80
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.61	0.01	3.43
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	1991/92	1992/93	Apr.	May	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	34.80	32.81	31.47	31.43	601	549	531	527	95.99	82.77	76.75	76.03	−0.71	−0.93	−6.74	−8.14
United States	5.25	4.51	5.18	5.17	731	783	681	680	17.61	16.22	16.18	16.15	−0.03	−0.19	−0.07	−0.45
Total Foreign	29.56	28.30	26.30	26.25	577	512	501	497	78.38	66.55	60.57	59.89	−0.68	−1.13	−6.66	−10.01
Major Exporters	18.07	17.28	15.51	15.49	743	620	632	627	61.64	49.22	45.00	44.65	−0.35	−0.78	−4.58	−9.30
China	6.54	6.84	5.46	5.46	869	659	690	690	26.10	20.70	17.30	17.30	0.00	0.00	−3.40	−16.43
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	768	543	483	483	10.00	7.07	6.02	6.02	0.00	0.00	−1.05	−14.83
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	395	358	358	0.39	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−9.42
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	937	901	943	943	2.58	2.64	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−8.92
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.80	2.82	814	701	746	743	11.25	9.30	9.60	9.60	0.00	0.00	0.30	3.23
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	830	830	6.79	6.00	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.33
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.57	710	684	719	702	1.97	1.79	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.06	3.35
Other	0.69	0.65	0.61	0.61	790	505	550	550	2.49	1.51	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.65
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	814	988	1089	1089	1.34	1.62	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	14.20
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.14	1.14	438	438	444	444	2.47	2.50	2.32	2.32	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−7.05
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.34	2.32	2.29	494	477	494	467	7.52	5.12	5.25	4.90	−0.35	−6.67	−0.22	−4.32
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	431	431	457	457	1.15	0.64	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.41	63.30
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	1780	1424	1068	1068	2.31	1.71	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.41	−24.11
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.13	1.10	381	310	385	366	3.45	2.11	2.00	1.85	−0.15	−7.50	−0.26	−12.45
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.42	281	536	467	363	0.62	0.65	0.90	0.70	−0.20	−22.22	0.05	7.36
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.42	831	837	880	779	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.51	−0.14	−8.71	−0.16	−9.53
Other Foreign	11.04	10.59	10.38	10.34	297	322	292	289	15.06	15.66	13.92	13.73	−0.19	−1.36	−1.93	−12.31
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	316	279	273	9.43	10.93	9.60	9.40	−0.20	−2.08	−1.53	−14.01
Others	3.35	3.06	2.88	2.84	366	336	327	332	5.63	4.73	4.32	4.33	0.01	0.23	−0.40	−8.39

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TABLE 19

The table below presents a 13–year record of the difference between the May projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the May projection and the final estimate have averaged 14.4 million tons (2.8 percent) and ranged from –25.1 to 20.6 million tons. The May projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1993/94 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	2.8	14.4	–25.1	20.6	8	5
U.S.	4.7	2.8	–5.2	9.8	6	7
Foreign	2.8	12.8	–23.9	20.0	8	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	3.5	26.7	–31.9	75.3	6	7
U.S.	13.9	26.4	–30.2	70.3	6	7
Foreign	2.2	12.4	–25.4	28.1	4	9
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.6	8.1	–21.8	11.4	9	4
U.S.	6.4	0.3	–1.0	1.0	7	6
Foreign	2.6	8.1	–22.0	11.2	9	4
SOYBEANS						
World	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
U.S.	8.8	4.4	–7.8	12.0	7	6
Foreign	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		---*Million 480–lb. bales*---				
COTTON						
World	6.0	4.9	–13.7	11.4	8	5
U.S.	10.0	1.4	–2.8	1.8	6	7
Foreign	5.8	3.9	–12.2	10.5	7	6
UNITED STATES		-------*Million bushels*-------				
CORN	14.7	901	–990	2,379	5	8
SORGHUM	16.4	120	–228	171	7	6
BARLEY	11.6	47	–73	206	7	6
OATS	20.1	61	–77	231	4	9

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 13 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

May 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

MAY 10, 1994

1 - UNITED STATES
Dry weather in April promoted fieldwork across the Corn Belt and southern States, before early May soaking rains. Wet weather and late-season snow slowed winter wheat growth and spring wheat planting in the Great Plains. Late April rain brought little relief in the west, where winter precipitation averaged 50-60 percent of normal.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA
In Argentina, early-month rains favored filling second-crop soybeans, while dry weather later in the month aided main-season summer crop harvesting. In southern Brazil, late April and early May rains slowed summer crop harvesting, especially across the extreme south.

3 - EUROPE
Moisture was generally adequate for winter crop growth across the north. Beneficial April rain helped crop establishment in Italy, but below normal April rainfall prevailed across the Mediterranean region. Moisture supplies are low in Spain and marginal in southeastern Europe.

4 - FSU
In April, favorable weather helped spring crop planting in Russia and Ukraine. Soil moisture was adequate for early crop growth except in Moldova and southwestern Ukraine where dryness persisted. Warm, dry weather in Kazakhstan favored early fieldwork.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Below-normal precipitation in April continued to reduce yield prospects for drought-stressed winter grains in Algeria and Tunisia.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA
Mostly dry weather favored corn harvest but reduced moisture for winter wheat planting. Wheat planting progressed in the Cape province.

7 - SOUTH ASIA
Primary winter grain and oilseed harvests progressed. However, heavy showers from Bangladesh eastward boosted planting moisture, but slowed winter harvests and caused some flooding. The May 2 tropical cyclone had little impact on agriculture.

8 - EASTERN ASIA
In China, near- to above-normal April rains greatly favored winter wheat across the North China Plain. While April was mostly dry, early May rains increased topsoil moisture for summer crop planting in Manchuria. Near-normal April rains kept irrigation supplies adequate across central and southern China.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA
Showers improved Thailand's rice prospects but more rain is needed for corn. Showers throughout the Philippines benefited main-season rice and corn. Unseasonably heavy rains through late April slowed Java's rice harvest.

10 - AUSTRALIA
Dry weather during April favored eastern summer crop harvesting but dried out topsoils for wheat planting.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

CHINA: SPRING RAINS BENEFIT NORTHERN CROPS

During the period of April 1 through May 10, 1994 frequent and widespread rainfall across the North China Plain benefited vegetative winter grains and increased topsoil moisture for summer crop planting. Amounts were light-to-moderate, generally ranging from 10 to 40 millimeters per week. To the north in Manchuria, mostly dry weather and above normal temperatures allowed for summer crop planting. Widespread rain (10 to 40 millimeters) fell across most of Manchuria during May 1 - 7, increasing topsoil moisture for summer crop planting and irrigation supplies. Across the Yangtze Valley and southern China, rainfall was moderate-to-heavy during April 1 through May 10. Weekly amounts across the Yangtze Valley varied from 10 to 80 millimeters, and increased irrigation supplies for early rice crops. Further south weekly rainfall was heavier, frequently exceeding 50 millimeters. Very heavy rainfall (100 to 250 millimeters) fell during the weeks of April 24 - 30 and May 1 - 7 across portions of southeast China (Guangdong, Jiangxi, and Fujian) causing flooding and possibly damaging rice paddies.

EUROPE: MOSTLY FAVORABLE CONDITIONS

Frequent periods of mild and dry weather favored spring planting and winter crop development across Europe during the period of April 10 through May 10, 1994. Soil moisture during this period was adequate-to-surplus across most growing areas, except for some persistently dry portions of Spain and eastern Romania. This period started with moderate-to-heavy rain (30-60 millimeters, with local amounts in excess of 100 millimeters) falling during April 10 - 16 over Germany, western Poland, Czech and Slovak Republics, western Hungary and parts of the Po Valley of Italy. Below normal temperatures during April 10 - 16 caused some planting delays and sub-freezing temperatures in central France may have caused some local damage to wheat and rapeseed. During April 17 through May 10, drier and milder weather promoted spring fieldwork and winter crop growth. Northern Europe was mostly dry and temperatures were frequently above normal. Precipitation was widespread and frequent from Italy to Bulgaria. Weekly amounts were 10 to 40 millimeters, but were accompanied by sufficient dry days to allow for fieldwork. Eastern Romania missed most of the precipitation. Precipitation was below normal across Spain during April 10 through May 10. However, most areas received some rainfall during this period. Northwest Spain received the most rainfall and south central Spain received the least. Periods of scattered and highly variable showers (1 to 25 millimeters) brought limited relief for non-irrigated heading and filling winter crops.

THAILAND: MAIN RAINY SEASON STARTS ON TIME

Heavy rain (daily amounts exceeding 50 millimeters) began falling across central Thailand's major corn growing region on May 8, 1994 and has continued through May 10. These heavy rains could signal the beginning of the main rainy season. Last year Thailand suffered from a "poor" rainy season and the monsoon apparently did not start until May 19, 1993 and was weak most of the season. During April 10 - May 7, precipitation was moderate-to-heavy (25 to 50 millimeters or more per week) across Thailand's northern and eastern rice areas and occasionally reached into the central primary corn areas. However, mostly hot and dry pre-monsoon weather dominated the central region.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: WHEAT AND BARLEY PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN IN 1994/95

Australia's 1994/95 wheat and barley crops are forecast at 16.5 and 5.0 million tons, respectively. Wheat production is forecast down 8 percent and barley down 26 percent from 1993/94. These forecasts are partially based on a recently released report from the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics (ABARE) that indicated producers are switching from barley into wheat, canola, and chickpeas due to farmer expectations of continued low prices for barley. Harvested wheat area is forecast at 10.0 million hectares, up 5 percent from last season, while barley harvested area is forecast to decline 21 percent, to 2.9 million hectares. Near-average yields are forecast. Yields were well above average during the two previous seasons because of favorable weather. Topsoil is generally dry across most grain crop areas and rainfall is needed over the next 4 to 6 weeks for plantings of wheat and barley to progress.

CANADA: STATISTICS CANADA PUBLISHES 1994/95 PLANTING INTENTIONS

According to Statistics Canada, producers' intentions as of March 31, 1994 are to seed a record 5.3 million hectares of rapeseed, a 28-percent increase from last year. This expansion is precipitated by the potential for relatively high returns. In addition, durum wheat area intentions are reported at 2.2 million hectares, an increase of 53 percent mainly due to strong prices resulting from reduced world supplies and strong demand. The planted area forecasts for other Canadian crops are listed below, with the largest reduction anticipated in spring wheat area. Summerfallow is forecast to decline 4 percent from last year's level due to the increase in rapeseed, durum wheat, and specialty crop area intentions.

PLANTED AREA FORECAST FOR 1994/95

Year	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rapeseed	Soybeans
	---------- Million hectares ----------					
1994/95 1/	11.66	4.40	1.00	1.85	5.30	0.76
1993/94 2/	12.60	4.20	0.95	1.35	4.06	0.72
1992/93 2/	13.83	3.79	0.86	1.24	2.90	0.56

1/ Statistics Canada planting intentions.
2/ USDA estimated harvested area.

CANADA: STRAWBERRY SECTOR POISED FOR EXPANSION

Strawberries are an important fruit crop in Canada, ranking third in value behind apples and blueberries. Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia are the major strawberry producing provinces, accounting for more than 85 percent of annual output.

Fresh strawberry production, estimated at 29,200 tons in 1993/94 (April/March), has remained relatively static for the past decade. However, planted and harvested area have expanded significantly during the past three years. Assuming favorable growing and harvesting conditions, the outlook is for steadily rising production levels over the next 3 to 5 years.

Frozen strawberry production has vacillated in line with raw material availability. Output in 1993/94 totaled 3,800 tons, 10 percent below 1992/93. Any future increases in strawberry output will likely be targeted for the fresh market because Canada's freezing operations are expected to experience increased competition from U.S. processors as duties decline under the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement.

CANADA: STRAWBERRY AREA AND PRODUCTION

	Area		Frozen	
	Planted	Harvested	Production	Production 1/
	(Hectares)		(Metric tons)	(Metric tons)
1983/84	n/a	n/a	28,800	6,290
1984/85	n/a	n/a	31,076	4,680
1985/86	n/a	n/a	34,811	4,330
1986/87	n/a	n/a	29,093	2,710
1987/88	n/a	n/a	32,960	5,580
1988/89	5,996	5,413	31,358	7,380
1989/90	6,806	5,225	27,188	2,490
1990/91	6,836	5,336	28,997	3,500
1991/92	7,190	5,228	24,940	2,780
1992/93	7,495	5,350	29,403	4,240
1993/94 2/	7,943	5,796	29,200	3,800

1/ Includes a small amount of frozen berries produced from imported fresh strawberries.
2/ Preliminary.

CHILE: PRUNE PRODUCTION FORECAST UP IN 1993/94

Chile's 1993/94 prune pack is forecast at 13,890 tons, up 5 percent from 1992/93, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Santiago. The upturn reflects favorable weather during the spring blossom period and a 3-percent increase in the number of bearing trees. The revised estimate for the 1992/93 pack is 13,250 tons, slightly smaller than previously reported, but 2 percent above 1991/92.

Plums are harvested entirely by hand in Chile. This enhances the quality since the fruit can be picked at optimal ripeness and maturity. Plums for prunes are mainly sun dried because only a few of the large producers and exporters own drying tunnels.

Note: The season "1993/94" refers to the plum crop harvested and dried in early 1994.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS AND WINTER WHEAT CONDITIONS

Spring storms in early April hit the central Plains and brought much needed moisture. However, spring planting was hampered by saturated fields in the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Although the rains threatened to limit planting progress in the Corn Belt, producers planted whenever possible.

In late-April, snow in the upper Great Plains and Great Lakes States hindered field work and kept soil temperatures below desired levels for corn planting. Cool temperatures in the Great Plains hindered crop development, but not planting progress. Thunderstorms in the middle Mississippi Valley held corn planting to average levels. Dry conditions in the Southeast and Pacific Coast continued.

The U.S. National Agricultural Statistics Service released the following crop progress and winter wheat conditions report for the week ending May 8, 1994.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	1994	1993	AVERAGE
WINTER WHEAT: % headed	33	18	36
SPRING WHEAT: % planted	53	63	68
SPRING WHEAT: % emerged	20	20	32
SOYBEANS: % planted	11	2	8
CORN: % planted	58	18	46
COTTON: % planted	51	35	41
SORGHUM: % planted	29	24	27
RICE: % planted	76	35	53

U.S. WINTER WHEAT CONDITIONS
PERCENT

	1994	1993
EXCELLENT	6	17
GOOD	44	61
FAIR	40	20
POOR	8	2
VERY POOR	2	0

BRAZIL: ORANGE PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY IN SAO PAULO

In Brazil, the forecast for Sao Paulo's 1993/94 orange crop (harvested May through December 1994) is 300.0 million 40.8-kilogram boxes (12.2 million tons), down 1 percent from 1992/93. The main reason for the decline is an expected 3-percent reduction in the yield per tree--from 2.07 to 2.00 boxes, due to patches of dry weather during the bloom period, scattered blossom blight, and reduced orchard care resulting from low grower prices. However, the estimated number of bearing trees is up slightly, from 146.0 million in 1992/93 to 150.0 million in 1993/94.

CZECH REPUBLIC: BEEF AND PORK PRODUCTION DOWNTURN CONTINUES

Beef production in the Czech Republic during 1993 totaled 380,000 tons, down 6 percent from 1992, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor reporting from Vienna. Pork production was down 2 percent, to 685,000 tons. In moving to a free market economy, the Government cut subsidies for consumers which reduced demand for beef and pork. At the same time, production costs increased as producers' subsidies were withdrawn. The squeeze on profits caused a reduction in cattle and pig numbers at the start of 1994. This is expected to result in another decline in beef and pork production during 1994.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

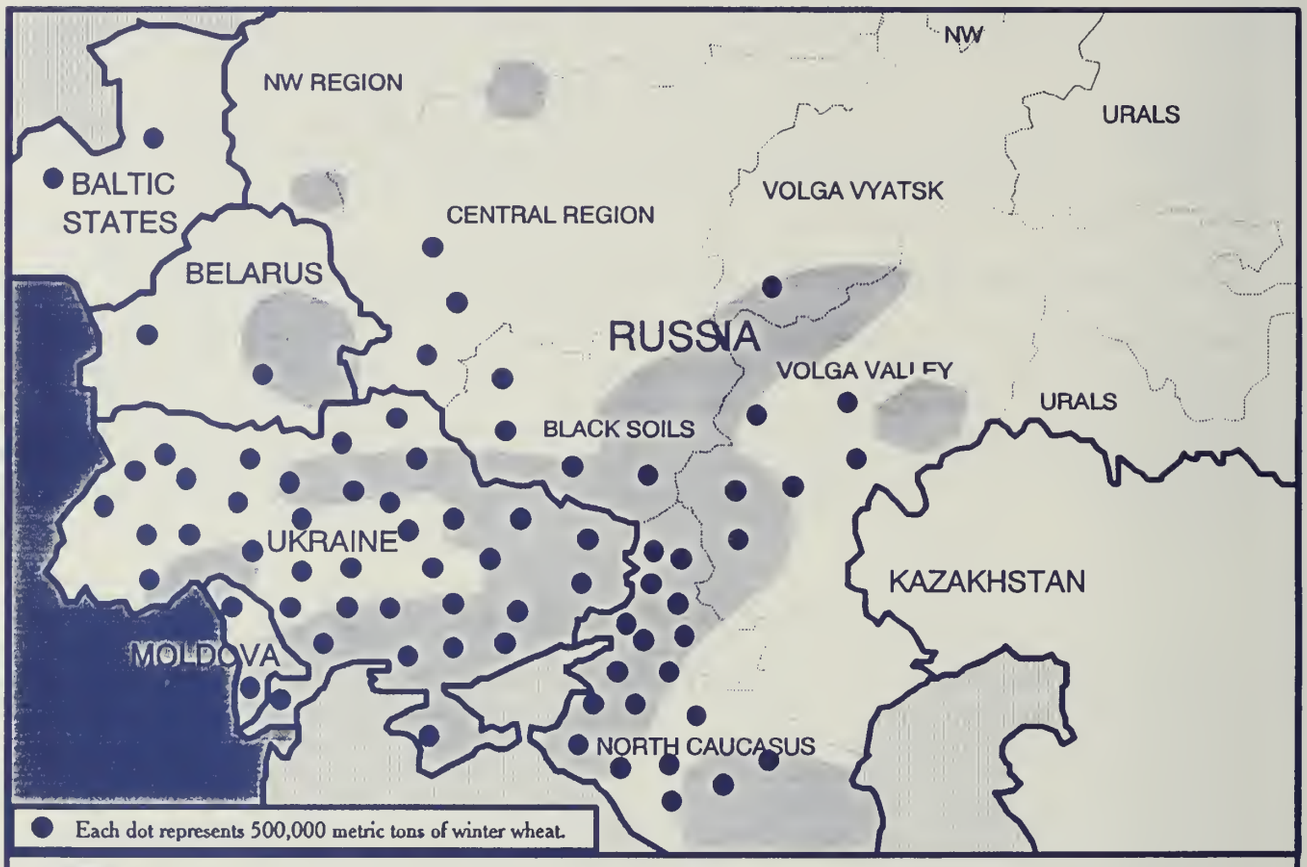
In April, most of Russia and Ukraine received below-normal precipitation which allowed spring grain planting to proceed ahead of last year's pace. In the Baltic States and Belarus, wet weather from April 1 through 8 was followed by drier weather which favored spring grain planting. Above-normal temperatures in April melted snow in northern Russia and promoted greening and early growth of winter grains in central and southern Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, and the Baltic States. By the end of April, winter grains had broken dormancy in the northern growing areas and were jointing in Ukraine and southern Russia. Soil moisture was adequate for crop development in most areas, except in Moldova and adjacent areas of southwestern Ukraine where persistent dryness limited moisture for early growth. Since early-May, showers over most areas caused some delays in spring grain planting, while cooler weather slowed germination and plant growth.

In crop areas east of the Ural mountains, planting usually begins around mid-May. Unseasonably mild April weather in Kazakhstan and Russia favored rapid melting of snow cover and warmed topsoils.

MAP 2

FSU - WINTER GRAINS

AREAS OF POTENTIAL WINTERKILL *



Areas with the greatest potential for winterkill.

* Based on fall planting moisture and overwintering conditions.

- o Winterkill in Ukraine and Russia is the highest since 1987.
- o In southern Ukraine and North Caucasus in Russia, potential for winterkill was enhanced by poor establishment due to dryness and insufficient hardening.
- o Reports indicate winterkill exceeds 30 percent in Ukraine and ranges from 10 to 15 percent in Russia.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The preliminary forecast for 1994/95 world centrifugal sugar production is 116.3 million tons (raw value), 4 percent above the 1993/94 revised total of 112.3 million and nearly the same as the 1991/92 record of 116.4 million. Sugar produced from sugarcane is forecast at 77.7 million tons, up 7 percent from a year ago. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is forecast at 38.6 million tons, down 2 percent from last season.

Sugar production for 1994/95 in India, the world's largest producer, is forecast at 14.4 million tons, up 17 percent or 2 million tons from 1993/94. In the European Union (EU), production is forecast at 16.4 million tons, down 6 percent or nearly 1.0 million tons. Brazil's forecast of 10.4 million tons is up 5 percent or 500,000 tons from last season. In Thailand, the 1994/95 forecast of 4.4 million tons is up 10 percent and South Africa's forecast of 1.7 million tons is up 37 percent.

Changes have been made in the 1993/94 sugar production estimates for several countries since the March 1994 World Agricultural Production circular (WAP 3-94). These include (current 1993/94 estimate is followed by the former estimate in parenthesis in millions of metric tons): India, 12.35 (12.70); Thailand, 4.00 (3.70); China, 7.60 (7.40); FSU (non-Baltic), 7.08 (7.23); Pakistan, 3.12 (3.00); and Vietnam, .43 (.55).

India: Sugar production is forecast to rebound in 1994/95 due to an increase in the 1994/95 statutory minimum price (MSP) for sugarcane and expected record returns to cane growers this season. The Indian Government's MSP is used primarily to determine the levy price at which the Government acquires 40 percent (levy sugar) of a mill's output at below market prices for distribution through ration shops. It then directs the mills when they can sell the remaining 60 percent of their sugar on the free market. Profits from free market sales are supposed to offset losses on sales of levy sugar. Unfortunately for the mills, this has been upset by state government polices requiring mills to pay farmers 70 to 80 percent more than the MSP. With the announcement of the higher MSP for 1994/95 coupled with the relative profitability of growing sugarcane, it is forecast that the area lost last season to oilseeds and other crops will be regained. Cane area harvested specifically for centrifugal sugar production is forecast at 2.12 million hectares, up 12 percent from 1993/94.

As mentioned earlier, the sugar production forecast for 1994/95 is 14.4 million tons, including 750,000 tons of Khandsari sugar. India's sugarcane is used in the production of several other products in addition to centrifugal sugar. During the 1994/95 season, 7.5 million tons of gur are expected to be produced from 77.5 million tons of sugarcane, grown on 1.2 million hectares. Sugarcane used for seed, feed, juice, and waste is pegged at 29.7 million tons, grown on 450,000 hectares.

European Union (EU): The 1994/95 sugar production forecast of 16.4 million tons is down 6 percent from last year because of an expected decline in area and a return to near-normal recovery rates following the record rates attained last season.

The two largest producing countries in the EU, Germany and France, have identical production forecasts for 1994/95 of 4.4 million tons. Each country produced 4.8 million tons of sugar in 1993/94. German sugarbeet growers are expected to cut harvested area 4 percent in 1994/95 in order to avoid excessive non-quota production. Per hectare sugar yields have been trending upward during the past 4 years as yields in eastern Germany catch up with those in the western part of the country. The restructuring and renovation of the sugarbeet processing industry in eastern Germany was nearing completion by the end of 1993. New, modern facilities will be fully operational during the 1994/95 this season.

In France, the area harvested for sugar production is forecast at 407,000 hectares, down 2 percent from 1993/94 due to low

returns on exported sugar produced above the EU quota. However, this marginal decline in the area harvested for sugar production is expected to be partially offset by a slight rise in the beet area harvested specifically for alcohol production.

A major task confronting sugarbeet breeders and plant protection specialists in several EU countries is to bring the yellows and the rhizomania viruses under control. Both viruses have the potential to cause significant yield reductions.

Brazil: Sugar production for 1994/94 is forecast at 10.4 million tons, up 5 percent from last season due to favorable growing conditions in the Center-South and Northeast growing regions. The sugar production forecast for the Center-South is 7.9 million tons. Sugar output in the Northeast region is projected at 2.5 million tons.

The primary sugar producing state in the Center-South region is Sao Paulo; the Northeast region spans the States of Pernambuco and Alagoas. The production cycle in both regions occurs within the same May/April production and marketing year. However, the difference in latitude differentiates the regions' planting, harvesting, and milling seasons. In the Center-South region, harvesting and milling of cane commences in May and extends through the end of October. In the Northeast region, harvesting and milling begin in September and usually end by March.

As with sugar, Brazil has become a major producer of ethanol. Ethanol output has averaged about 12 million cubic meters (i.e. 12 billion liters or 3.2 billion gallons) per year from approximately 140.0 million tons of sugarcane. Brazil's long-term outlook for sugarcane production depends upon the market demand for sugar vis-a-vis ethanol given that growers have the flexibility to shift large tonnages of sugarcane between sugar and ethanol production. An important factor governing Brazil's future as a sugar producer is its fuel policy. Political efforts are underway to increase the use of a motor fuel blend composed of 33 percent methanol, 60 percent ethanol, and 7 percent gasoline, the use of which is currently limited to the city of Sao Paulo. Given the large number of ethanol powered vehicles in Brazil, the quantity of ethanol that could be replaced by the methanol/ethanol blend is enormous. If this fuel blend is adopted nation-wide, Brazil could divert considerably more sugarcane for sugar production rather than ethanol.

China: Sugar production for 1994/95 is forecast at 7.8 million tons, up 3 percent from last season. The increase reflects strengthening of domestic market prices and gradually increasing demand precipitated by the burgeoning food industry sector.

Sugar processed from sugarbeets is forecast up nearly 9 percent, to 1.4 million tons. Sugar produced from sugarcane is forecast at 6.4 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993/94.

The production of sugar in China is directly affected by producer prices as a wide variety of crops compete for limited area. Grains and soybeans compete with sugarbeet area in the Northeast, while vegetables, rice, fruit, and cassava compete with sugarcane in the South. In Heilongjiang Province, sugarbeet producers have shifted to more profitable, less labor intensive crops such as rice, soybeans, and corn.

Market liberalization of the sugar sector has essentially shifted all production incentives from the central Government to provincial and local Governments and the mills. Support policies exist, in varying degrees, based on differing economic situations throughout the sugarcane/sugarbeet producing areas. For example, Guangxi Province still provides sugarcane growers with loans guaranteed by the provincial Government, while mills usually pay loan interest, provide advance payments, and supply fertilizer to growers at below market prices.

Under the liberalized system, producer prices have been largely freed to reflect market conditions. Higher market prices during 1993/94 and the anticipated strengthening of prices during the 1994/95 season are expected to stimulate a modest increase in planted area. However, the one factor severely limiting significant area expansion, particularly in portions of Guangdong and in Fujian Province, is the competition between growers and the industrial, commercial, and real estate sectors

for scarce land resources.

Australia: The 1994/95 sugar production forecast is 4.6 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993/94 primarily because of a 6-percent increase in harvested area. Partially offsetting the area increase is an expected 4-percent reduction in cane yields.

Since 1988, the Australian sugar industry has been undergoing its first major expansion since 1981. Existing growers have been given the opportunity to expand their land assignments and new growers have entered the industry. Land assigned to sugarcane has increased 28 percent in Queensland, or just over 100,000 hectares. While 100,000 hectares of land have been allocated for increased assignments, only 78,000 hectares have been taken and registered. However, existing growers have used this opportunity to expand production because the return on sugarcane is currently higher than for the various alternatives, including cattle, vegetable, and rice production.

Thailand: Sugar production for 1994/95 is forecast at 4.4 million tons, up 10 percent from 1993/94. Area planted to sugarcane is forecast to increase 2 percent during the 1994/95 season, to 1.0 million hectares. Sugarcane area continues to expand in the lower-North and Northeast regions due to favorable producer prices. Many growers in these regions have switched from cassava, corn, and rice into sugarcane because mills have been relocated into these areas making sugarcane a profitable crop. Given the current regulations that allow the relocation and/or expansion of mills, sugarcane production should continue to expand, replacing field crops.

Thailand's sugarcane crop varies by region. This is also true for the growing period which is 10 to 14 months, depending on the variety. The milling season usually begins in mid-November and continues until April. Sugarcane is primarily harvested by hand, but since 1990, some large fields have been leveled to accommodate machine harvesting.

Mexico: Sugar production for 1994/95 is forecast at 4.0 million tons, virtually unchanged from the previous season. The Mexican sugar industry is still in the process of restructuring and faces several financial problems. Part of this restructuring includes the opening of a trade forum for sugar, FORMA, where all buying and selling will take place. It is expected that FORMA will begin to regulate sugar prices in the market based on supply and demand and will be the first step toward a futures market.

For 1994/95, harvested area is forecast at 560,000 hectares, unchanged from last season. About 3 years ago, some growers shifted to other crops such as citrus in northern Veracruz, vegetables in Sinaloa, and tropical fruits in Chiapas and Tabasco. However, these shifts have been limited by inadequate water availability and falling domestic prices for these alternative crops.

South Africa: The 1994/95 sugar production forecast of 1.7 million tons is up sharply from the drought-reduced outturns of the previous 2 seasons--the only time in history that the South African sugar industry experienced 2 successive droughts. High temperatures and unseasonable winds compounded the effect of the drought. This resulted in the highest recorded incidence of dead cane stalks and caused many of the replanting programs instituted after the 1992/93 drought to fail. A more-normal crop of 2.2 million tons is expected within a few years.

Zimbabwe: Sugar production for 1994/95 is forecast at 530,000 tons, nearly 10 times greater than the 54,000 tons produced in 1993/94 and dramatically more than the 6,000-ton outturn in 1992/93. Following the drought of 1991/92, rainfall during the summer of 1992 was above average in the cane growing regions and the dam catchment areas. This enabled replanting efforts to commence in January 1993. By October 1993, the cane crops on all estates and farms had been replanted.

Frank Hokana, (202) 720-0875

TABLE 20

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 2/
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	160	118	120	125
Mexico	3,500	4,330	3,930	4,000
United States 3/ 4/	6,566	7,051	6,858	6,958
Total	10,226	11,499	10,908	11,083
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	1,550	1,350	1,080	1,240
Bolivia	300	270	270	270
Brazil	9,200	9,800	9,900	10,400
Chile	360	528	490	520
Colombia	1,792	1,796	1,892	1,950
Ecuador	348	383	362	340
Guyana	253	254	262	260
Paraguay	110	110	110	110
Peru	456	415	505	520
Surinam	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	80	70	60	60
Venezuela	549	525	510	510
Total	14,999	15,502	15,442	16,181
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Belize	102	104	105	105
Costa Rica	302	302	325	330
El Salvador	346	329	345	360
Guatemala	1,118	1,104	1,147	1,180
Honduras	188	186	195	200
Nicaragua	194	177	205	210
Panama	127	120	125	125
Total	2,377	2,322	2,447	2,510
CARIBBEAN				
Barbados	55	48	45	45
Cuba	7,030	4,280	4,300	4,500
Dominican Republic	568	618	625	630
Guadeloupe	41	70	69	88
Haiti	30	30	30	30
Jamaica	223	224	240	250
Martinique	4	3	2	2
Puerto Rico	61	58	45	45
St. Kitts & Nevis	20	20	20	20
Trinidad & Tobago	114	105	120	120
Total	8,146	5,456	5,496	5,730
EUROPEAN UNION				
Belgium-Luxembourg	966	970	1,134	970
Denmark	508	447	566	550
France 5/	4,413	4,723	4,772	4,400
Germany	4,250	4,401	4,750	4,400
Greece	310	385	334	310
Ireland	232	242	192	230
Italy	1,640	2,032	1,543	1,720
Netherlands	1,137	1,250	1,228	1,300
Portugal	1	2	4	10
Spain	938	1,037	1,343	1,160
United Kingdom	1,330	1,600	1,561	1,400
Total	15,725	17,089	17,427	16,450
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE				
Austria	466	437	519	490
Finland	162	159	154	155
Sweden	252	317	394	390
Switzerland	136	150	150	150
Total	1,016	1,063	1,217	1,185

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1994 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 20 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 2/
EASTERN EUROPE				
Albania	15	10	10	10
Bulgaria	60	31	9	7
Czech Republic & Slovakia	793	750	760	700
Hungary	610	360	260	480
Poland	1,640	1,567	2,270	1,900
Romania	450	243	135	230
Former Yugoslavia 7/	650	450	200	450
Total	4,418	3,411	3,664	3,777
FSU-12				
Belarus	130	110	130	130
Kazakhstan	70	137	107	100
Kyrgyzstan	1	13	20	35
Moldova	222	200	200	200
Russia	2,200	2,450	2,470	2,300
Ukraine	4,176	3,830	4,150	4,000
Total	6,801	6,740	7,077	6,765
BALTIC STATES				
Latvia	35	35	35	50
Lithuania	90	60	75	60
Total	125	95	110	130
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				
Angola	35	35	35	35
Benin	5	5	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20
Burundi	10	16	15	15
Cameroon	60	60	60	60
Chad	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	35	35
Cote d' Ivoire	169	139	170	170
Ethiopia	200	200	200	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20
Ghana	5	5	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25
Kenya	434	372	382	400
Madagascar	96	125	60	100
Malawi	200	200	200	200
Mali	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	646	661	604	620
Mozambique	40	20	20	20
Nigeria	45	45	50	55
Reunion	225	236	191	210
Rwanda	5	5	5	5
Senegal	75	75	75	75
Sierra Leone	7	7	7	7
Somalia	40	30	30	30
South Africa	2,429	1,600	1,244	1,700
Swaziland	521	525	462	520
Tanzania	115	130	137	135
Togo	5	5	5	5
Uganda	30	30	30	30
Zaire	60	60	60	60
Zambia	140	140	140	140
Zimbabwe	326	6	54	530
Total	6,067	4,892	4,426	5,472

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 20 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 2/
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria	10	10	10	10
Egypt	950	1,015	1,050	1,070
Morocco	499	454	495	510
Sudan	500	500	550	550
Tunisia	27	40	40	40
Total	1,986	2,019	2,145	2,180
MIDDLE EAST				
Iran	750	650	900	900
Iraq	10	12	12	12
Lebanon	6	6	15	20
Syria	59	99	110	130
Turkey	2,052	2,124	2,250	2,200
Total	2,877	3,093	3,287	3,262
OTHER ASIA				
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	240	240	220	220
Burma	30	30	30	30
China	6,492	6,300	7,600	7,630
India 6/	15,249	12,456	12,350	14,400
Indonesia	2,250	2,300	2,480	2,600
Japan	967	693	641	860
Malaysia	104	106	114	115
Nepal	45	45	45	45
Pakistan	2,489	2,562	3,120	3,020
Philippines	2,010	2,060	1,880	2,000
Sri Lanka	65	65	60	60
Taiwan	510	426	477	450
Thailand	5,062	3,750	4,000	4,400
Vietnam	500	465	430	500
Total	38,043	33,728	33,657	36,540
OCEANIA				
Australia	3,190	4,367	4,460	4,560
Fiji	400	441	458	450
Papua New Guinea	50	37	32	25
Total	3,640	4,845	4,950	5,035
WORLD TOTAL	116,446	111,754	112,253	116,300

1/ One-half of the crop years are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw sugar are 1.087 for for refined beet sugar and 1.07 for refined cane sugar.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, but exclude Puerto Rico cane sugar which is listed separately.
5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.
6/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar. Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousands of tons (raw value equivalent) is as follows: 1991/92 - 907; 1992/93 - 1,100; 1993/94 - 940; 1994/95 - 750.
7/ Includes all 6 republics of the Former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 21

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
NORTH AMERICA						
United States 2/						
1992//93	572	45.9	26,243	3,984	15.2	6.97
1993/94	572	41.9	23,946	3,719	15.5	6.50
1994/95 MAY	578	44.6	25,779	3,901	15.1	6.75
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg						
1992//93	104	59.4	6,174	970	15.7	9.33
1993/94	102	65.3	6,664	1,134	17.0	11.12
1994/95 MAY	100	61.0	6,100	970	15.9	9.70
Denmark						
1992//93	65	45.8	2,974	447	15.0	6.88
1993/94	66	52.9	3,492	566	16.2	8.58
1994/95 MAY	66	53.0	3,500	550	15.7	8.33
France						
1992//93	457	58.0	26,491	4,723	17.8	10.33
1993/94	437	59.0	25,763	4,772	18.5	10.92
1994/95 MAY	432	57.6	24,900	4,400	17.7	10.19
Germany						
1992//93	552	49.2	27,177	4,401	16.2	7.97
1993/94	530	54.0	28,606	4,750	16.6	8.96
1994/95 MAY	510	52.0	26,500	4,400	16.6	8.63
Greece						
1992//93	48	63.7	3,058	385	12.6	8.02
1993/94	46	59.1	2,720	334	12.3	7.26
1994/95 MAY	42	61.9	2,600	310	11.9	7.38
Ireland						
1992//93	32	43.7	1,397	242	17.3	7.56
1993/94	33	33.8	1,117	192	17.2	5.82
1994/95 MAY	34	42.6	1,450	230	15.9	6.76
Italy						
1992//93	294	50.0	14,692	2,032	13.8	6.91
1993/94	260	40.8	10,600	1,543	14.6	5.93
1994/95 MAY	275	45.1	12,400	1,720	13.9	6.25
Netherlands						
1992//93	121	68.2	8,251	1,250	15.1	10.33
1993/94	117	63.9	7,479	1,228	16.4	10.50
1994/95 MAY	115	65.2	7,500	1,300	17.3	11.30
Portugal						
1992//93	1	20.0	20	2	10.0	2.00
1993/94	1	37.0	37	4	10.8	4.00
1994/95 MAY	1	60.0	60	10	16.7	10.00
Spain						
1992//93	150	49.4	7,408	1,022	13.8	6.81
1993/94	160	50.0	8,000	1,332	16.7	8.33
1994/95 MAY	160	50.0	8,000	1,150	14.4	7.19
United Kingdom 2/						
1992//93	170	54.0	9,180	1,600	17.4	9.41
1993/94	171	52.6	9,000	1,561	17.3	9.13
1994/95 MAY	170	52.4	8,900	1,400	15.7	8.24

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1994 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Total European Union						
1992//93	1,994	53.6	106,822	17,074	16.0	8.56
1993/94	1,923	53.8	103,478	17,416	16.8	9.06
1994/95 MAY	1,905	53.5	101,910	16,440	16.1	8.63
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria						
1992//93	54	48.2	2,605	437	16.8	8.09
1993/94	53	56.5	2,994	519	17.3	9.79
1994/95 MAY	52	53.8	2,800	490	17.5	9.42
EAST EUROPE						
Albania						
1992//93	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1993/94	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1994/95 MAY	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
Bulgaria						
1992//93	17	15.2	258	31	12.0	1.82
1993/94	10	9.6	96	9	9.4	0.90
1994/95 MAY	8	8.8	70	7	10.0	0.88
Czech Republic & Slovakia						
1992//93	163	31.7	5,160	750	14.5	4.60
1993/94	135	35.2	4,750	780	16.4	5.78
1994/95 MAY	120	35.8	4,300	700	16.3	5.83
Hungary						
1992//93	100	29.7	2,974	360	12.1	3.60
1993/94	85	25.3	2,154	260	12.1	3.06
1994/95 MAY	120	33.3	4,000	480	12.0	4.00
Poland						
1992//93	376	29.4	11,052	1567	14.2	4.17
1993/94	399	39.2	15,621	2270	14.5	5.69
1994/95 MAY	400	34.0	13,600	1900	14.0	4.75
Romania						
1992//93	180	16.0	2,877	243	8.4	1.35
1993/94	91	18.9	1,721	135	7.8	1.48
1994/95 MAY	150	16.0	2,400	230	9.6	1.53
Yugoslavia 3/						
1992//93	132	31.1	4,100	450	11.0	3.41
1993/94	75	22.7	1,700	200	11.8	2.67
1994/95 MAY	110	36.4	4,000	450	11.3	4.09
Total Eastern Europe						
1992//93	975	27.3	26,571	3,411	12.8	3.50
1993/94	802	32.7	26,192	3,664	14.0	4.57
1994/95 MAY	915	31.2	28,520	3,777	13.2	4.13
FSU-12						
Belarus						
1992//93	51	22.0	1,120	110	9.8	2.16
1993/94	55	28.4	1,560	130	8.3	2.36
1994/95 MAY	50	25.0	1,250	130	10.4	2.60
Kazakhstan						
1992//93	68	17.2	1,170	137	11.7	2.01
1993/94	65	13.8	900	107	11.9	1.65
1994/95 MAY	55	16.4	900	100	11.1	1.82

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
FSU – 12 (CONT.)						
Kyrgyzstan						
1992//93	6	22.5	135	13	9.6	2.17
1993/94	12	17.3	207	20	9.7	1.67
1994/95 MAY	20	17.5	350	35	10.0	1.75
Moldova						
1992//93	75	26.7	2,000	200	10.0	2.67
1993/94	74	27.0	2,000	200	10.0	2.70
1994/95 MAY	74	27.0	2,000	200	10.0	2.70
Russia						
1992//93	1,439	17.8	25,550	2,450	9.6	1.70
1993/94	1,320	19.3	25,500	2,470	9.7	1.87
1994/95 MAY	1,270	18.9	24,000	2,300	9.6	1.81
Ukraine						
1992//93	1,483	19.4	28,800	3,830	13.3	2.58
1993/94	1,500	22.4	33,600	4,150	12.4	2.77
1994/95 MAY	1,400	23.2	32,500	4,000	12.3	2.86
Total FSU–12						
1992//93	3,122	18.8	58,775	6,740	11.5	2.16
1993/94	3,026	21.1	63,767	7,077	11.1	2.34
1994/95 MAY	2,869	21.3	61,000	6,765	11.1	2.36
BALTICS						
Latvia						
1992//93	21	16.7	350	35	10.0	1.67
1993/94	15	23.3	350	35	10.0	2.33
1994/95 MAY	20	25.0	500	50	10.0	2.50
Lithuania						
1992//93	30	24.0	720	60	8.3	2.00
1993/94	30	26.3	790	75	9.5	2.50
1994/95 MAY	30	26.7	800	80	10.0	2.67
Total Baltics						
1992//93	51	21.0	1,070	95	8.9	1.86
1993/94	45	25.3	1,140	110	9.6	2.44
1994/95 MAY	50	26.0	1,300	130	10.0	2.60
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey						
1992//93	406	38.3	15,563	2,124	13.6	5.23
1993/94	415	39.0	16,200	2,250	13.9	5.42
1994/95 MAY	435	36.8	16,000	2,200	13.8	5.06
ASIA						
China 2/	660	22.8	15,069	1,650	10.9	2.50
1992//93	604	20.0	12,100	1,325	11.0	2.19
1993/94	625	21.2	13,250	1,450	10.9	2.32
1994/95 MAY						
Japan 2/						
1992//93	71	50.4	3,581	680	19.0	9.58
1993/94	70	48.4	3,388	654	19.3	9.34
1994/95 MAY	70	52.1	3,650	690	18.9	9.86

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1994 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
TOTAL						
1992//93	7,905	32.4	256,299	36,195	14.1	4.58
1993/94	7,510	33.7	253,205	36,734	14.5	4.89
1994/95 MAY	7,499	33.9	254,209	35,843	14.1	4.78
OTHERS						
1992//93	453	40.4	18,308	2,562	14.0	5.66
1993/94	481	39.6	19,045	2,719	14.3	5.65
1994/95 MAY	500	39.5	19,745	2,788	14.1	5.58
WORLD						
1992//93	8,358	32.9	274,607	38,757	14.1	4.64
1993/94	7,991	34.1	272,250	39,453	14.5	4.94
1994/95 MAY	7,999	34.2	273,954	38,631	14.1	4.83

1/ Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.087.
2/ Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.
3/ Included all 6 republics of the former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 22

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Argentina						
1992/93	260	50.4	13,100	1,350	10.3	5.19
1993/94	230	45.7	10,500	1,080	10.3	4.70
1994/95 MAY	240	47.9	11,500	1,240	10.8	5.17
Australia						
1992/93	339	86.7	29,400	4,367	14.9	12.88
1993/94	361	88.5	31,947	4,460	14.0	12.35
1994/95 MAY	381	84.8	32,300	4,560	14.1	11.97
Brazil						
1992/93	1,650	54.5	90,000	9,800	10.9	5.94
1993/94	1,770	51.4	91,000	9,900	10.9	5.59
1994/95 MAY	1,800	52.2	94,000	10,400	11.1	5.78
China 2/						
1992/93	1,246	58.6	73,011	6,650	9.1	5.34
1993/94	1,087	59.0	64,130	6,275	9.8	5.77
1994/95 MAY	1,150	58.0	66,750	6,380	9.6	5.55
Colombia						
1992/93	129	123.3	15,900	1,796	11.3	13.92
1993/94	141	122.7	17,300	1,892	10.9	13.42
1994/95 MAY	138	123.2	17,000	1,950	11.5	14.13
Cuba						
1992/93	1,150	36.5	42,000	4,280	10.2	3.72
1993/94	1,150	36.5	42,000	4,300	10.2	3.74
1994/95 MAY	1,200	37.5	45,000	4,500	10.0	3.75
Dominican Republic						
1992/93	218	31.7	6,900	618	9.0	2.83
1993/94	208	33.2	6,900	625	9.1	3.00
1994/95 MAY	210	33.3	7,000	630	9.0	3.00
Egypt 2/						
1992/93	95	92.9	8,821	920	10.4	9.68
1993/94	96	93.0	8,930	950	10.6	9.90
1994/95 MAY	96	92.7	8,900	960	10.8	10.00
Fiji						
1992/93	60	67.0	4,020	441	11.0	7.35
1993/94	60	67.0	4,020	458	11.4	7.63
1994/95 MAY	60	67.0	4,020	450	11.2	7.50
Guatemala						
1992/93	128	81.0	10,373	1,104	10.6	8.63
1993/94	132	81.3	10,725	1,147	10.7	8.69
1994/95 MAY	136	81.3	11,050	1,180	10.7	8.68

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1994 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
India 3/						
1992/93	1,990	62.3	123,985	12,456	10.0	6.26
1993/94	1,900	65.2	123,958	12,350	10.0	6.50
1994/95 MAY	2,120	66.3	140,600	14,400	10.2	6.79
Indonesia						
1992/93	404	79.2	32,000	2,300	7.2	5.69
1993/94	415	79.5	33,000	2,480	7.5	5.98
1994/95 MAY	425	79.4	33,750	2,600	7.7	6.12
Mauritius						
1992/93	80	72.3	5,781	681	11.8	8.51
1993/94	80	81.3	6,500	604	9.3	7.55
1994/95 MAY	80	81.3	6,500	620	9.5	7.75
Mexico						
1992/93	530	74.9	39,700	4,330	10.9	8.17
1993/94	522	72.8	38,000	3,930	10.3	7.53
1994/95 MAY	525	72.4	38,000	4,000	10.5	7.62
Pakistan						
1992/93	634	43.0	27,276	2,542	9.3	4.01
1993/94	769	45.0	34,600	3,100	9.0	4.03
1994/95 MAY	808	40.8	33,000	3,000	9.1	3.71
Peru						
1992/93	48	91.8	4,407	415	9.4	8.65
1993/94	47	106.4	5,000	505	10.1	10.74
1994/95 MAY	48	108.3	5,200	520	10.0	10.83
Philippines						
1992/93	377	63.3	23,850	2,060	8.6	5.46
1993/94	375	60.0	22,500	1,880	8.4	5.01
1994/95 MAY	385	61.7	23,750	2,000	8.4	5.19
South Africa						
1992/93	275	47.1	12,955	1,600	12.4	5.82
1993/94	266	42.3	11,240	1,244	11.1	4.68
1994/95 MAY	265	56.6	15,000	1,700	11.3	6.42
Sudan						
1992/93	50	100.0	5,000	500	10.0	10.00
1993/94	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
1994/95 MAY	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
Swaziland						
1992/93	37	106.5	3,941	525	13.3	14.19
1993/94	37	102.7	3,800	482	12.7	13.03
1994/95 MAY	37	105.4	3,900	520	13.3	14.05

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1994 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Taiwan						
1992/93	57	75.2	4,285	426	9.9	7.47
1993/94	58	77.6	4,500	477	10.6	8.22
1994/95 MAY	58	73.3	4,250	450	10.6	7.76
Thailand						
1992/93	900	38.6	34,711	3,750	10.8	4.17
1993/94	945	39.7	37,500	4,000	10.7	4.23
1994/95 MAY	960	42.7	41,000	4,400	10.7	4.58
U.S. (Hawaii) 4/						
1992/93	24	196.8	4,724	597	12.6	24.88
1993/94	22	216.0	4,752	599	12.6	27.23
1994/95 MAY	19	212.0	4,028	508	12.6	26.74
U.S. (Mainland) 2/						
1992/93	327	65.0	21,267	2,470	11.6	7.55
1993/94	338	64.1	21,682	2,540	11.7	7.51
1994/95 MAY	339	65.0	22,036	2,549	11.6	7.52
Venezuela						
1992/93	105	61.9	6,500	525	8.1	5.00
1993/94	100	60.0	6,000	510	8.5	5.10
1994/95 MAY	100	60.0	6,000	510	8.5	5.10
Zimbabwe						
1992/93	14	8.9	125	6	4.8	0.43
1993/94	9	59.8	538	54	10.0	6.00
1994/95 MAY	26	155.8	4,050	530	0.0	0.00
Major Beet Producers						
1992/93	11,127	57.9	644,032	66,509	10.3	5.98
1993/94	11,168	57.8	646,022	66,392	10.3	5.94
1994/95 MAY	11,656	58.6	683,584	71,107	10.4	6.10
Others						
1992/93	1,314	54.8	72,005	6,488	9.0	4.94
1993/94	1,309	55.3	72,377	6,408	8.9	4.90
1994/95 MAY	1,342	55.2	74,104	6,562	8.9	4.89
World						
1992/93	12,441	57.6	716,037	72,997	10.2	5.87
1993/94	12,477	57.6	718,399	72,800	10.1	5.83
1994/95 MAY	12,998	58.3	757,688	77,669	10.3	5.98

1/ Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.
2/ Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar.
3/ Includes Khandsari (native type semi–white centrifugal sugar). Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousand of tons is as follows: 1992/93 – 1,100; 1993/94 – 940 – 1994/95 – 750.
4/ Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months. Consequently, yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

MAY 1994 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The 1993/94 raisin/sultana pack from the world's leading commercial producing countries is forecast at 643,318 tons (packed weight basis), up 3 percent from 1992/93, but 4 percent below the previous 5-year average.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

The 1993/94 raisin/sultana pack in the major commercial producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere is forecast at 115,480 tons, 26 percent above 1992/93, but 10 percent below the previous 5-year average. The 1993/94 Southern Hemisphere raisin pack occurs early in 1994.

Australia: The 1993/94 raisin/sultana pack is forecast at 55,000 tons, up 29 percent from last season's weather-reduced output of 42,634 tons. Although the 1993/94 pack is potentially larger than the 1992/93 pack, disease problems, particularly downy mildew, are responsible for keeping this year's output well below the previous 5-year average of 68,600 tons.

A major problem facing Australia's dried fruit industry over the past few years has been the diversion of a substantial volume of multi-purpose grapes from dried fruit production into wine production. Since most grape varieties are suitable for various end uses, growers sell their grapes to the sector offering the best return which, in recent years, has been the wine sector. However, this season more of the fresh grape crop consisted of high-priced, premium-quality grapes better suited to fresh market sale or drying. Since wineries mainly utilize the lower-priced multipurpose grapes, the higher cost for premium types weakened winery demand and improved prospects for expansion of dried fruit production this season.

Technological and varietal improvements have boosted Australia's multipurpose grape yields from 18.0 tons per hectare in the early-1980's to 20.0 tons per hectare in 1992/93 and potentially 21.7 tons per hectare in 1993/94. Additionally, the Australian industry has worked on improving the quality of its dried fruit by tightening standards, increasing the storage capacity for unprocessed fruit, installing laser sorting machines, holding minimum stock levels, and packing to customer specifications.

Chile: Raisin production in Chile is forecast up 27 percent in 1993/94, to 28,000 tons, due to excellent weather during both the growing and drying periods. This increase puts the 1993/94 pack 8 percent above the previous 5-year average.

During the past 2 years, strong demand for multipurpose grapes to supply Chile's rapidly expanding wine export industry adversely affected the availability of grapes for raisin production. However, winery demand for multipurpose grapes slowed during the 1993/94 season because of excess wine stocks which freed ample grape supplies for the dried fruit industry. Currently, about 75 percent of Chile's raisin production is sun dried. Because the industry is expanding both the number and the capacity of heated drying tunnels, the volume of raisins that are sun dried will likely decline in the near future.

South Africa: The 1993/94 raisin/sultana pack is forecast at 32,480 tons, up 20 percent from 1992/93 and 6 percent above the 5-year average. The increase reflects favorable weather during the growing season and the fact that the 1993/94 season is an "on-year" in the alternate bearing cycle. Raisins from Thompson seedless grapes comprise over 65 percent of dried fruit production in South Africa. The remainder of the pack consists of unbleached sultanas, golden sultanas, and currants.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

The estimate for the 1993/94 raisin/sultana pack in the Northern Hemisphere has been revised from 532,290 tons (WAP 11-93) to 527,838 tons primarily due to a 5-percent reduction in the U.S. pack that was precipitated by a smaller-than-expected grape crop. This downturn in the U.S. estimate was partially offset by an upward revision in the 1993/94 Turkish pack--from 163,000 tons in November 1993 to 175,000 tons--due to favorable weather during the drying season.

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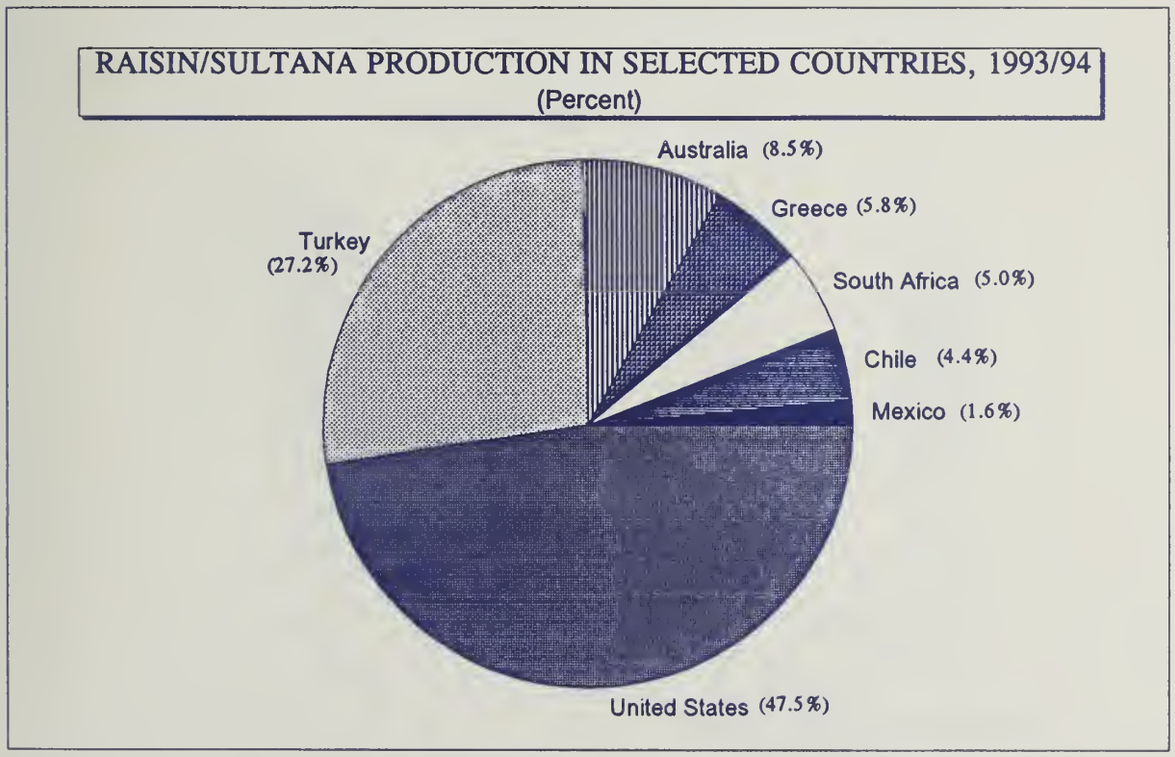
TABLE 23

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric tons - Packed weight basis)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Greece	37,000	38,000	38,000	37,000
Mexico	12,500	9,000	13,000	10,000
Turkey	149,000	150,000	150,000	175,000
United States 2/	335,115	297,393	333,146	305,838
Total	533,615	494,393	534,146	527,838
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Australia	85,478	95,807	42,634	55,000
Chile	33,400	19,500	22,000	28,000
South Africa	30,634	40,053	27,023	32,480
Total	149,512	155,360	91,657	115,480
TOTAL	683,127	649,753	625,803	643,318

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Converted to packed weight basis using a .882 conversion factor.

CHART 1



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INDICATIONS FOR 1994/95 WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION

World cotton production for 1994/95 is projected at 84.0 million bales, up from the 7-year low of 76.0 million estimated for the current season. Unfavorable weather and related disease and pest problems during 1993/94 caused the 8-percent drop in cotton output from a year earlier. Even though the season-to-date, A-Index, cotton price is nearly 10 cents per pound above last year, 1994/95 production may not be able to fully respond. Pest control problems and drought in some key areas likely will continue to affect production in the coming season.

Key countries in the 1994/95 production outlook are the United States, China, Pakistan, and India. In the United States, cotton planting was 51 percent complete as of May 8 for the 14 major producing states. Texas, where approximately a third of the United States' cotton is produced, needs additional rain. A dry period during the early growing stage could reduce yields. In China, the boll worm likely will continue to be a problem, especially in the North China Plain where most cotton is produced. Pakistan and India could still be affected by the leaf curl virus and the white fly. These problem areas could again significantly affect the 1994/95 world crop.

World Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)	Production (1000 Bales*)
1984/85	33,738	572	88,663
1985/86	31,567	554	80,388
1986/87	29,371	523	70,548
1987/88	30,868	572	81,092
1988/89	33,753	545	84,438
1989/90	31,568	550	79,750
1990/91	33,121	572	86,973
1991/92	34,800	601	95,991
1992/93	32,814	549	82,770
1993/94	31,426	527	76,033
5-yr. avg.	32,746	561	84,303
1994/95 f	32,100	570	84,000

*480-pound bales
f = forecast

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